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CANTON REGISTER.

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“The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.”

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1835.

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WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for sometime in a London Counting House. Enquire of the Editor.

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PROSPECTUS.

OF AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS
IN CHINA; AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.

Gratefully bearing in mind the kind reception with which friends and acquaintances were pleased to welcome two “Contributions to an historical sketch of Macao” (which they did me the favour to accept in 1832 and 1834) I have ventured to presume that a more elaborate essay on the same subject may afford some satisfaction to those who are desirous of obtaining well authenticated facts concerning the Portuguese settlements and the Roman Catholic missions in China. And, thinking that a division of the subject into distinct parts would facilitate the reference to any events, which may deserve the attention of the reader, I have adopted the following plan.

CONTENTS.

1. TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS. Preliminary 1. LIAMPO—LYANGPO—NINGPO. 2. CHINCHOW—CHAN-CHOW—CHAN-CHOV-FOO. 3. TAMAO—SAN-SHAN OF ST. JOHN 4. LAMPACAO. Chapter I. FIXED SETTLEMENT AT MACAO. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE. Chapter II TOPOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION. Chapter III DIVISION. 1 Parochial districts. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Churches viz. Parish churches—collegiate churches—convents—monastery—hermitages—Senate house—Fortifications: Monte—Guia—St. Francis—St. Peter—Nossa Senhora de Bomparto—Santiago, or the Bar-fort. 2. Ports: Typa—Inner harbour.

Chapter IV. POPULATION Preliminary, 1. Classes. Natural subjects:—Free—Slaves, Industry. Chinese vassals Four villages—Four Pagodas—Campo. Foreigners. Library—Museum. 2. Public education. King's schools—Royal college at St. Joseph, Seminary and college ancient at St. Paul. 3. Charitable institutions. Misericordia—Asylum for female orphans—Asylum of Mary Magdalen. 4. Hospitals. St. Lazar for lepers—one civil another Military Hospital.

Chapter V GOVERNMENT. Preliminary. 1 Pure municipality for 250 years. SENATE “Camera” 1. Domestic political influence on its members—on its subaltern officers—on the Christian population in general—on the military department—on the civil department—on the Chinese population. 2. Domestic economical influence; on receipts; on expenditures.

CONSTITUTION OF MACAO. Preliminary 1. SENATE, members of the—their duties—their prerogatives. 2. GOVERNORS, the presidents over the Senate. Is the head of the military; their means of defence. 3 MINISTER, vice president; Judge of the customs. 4 ROYAL CHEST. Its singular fate, actual administration of receipt and disbursement its state at the end of 1833.

Chapter VI FOREIGN RELATIONS. WITH PORTUGAL, GOA, THE DUTCH, THE BRITISH, politically. With China 1. Politically—Tribute, Ground rent. 2. Judicially. In civil cases, In criminal cases, In commercial cases. History of the trade. Hoppo, Measurement. Duties, ship-building. 3. Diplomatically, Envoys. Thomé Peres, Diego Pereira, Gil de Goys. Ambassadors. Emanuel de Saldanha, Alexander Metello de Souza e Manizes, Francis Xavier, Pacheio e Sampayo. 4. CONVENTIONAL PAOT. Mandarin influence. 5. CORRELATIVE INTERCOURSE. Succour against the eastern Tartars; Auxiliary aid against pirates. WITH JAPAN. Catholic mission; Commerce; Diplomatic envoys. WITH MANILA; WITH TIMOR; WITH BATAVIA; WITH GOA, Commercially. WITH MALACCA; WITH SIAM, Commercially, Diplomatically. WITH COCHINCHINA; Commercially; Political mission. Actual state of trade at Macao. 3. SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS. Green island; Oitem or Oiteng; sundry lodges.

OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSIONS IN CHINA. Preliminary.

1. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MACAO. King's patronage, Hierarchy, External rites, Brotherhoods, Processions, Burial ground, Church immunity, Bonfire, Objections to Chinese recreations at Macao, Actual state of the Roman Catholic religion in the bishoprick of Macao.

2. ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary. Missionaries, Papal legates to China: Charles Thomas Maillard de Tournan; Charles Ambroise Mezzabarba; Two Carmelites.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER,

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CANTON; republished from the Chinese Repository with the editor's permission.

What could not properly be embodied in the cursory description of distinct matter has been added in an Appendix. The work will be enriched.

ed with four lithographic prints: two of them representing the funeral monument of St. Francis Xavier, erected on the island San-shan, or St. John; two are plans of Macao; one of them drawn probably in 1653, the second delineated in 1834; one to face the other. The frontispiece of the work exhibits a lithographic view of the great landing place "Praya grande" at Macao.

A copious index will refer the reader to the contents of the work, which will make out, it is supposed, from 350 to 370 pag's in full size octavo, including the supplement.

Were the author in his former prosperous situation he would have sent his manuscript to the press without troubling any body; but his inability compels him to solicit assistance. Many years ago he employed a principal part of his property in establishing a *Free school*, in which children of both sexes, whose parents were unable to defray the expenses of their education, are taught, together with reading and writing, the history and geography of their native country (Sweden), and also arithmetic, drawing, &c., so much as may be useful to youths, whose future destination shall be to employ themselves in any branch of the mechanical arts. By the last report (1833) from the directors of the Free-school, the founder had the satisfaction to learn that 221 boys were under the daily tuition of an excellent professor, after the Lancasterian method. (a house was preparing for the education of young girls) Forty nine boys had that very year left the Institution, where they had previously been instructed, by hired masters, in the first principles of different mechanical occupations; and they were then, according to their choice, placed with mechanics, at whose hands each of them may acquire the requisite instruction for intelligent workmen.

The residue of my little fortune has vanished. This urges me to trouble my friends and acquaintances. The necessary means for publishing the new work will, I confidently hope, be granted by the benevolence of the honorable foreign community at Canton and Macao, and of my distinguished acquaintance among Portuguese philanthropists. To the former, a subscription list shall be presented, and an advertisement in the *Chronica de Macao* shall be published, inviting the Portuguese Gentlemen, who wish to subscribe, to honour me, or in my absence, J. G. Ullman Esq. of Macao, with their names, designating the number of copies which may be required, and deposit for each copy one dollar, which shall be brought to the account of the subscribers. For strangers and those Gentlemen who may not have seen the circulated list, a list for general subscription will be open at the office of John Slade Esq. Editor of the Canton Register, and another at the author's house, or, he being absent, at that of J. G. Ullman Esq. Should subscription lists be hereafter deposited at other places, it will then be duly announced in the public papers.

The sum raised by subscription will be deposited at the well known and most respectable Firm of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. By their credentials the gentlemen, who may, by my request, have the goodness to attend to the printing and binding of the work in America, probably at Boston, will be authorised to draw on them for the amount of cost. That it may be moderate, and the price of the Book likewise, a delay of about twelve months before it can be ready and brought into circulation may elapse; the subscription lists may, therefore, remain open in foreign countries to the 1st of December, 1835; then be closed, and, with the amount of subscription, transmitted to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Canton. When the book can be delivered, the subscribers shall be, through the medium of the Canton Register, and the *Chronica de Macao*, respectfully informed of what is to be added to the first deposit, when calling for the required copies.

The net proceeds of the book are intended for my school, there to constitute a permanent Fund, the annual interest of which shall be converted into the purchase of treatises and books, which teach how to simplify and improve the operations of the mechanical arts. By degrees a small library will thus be formed, by which the young men, who had the advantage of being brought up at my school, and artificers of inquiring mind, may considerably advance their knowledge, and become efficient and estimable members of society.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

Macao, 20th December, 1834.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The *LOGAN* (Am) has arrived from Samarang, and the *ERNAAD*, Gillet, from Singapore and Calcutta. The *Ernaad* spoke the *DIANA*, Dudman, for China, off Bootan in the Banda sea; and she also brings the intelligence that the *MERMAID*, Stavers, and *CAPTAIN COOK*, Thompson, had returned to Singapore from the China sea.

We understand that in a recent instance of a reference to the secretary to H. M. superintendents respecting a claim against a British vessel at Whampoa, for damage alleged to have been occasioned by her running foul of another, it was intimated that on a representation of the circumstances by affidavit, there would be no hesitation on the part of the superintendents in interposing their authority to adjust the affair; in the event of the parties being unable to settle it among themselves. It having been subsequently settled by arbitration, as all commercial differences ought to be, the interference of the superintendents was not required. We mention the circumstance, as tending to remove the ambiguity which seems to prevail as to the extent to which the superintendents exercise their authority under the present anomalous state of affairs.

We think it right to correct a mistake of a correspondent of the *Chronica de Macao*, who expresses surprise at the supposed fact that a reverend member of the church should have accepted the appointment of English master attendant. The editor of the *Chronica* should have known that this useless office has been abolished by Mr. Davis, chief superintendent, as stated in a late number of the Register; and Mr. Gutzlaff (who, we presume, is the reverend gentlemen alluded to) has been appointed, on the same salary, additional chinese secretary to H. M. superintendents: in which capacity his well-known abilities and enterprise cannot fail to prove eminently useful. Friends as we are of free discussion, we are glad the Macao newspaper receives communications respecting English affairs, however unfortunate in point of accuracy has been his debut.

Hong or Security Merchants.—It may be supposed, perhaps, from the previous statements, that difficulties are occasionally experienced before a hong merchant can be prevailed upon to become security for a ship; but such is not the case. None of them has ever evinced any hesitation in this respect. The Americans, who have had as many as forty ships in one year at Canton, have never met with a refusal. The captain of a merchant ship may resort to any hong merchant he pleases, and, by way of making him some return for his becoming security, he generally buys from him 100*l.* or 200*l.* worth of goods. Individuals are, however, at perfect liberty to deal with any hong merchant, whether he has secured their ship or not, or with any *outside merchant*; that is, with any *Chinese merchant not belonging to the hong*. So that, though there are only 10 hong merchants at Canton, there is, notwithstanding, quite as extensive a choice of merchants with whom to deal in that city, as in either Liverpool or New York.—[*Mc. Culloch's commercial dictionary*, 2nd Ed. Page 233.]

We have quoted the foregoing paragraph in order to correct the mis-information it contains, which, singular enough, is printed in italics, in order, we suppose, to attract the readers' attention, and to impress on his mind that its accuracy is undoubted. It is of great importance that the real state of the *open market* of Canton should be well known to the world, and we, therefore, think it our duty to correct any mis-statement concerning it that may come to our knowledge, and particularly so when supported by a name so eminent as that of the author of the commercial dictionary. The *HONG*, or *licensed official* merchants of Canton, are the only class of the chinese community with whom foreigners are allowed to deal, or who are allowed to deal with foreigners. Any other *chinese merchant* subjects himself to the notice of the local government if he deals in those articles of commerce, transactions in which are confined to the hong merchants by an edict of 1828. And in the Canton Register of the 11th of november, is a late edict on the same subject; and which forbids "Any other class than the commercial men of the hong to clandestinely enter the barbarian factories. Should any presume to go into the barbarian factories, or as *shopmen buy from or sell to the barbarians* he shall immediately be punished as a chinese traitor." We do not say that these restrictive laws are much minded either by natives or foreigners; but at this present time *three outside* merchants are prisoners within the city, confined under a charge of *traitorous communication* with foreigners. One of them, Powshong, of old China street, has been there for some months. This is the chinese act of *premunire*, and the penal code allows the government officers a fatal facility in applying it.

In our last number we quoted the opinion of the philosophical author of the commercial dictionary on *our right* to vindicate *our rights* in this country by force: and which, we are proud to say, accords so perfectly with the petition of the British subjects in China to the king in council, lately forwarded by the Charles Grant.

LORD NAPIER.

(From the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 6th Nov. 1834.)

LORD NAPIER has been blamed by the Canton press, for not having proceeded when once engaged in hostilities to ulterior measures; such as ordering the ships' boats up to Canton fully manned & equipped—by which, it is presumed, every concession desired, already *verbally* made, would have been gained, and his Lordship's views accomplished.

We regret to observe that the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle has misunderstood certain remarks in the Canton Registers of the 16th and 23rd of September, which only referred to the passage of H. M. ships from the Bogue to Whampoa. We lose no time, therefore, to explain to the Editor that Lord Napier was never blamed by the Canton press for want of perseverance in commenced hostilities against the Chinese government forces; but regret was then expressed, and is still felt, that in the proceedings of H. M. ships, vigour, decision, and celerity had not been made more apparent to the Chinese. It is well known in Canton that his lordship expected, and was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the frigate's boats from Whampoa; it is known that he even remarked on the delay; which, joined with other causes, foiled all his strenuous attempts to induce the local government to adopt towards himself, as H. M. representative, and the British trade, an altered course of conduct.

Two natives from the Usbek state of Kokan, on a pilgrimage to Mecca, visited Bombay last year. Some particulars respecting their country, obtained from them by that distinguished linguist, Mr. Wathen, of the Bombay civil service, are given in a late Calcutta paper, which we reprint below; and from their connection with China we doubt not they will be read with interest.

The state of Kokan is, we believe, in about 67° W. Long. and forms the extreme of the Chinese possessions in that direction.

The Jehangir Khojeh, mentioned in Mr. Wathen's paper, is the unfortunate Chang-ki-ur, so often mentioned in our pages of the year 1828, as having been executed at Pe-king for rebellion.

THE USBEK STATE OF KOKAN.

On the commercial intercourse between Kokan and the neighbouring states

Free intercourse is allowed by the Chinese government to subjects of Kokan resorting to Káshgar and the other Muhammedan dependencies of that empire, for purposes of commerce. Religious mendicants are also admitted; this permission is however solely extended to those countries. No one of whatever denomination would be allowed to enter China Proper under any pretence whatever, even in case of an embassy: it is necessary for application to be made to the viceroy Yunis Wang, at Káshgar, and no one is allowed to proceed until an order be received from Pekin.

The trade between the two countries is conducted as follows: Caravans come from Southern China by way of Khoten to Yárkend and thence to Káshgar; they bring tea glued together, and formed into the shape and consistency of unbaked bricks; silk piece goods, satin, porcelain, and various other articles. Tea, however, is the principal article of import: its consumption being general throughout Central Asia, where it is made much in the same way as in Europe, excepting that butter or fat is mixed with it. The merchandize is carried chiefly on horses, from thirty to forty bricks of tea form a load for a horse. From Káshgar the Usbek merchants bring them to Kokan, whence they are exported on camels to Bokhára. The returns are said to be made in shawls, European articles, raw silk, horses, &c. No direct intercourse exists betwixt Kokan and India, owing to the jealousy of the Chinese government. The passage through Thibet to Cashmere, &c. is interdicted. Shawls and other Indian articles are brought by the circuitous route of Cábul, Balkh, and Bokhára.

The trade with Russia is carried on by means of caravans: the Kokan merchants meet those of Bokhára at Tashkend, and forming one body, they proceed via Turkistan through the Steppes occupied by the Cossacks, part to Omak, and part to Orenberg. The productions of China, raw silk, camels and cotton yarn, are taken to Russia, and the returns are made in furs, gun barrels, and locks, cutlery, Russian leather, and other Russian manufactures. The currency of Kokan consists of gold tillas, equal to about eight rupees in value, and a small silver coin, called a tunkha, nearly equivalent to half a rupee.

Usbeks at Bombay.

The Usbeks who came to Bombay were quite ignorant of the English name and government. The only Feringis they had any idea of were the Russians. On being asked what nation they supposed was the sovereign of Hindustán, they said they thought it was like Kábul and Kandahar, under some Mussulman government; they expressed great horror at the Sikhs not allowing the Muhammed religion to be publicly performed in the Panjáb. They had first of all intended to go to Delhi, and thence to Calcutta, but this circumstance prevented them. They had strong letters of recommendation from Dost Muhammed of Kábul to Sultan Khan of Peshawur, &c. They were generally liberal and well informed. The young man had read most of the Persian classics, and spoke Persian very well. They were much astonished at every thing they saw at Bombay, which they compared to the Chinese city of Yárkend. I took them a trip in the small steamer, which they considered as the work of magic, nor could I explain the effects of steam so as to remove that idea. His Majesty's ship *Melville*, being in the harbour, I carried them on board her. At first they could not be persuaded that it was a ship: they thought it was a wooden fortress, erected on the bottom of the sea, by some extraordinary power. Subsequently, however, when they found she actually floated, they were more astonished at what they called the great boat, for they had no word to express a ship in their

language, nor had they even seen any thing larger than the ferry boats on the Oxus, and the country vessels in which they came to Bombay. Different from most Asiatics, they shewed a great deal of curiosity, and examined every thing narrowly: they measured the ships by the number of paces they took, and the cannon ball by its apparent weight; but what astonished them most of all was the firing cannon with a lock like that of a gun, and ignition as produced by a percussion tube. A native having illuminated his house with gas, I took them to see it: here again they could not account for such an effect, except as produced by magic; they frequently expressed a wish that some Englishman would come to their country, and professed their readiness to assist him in penetrating even into Chinese Tartary; but they said that it would be next to impossible to enter China Proper: they invariably spoke of China by the name Kathái (Cathay) and the emperor as the Khákhan. Russia, they called Urúz. They were highly amused at the races, but said theirs, which are held once a year, were very superior. The English ladies they admired very much, but asserted their own were as fair and had more colour. The dress of the Usbeks is generally a small round cap of ermine, a large flowing robe with an under-dress and broad flowing trousers; like the Usmanloos they wear a broad leathern belt round the wrist. When they go out they always wear boots of black or shagreen leather; their arms were Chinese short swords, and matchlocks with Russian barrels and daggers.

They mentioned the fact of dreadful earthquakes having occurred in their country about three or four years ago. The Cholera also had extended its ravages to the territory of their Khan.

It is proper that I should state that this information was collected casually and in the course of many conversations I had with these persons; there may be some exaggeration but I believe it may generally be depended upon. The Usbeks are a very straight forward, honest, and simple people, very unlike the Persians or other Asiatics, and much more approaching in their disposition and manners to Europeans. With regard to the rebellions of Jehangir Khojeh in Chinese Tartary, the truth of what they stated was fully borne out and verified by Mr. Lindsay, the late Secretary to the Select Committee at Canton.

In order to give a correct idea of the geographical situation of the kingdom of Kokan, I have appended to this memoir a map of Central Asia, drawn up from the best authorities within my reach. The following genealogical table will also be useful to shew the descent of Uzbek, the founder of this horde, from Chengiz Khan.

ALANGORA, widow of Dunbun Bayán.

TUMENAI KHAN.

Timúchir, surnamed
CHENGIZ KHAN.

TULUI CHUCHI JAGHATAI GATAIR.

UZBEK. NOGHAI.

The tribes collected by Uzbek conquered Transoxiana, &c.

The Noghai horde was subdued by the Russians, and these Tartars are now scattered throughout Siberia. *Wathen's Memoir on the Usbek State.—Journal of the Asiatic Society for August.*

Dear Mr. Editor.

I beg to congratulate your readers and yourself on your last number, of date the 30th of December.

It conveys more practically useful information than any one of your numbers since your birth, so far as our friends at home are concerned.

On the one side, in the petition to King William of England you have a majority of British (approaching almost to unanimity) complaining of *wrongs*; on the other side you have the emperor of China's edict, of November last, acknowledging these wrongs: does not this speak volumes? Whether it is fear on the part of the celestials, or discontent on the part of the English, the fact remains the same, THAT GROSS ACKNOWLEDGED WRONG HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF CANTON AND THAT A LARGE PORTION OF THOSE WRONGED APPEAL TO THEIR SOVEREIGN FOR REDRESS WHILST HE WHO RULES THE UNJUST PROVINCIAL CHINESE MAGISTRATES PLAINLY ADVERTS TO THE WRONG DONE.

Would any clever negotiator require a finer field? oh! for one hour of little Tallyrand! oh! for stern Collingwood! even debilitated as that veteran was: what minced meat the one would make of Loo and his set in argument, and the other in practice.

Some few of us here did not sign the petition to His Britannic Majesty; and I will venture to say (as on a recent letter to Lord Napier) these parties, in a short time, will sincerely wish they had come to another conclusion.

The charges these dissenters bring against our petition are threefold; firstly, being badly written. Now, as I signed the deed I am responsible for the sentiments it bears, but not for its style or manner; yet, not having written it, I may be permitted to remark on that style. It appears to me easy and flowing, but a little too lengthy for the fast-workers in public offices in England, and this, I hope, the margin obviates. Secondly, that we are dictatorial to our sovereign! If there is one word of disrespect to the King of England in this deed I have forgotten my knowledge of my native language. We speak strongly, and plainly point out a defined line of conduct: BECAUSE THE COURSE LATELY TAKEN BY H.M. MINISTERS, AND ADVERSELY TO OUR FORMER REQUESTS HINTED AT, HAS SIGNALLY FAILED! In such a position doubtful language or suggestions would have been childish.

Thirdly, it is averred we, in asking for a *clever negotiator* and one line of battle ship, two frigates, sloops and steamer, we ask for *too little strength*: be it so. It is easy for our rulers to *increase* the strength asked; I hope they may, and at least send two negotiators, known as men of nerve, temper and intellect; not throw us into the Red Book (as on last occasion) to find out who was to succeed on death to the care of lives and millions of British property out of those whose lives were of little value, and who never before, either of their own or others, had property entrusted to their care.

These circumstances, and a fear of losing the vantage ground we hold of the Chinese in any approaching treaty, induces us British to submit to every encroachment at present in silence. In the meantime, the common cause of foreigners here is *most materially retrograding!* We are losing the hard got remnants of former remonstrances. As no exclusive commercial treaty is contemplated by the English, I wonder much the American and other foreign merchants do not approach 'Loo, and, founding on the emperor's edict of November, say, "Favour us with a copy of the tariff which your emperor alludes to as ruling this open market! And when sending us copy, pray please send another to the hoppo's office, so that it may cease to be a dead letter."

1st January, 1835.

Your's truly, DELTA.

P. S. By the way, you place Lord Lansdowne as premier; I think this is an error of press, as the Java papers and my own private letters name Lord Melbourne to that office. We are too far from home to judge of men and the change power makes on them; but from early association I would prefer "Lamb, Lord Melbourne," to any name now going, as premier, excepting always Lord Durham, who (as when Henry Brougham came in from representing Yorkshire to be chancellor) would in himself be the principles of justice and freedom personified.

HINDOO COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

The new firm of Carr, Tagore and Co. is announced to-day. The second member of this firm is Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, some time Dewan of the Salt Board, which Office he vacated about six weeks ago for the purpose of commencing the career of a general Merchant and Agent. The circumstance is worthy of notice, since it is the first instance of a Hindoo adopting European habits of business in Calcutta, and entering into the field of agency and foreign commerce on European principles, although the Parsees long since set them an example at Bombay. [*Calcutta Courier*, Oct. 1st, 1834.]

BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

(Concluded from Vol. 8. Page 217.)

This attack having enraged the count's men, they determined to be revenged on the natives; and, as they were uncontrollable, the count agreed to direct their proceedings.

About seven in the evening, I caused the boats to tow our vessel to the river of the massacre, where I anchored. At three, I ordered forty-six companions on shore, commanded by Messieurs Crustiew, Kuznecow, Baturin, Wyndbladth, and Stephanow; and we only waited for Don Hieronimo, who arrived at four. They then proceeded inland, and we heard nothing till about three quarters after six, when the noise of the musquetry convinced me that the action had begun. Soon after I saw a number of islanders retiring towards a steep mountain; and then it was that my companions on board directed their pieces at them, and made a dreadful slaughter. These unhappy men, seeing themselves pressed on one side by my troops, and on the other by the islanders, under the conduct of the Spaniard, threw themselves prostrate upon the ground. I was then forced to declare to my whole party, that I would fire upon them if they continued the massacre. On this message, the parties contented themselves with making prisoners, the number of whom amounted to six hundred and forty-six. The killed were reckoned and proved to be eleven hundred and fifty-six. What surprised me the most was, that among the wounded and prisoners there were a great number of women armed in the same manner as the men.

On the 30th of August the count encamped on shore, the Spaniard having erected huts for him and his men by the assistance of the friendly Indians, who set a guard at night, to protect the camp from the attacks of the allies of the nation with whom they had been at war.

At day-break, Don Hieronimo presented his family to me with a great number of his friends, and likewise acquainted me that Huapo, a prince of the country, was coming to express his gratitude for my having avenged his subjects upon the two nations who were their enemies. He informed me, that Huapo lived in a town about thirty or thirty-two leagues distant inland; that the central parts of his dominions were well civilized, as was also the whole western part of the island; the eastern coast only being possessed by a savage people, among whom, however, he excepted the territory belonging to Huapo, which was inhabited by a gentle and industrious race. He added, that the Prince Huapo could muster twenty, or five and twenty thousand armed men, notwithstanding which he was often disturbed in his capital, either by the Chinese party, or their allies.

After this information, he insinuated that it would be easy to conclude a treaty with this prince, to form establishments in his country, the productions of which consisted in gold, crystal, cinnabar, rice, sugar, cinnamon, silk, and particularly the most beautiful kinds of wood, might form advantageous branches of commerce; in exchange for which they would receive a quantity of hardware, iron, and European cloth, to the profit of two hundred per cent. to the sellers. Such was our conversation, when it was interrupted by the arrival of the Bamini, or General.

The habits of this General consisted of a long red paulon*, Chinese half boots, a white shirt, with a vest of black, and a red surplice, or outer garment, which had some buttons of coral, set in gold. His head was covered with a bonnet of straw, exceedingly pointed, and the upper extremity was ornamented with horse hair, dyed red. His arms consisted of a sabre, a lance, and a bow, with a quiver, containing twenty-five arrows. The troops who attended him were entirely naked, except a piece of blue cloth round their middle, and their arms were lances and bows.

Our repast was not of long duration. The Formosian General eat with astonishing rapidity, without speaking a word; and after he had devoured a quantity of rice, with some pieces of roast meat, he rose, and began to chew his betel, and smoke tobacco. As I was desirous of making my court to him, I followed his example, though my palate suffered for it. After dinner we walked round my camp. When we came near a battery, Bamini requested me to order some cannon shot to be fired. I immediately gave

* The paulon is a close garment fitted to the body, and all of one piece from head to foot. T.

orders to fix a butt at five hundred paces distance, and pointed the pieces myself. At the second fire, the boat which the islanders had exposed as a butt, was broken in pieces; at which the Formosian General testified the greatest surprise. To increase his astonishment I gave orders to my companions to take their arms, and fire at a plank at eighty paces distance. Very few of their shot missed; and as the plank was shot through, this exercise gave him great satisfaction, and induced him to spare no flattering expressions on the occasion.

About eleven o'clock, Don Hieronimo returned to invite me, in the name of the prince and see him; and he brought several horses, though the distance was very short. I immediately mounted, and soon arrived at the Prince's tent. His appearance struck me at first sight. He was between thirty and thirty-five years of age, about five feet three inches high, of a strong and vigorous make, with a lively eye and majestic carriage. Upon being introduced to him, I found Mr. Crustiew already in great familiarity with him, who said to me in Russian, this youth would do our business, if we proposed to remain at Formosa; and his good disposition would permit him to assure me, that I might be King of the island whenever I pleased. He had scarcely spoken, when the Prince addressed me by our interpreter, assuring me, that I was welcome on the island; and that he had heard, with the greatest satisfaction, of the manner we had treated his enemies, for which he thought it proper to make his grateful acknowledgements. To this he added, that he had no doubt but that I was the person whose coming was announced by the Prophets, who had foretold that a stranger should arrive with strong men, who should deliver the Formosians from the Chinese yoke: in consequence of which he had determined to pay me a visit, and make me an offer of all his power and forces to support and obey me. This commencement changed my system, and the Spaniard insensibly led me to play a new part, by assuring the Huapo that I was a great Prince, who had visited Formosa, with the intention of satisfying myself concerning the position of the Chinese, and to fulfil the wishes of the inhabitants of the island, by delivering them from the power of that treacherous people.

The prince Huapo afterwards made six demands of the count; the following being the fourth, in the count's own words: "whether I would accept the concession he would make me of the province of Ha-vang sin; which, with its cities, towns, and inhabitants he would cede to me in perpetuity, on condition that I should support him with Europeans, until he should have driven the Chinese out of his dominions, at which period he would yield up to me his whole kingdom."

The count, after replying to the six requisitions, took the command of the prince's army, fought and defeated his enemies. The following is his more detailed account of the island.

The island of Formosa is called by the Chinese, Touaiouai; and by the natives Pacchimbha. It is one of the finest and richest islands of the known world. The soil, in an infinity of places, produces two harvests of rice; and other grain, with a great variety of trees, fruits, plants, animals and birds. Cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry, are very abundant here. This island is intersected by great rivers, lakes, and waters, abounding with fish. It has many commodious harbours, bays, and sounds on its coasts. Its mountains produce gold, silver, cinnabar, white and brown copper; and likewise pit coal.

The island of Formosa is divided into eight principalities, three of which, situated on the western side, are governed by the Chinese, and peopled by the same nation. Every year an ambassador arrives from China, to receive tribute from these three provinces, which is raised by a poll tax; and the emperor of China keeps five hundred vessels for the purpose of annually exporting this tribute, which consists of a large quantity of rice, wheat, millet, salt, beans, raw silk, cotton, gold, silver and mercury. The governors of these three provinces continually extend their possessions, either by alliance or intrigue, in such a manner, that they have obtained several towns and districts from their neighbours.

The inhabitants of the island are civilized, except those who live on the eastern coasts. They are of an effeminate disposition, without any marks of courage; given to indolence, and are indebted to the goodness of the climate for their preservation, as the soil supports them with very little labour. If we except the three Chinese provinces, the mines on the island are no where worked. They are contented to wash the sand to extract gold out of it; and if they find pearls in the shells, it is by mere accident. The common people of Formosa are clothed only in blue cotton cloth; the towns are always built in the plains; and the villages are upon the mountains. The houses of people of condition among them are extensive and beautiful, but plain. Those of the people are mere huts; and they are not permitted to build better. Most of them are covered with straw and reeds, and are divided or separated from each other by rows of palisades; their moveables are nothing more than what necessity has rendered indispensable. In the houses of men of rank, there are advanced rooms, in which they eat, receive strangers, and divert themselves. The apartments of the women are always separate, and apart from the house. Though they are built within the court, no one is permitted to approach them. In this country there are no inns for travellers; but those who are on a journey sit themselves down near the first house they come to, and the master of the house soon after receives them, and entertains them with rice and some flesh meat, with tobacco and tea.

The only commerce of the inhabitants of Formosa is with some Japanese barks, who touch here, and with the Chinese.

The count afterwards drafted a plan to colonize Formosa and then continued his voyage to Canton.—From the foregoing extracts it appears that Formosa is a vulnerable point of the Chinese empire; and, both from the count's narration and the late rebellion, it may be safely concluded that the boasted tender compassion and reasonable rule of the celestial government are there also but mere names; the subjugated Formosians have not yet felt any transforming influence from their conquering exemplars.

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1835.

NO. 2.

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NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the Albion Hotel respectfully beg leave, to return their most grateful thanks to their friends and the Public in general for the kind prompt and (as far as circumstances admitted) effectual assistance they received, at the late calamitous fire on part of their premises.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The **RUBY**, Warden, and **WILLIAM WILSON**, from Calcutta and Singapore, **DIANA**, Dudman, and **SUMATRA**, [Am] Roundy, from Batavia, are the vessels arrived in the week. Newspapers, containing important intelligence from Europe, have come by these opportunities, but they reached us too late for making any extracts.

X

The ship **SARAH**, Whiteside, arrived in England on the 20th of July; dates of sailing, from China on the 23rd of March, from the Cape on the 9th of June. This vessel was the first that sailed from China as a Free trader, under a license from the select committee; and, although "we defy

augury," we trust the information of her speedy and safe passage will be pleasing to our readers.

RIGHT OF PETITION.—A gentleman, who has been some years resident in Canton as a British merchant, had lately occasion to petition the governor of this province on some circumstances connected with his own affairs. He wrote a petition to the governor, which was translated into Chinese, and delivered it to the senior hong merchant, Howqua, for presentation to his excellency. The petition was returned to him from Howqua, accompanied with an insolent note, which was signed by the three senior merchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Puankequa, describing the subject as too trifling to be intruded upon the governor, with some other irrelevant reasons. The petitioner then determined to present the petition at the city gates, where he was accompanied on the 7th inst at 12 o'clock by several of his friends of the mercantile community of Canton, who had been informed of the first cause of petitioning, and of the refusal of the hong merchants to present the petition. On their arrival at the Tsing-hae mun (water gate) the attendant officers made their usual blustering opposition; but admittance through the first gate was obtained, and two deputed military officers, the Tsung-Hee and the Qwang-Hee shortly arrived. The petition was presented to them, but they refused to receive it, except through the hong-merchants. The petitioner would not submit to the indignity of again requesting Howqua and Mowqua to forward his petition, and the officers went away. The English, who were there assembled, were determined to assist the petitioner in carrying his just resolution into effect, and they consequently remained in the confined space between the inner and outer gates, and sent for provisions, which soon arrived and were heartily fed upon. During the time from one o'clock till five the hong merchants and linguists, amongst whom Mowqua Junior was the most active, made various propositions, all of which were peremptorily refused. At length the Tsung and Qwang Hees came again, and renewed their former offers, and said that an order had arrived from the emperor directing the local officers not to receive any petitions unless they were sent through the hands of the hong-merchants. This assertion the English did not believe, and they asked to see the edict, and enquired why it had not been communicated to the foreign residents in Canton.

After a rather noisy discussion, not very well understood on either side, a proposition was made that the petition should be presented in this manner; the Qwang-Hee and Mowqua were to place their hands simultaneously upon it: to this the petitioner agreed, but in the very act of deliverance Chinese trickery and cunning defeated their own plan; for Mowqua snatched the petition, whilst the Qwang-Hee, although standing up, did not extend his hand to it; the paper was, of course, instantly recovered from Mowqua; and after some little time the officers again retired. About six o'clock the party of Englishmen returned home, excepting the petitioner, who was left alone, well provided with food and clothing; for the weather was cold. Towards nine o'clock the Tsung and Qwang-Hees again returned, and offered to receive the petition from the hands of the petitioner; but he told them that the mendacity of their country was now so notorious that he required witnesses of his

*First from China with the
trader*

own nation to be present, and the Chinese at length consented that he should despatch a note for *two* only of his countrymen; and they would not, on any account, admit a greater number. The petitioner replied that two would do in this case as well as two hundred; the messenger with the note was on the point of leaving for the foreign factories, when the arrival of *Fan-kweis* at the outer gate was reported. After a close reconnoitre by the Chinese two Englishmen were admitted, of known respectability here, both commanding British ships. The petition was then presented to the *Tsung-Heë* by the petitioner, attended on each side by his newly arrived friends. *Mowqua*, who was standing by the *Tsung-Heë's* side, again, in the very act of presentation, attempted to touch the petition with his finger; at this insidious motion the petition was instantly withdrawn, and *Mowqua* was informed that his scheme had failed. He then abandoned his low tricks, and the *Tsung-Heë* extended his three fingers and received the petition, and informed the petitioner, through the linguist, that he had been sent by the *Tsung-tuh* (governor) on purpose to receive the petition, and to say that the governor was much engaged at present, but that the petition should have his early attention, and a reply would be given in two or three days; and he (the governor) hoped that the delay would not affect the petitioner's interests. The *Tsung-Heë's* manner was so graceful, and the tone of his delivery so good, that his words were pleasing, notwithstanding the vile and clumsy medium through which they passed to the comprehension of the petitioner.

During all this protracted discussion 6 hong merchants, two linguists, and a strong military guard were present.

We have been informed that an answer from the viceroy was sent to the petitioner just 30 hours after his departure from the city gate; and this answer promised redress of the wrong complained against.

Thus, the few British concerned, by a little firmness, have regained to their countrymen the important boon of *direct* communication with the government, which *Howqua* had attempted to deprive them of.

The tone of the Chinese edicts plainly shows the fear government entertains about the consequences which may arise from their behaviour towards Lord Napier. Now, the hong merchants are again denounced as guilty; who, standing between two fires, have no other alternative but to endure and to besilent. We can by no means exempt them from blame during the late transactions; we also admit that their position is a very difficult one; but if government has to ascribe every disturbance to their treachery, or inposition, it is high time that it should change the system, and place no longer reliance upon men whom it has denounced as traitors. If, on the contrary, they are merely accused of base acts, in order to palliate the guilt of the officers, and to throw the whole blame upon a body of merchants, government openly avows that it is ashamed of its own proceedings, and declares before the whole world that it has been guilty of unjustifiable aggression. This confession being now before the public, there is no longer room to question whether the Chinese officers have justice on their side or not; their own words should be taken as conclusive. Let us take them at their word and both judge and act accordingly. In the present case the impositions complained of ought to be noted down as real and acknowledged grievances, to be redressed by those who found them out and possess the power of taking them away. In a rational point of view the last edict speaks volumes, and it is to be hoped, that it will by no means be forgotten in our future discussions.

We should here again advert to the injustice of branding native merchants, who engage in foreign trade with the hateful epithet of traitors. Is it then culpable to trade with foreigners? is it against the laws? If so, let it be at once denounced as a lawless proceeding, and an entire stop be put to foreign commerce. But if government sanctions the trade by levying duties upon it, and nevertheless continues to disclaim against the persons who enrich the treasury, we

consider its cant about traitors, not only as scurrilous abuse, but also as a sure proof, that it does not respect its own laws.

When will there be an end to such edicts. If intercourse with foreigners is contaminating, we wonder that these pestiferous mortals are still worthy of imperial compassion. Yet we wish not to quarrel about words. Our trade can never be respectable, if the property and character of the native traders are not under the protection of the law. In case the monopoly of the hong is to continue, it will be very desirable to insist upon regulations, which will place it once for all beyond the grasp of the lowest and highest functionary. Yet, if the individuals engaged in it are either willing to retire or acknowledge that under present circumstances they can no longer maintain themselves, ought they not honestly to represent their case and petition for the dissolution of the hong.

We are not advocates for innovations but for improvement. Nevertheless, we state our conviction, that a free trade on one side and a strict monopoly on the other can never coëxist. One of them must foresee and prepare for its ruin. As, however, the latter is decrepid, and tottering in its very foundation, whilst the other possesses youthful strength and irresistible power, we are at no loss to which we have to assign the future victory.

It is a matter of moment, that the hong merchants should seriously consider their situation, and instead of flattering themselves with the hope of better times sincerely go to work, lest their affairs, being past remedy, might lead to inevitable ruin. Calm deliberation, impartial investigation of all circumstances, and a resolution adopted and carried into effect accordingly, is all that is wanted, in order to produce favorable results.

We have often wondered at the narrow policy observed by the Chinese government in regard to trade. Much we ascribe to the education through which the Chinese candidates for office have to pass. Confucius lived at a time, when the country was still in a low state of civilisation, without trade and manufactures. He himself very seldom alludes to such an important branch of industry, which is both necessary to the subsistence and improvement of human society. It is rather astonishing, that this great politician should have overlooked the very soul of a common wealth. *Mang-tsze* seems to have had some idea about barter, monopoly, and division of labour; but he merely hints at these subjects. These books are then studied! in them the quintessence of all political wisdom is found! can we then wonder, when the disciples are not wiser than their masters! All Chinese statesmen are persuaded that agriculture alone adds to the capital of the community, and that commerce is at the best nothing else but a mere transfer of goods, by which more persons are injured than benefitted.

We were never so forcibly struck with the truth of the above remarks than when reading *Soo-tung-po*, a most enlightened civilian under the Sung dynasty, who lived in the eleventh century. All his writings, most of them on politics, in various forms, bespeak a very penetrating mind, deeply versed in the art of ruling a people. His views are liberal; he lifts the veil of futurity and lays down principles for good government, which a member of parliament would not be ashamed to avow. Yet when he touches upon trade he is most violently opposed to its very existence. At that time the *Chin-chew* men traded to a very great extent to *Corea*, a branch of commerce which has long been lost. That country used to send its customary tribute-bearers, but the government, at that time not being over anxious about the homage paid by foreign princes, calculated the expenses which every embassy entailed upon the imperial treasury, and, therefore, declined in future that honor. The *Coreans*, desirous to keep up the intercourse with China, principally on account of the *Ke-tans*, the inhabitants of *Leaou-tung*, a brave and warlike people, sent some priests with a golden pagoda in a *Chin-chew* junk; in order to persuade the emperor by this present, to invite a new embassy. *Soo-tung-*

po, who was charged with the examination of this matter, takes occasion to represent, in most forcible language, the injury arising from commercial relations with other countries; and after having made some invidious remarks upon commerce in general, he prays the emperor to put an entire stop to all foreign trade, which was at that time principally carried on from Hong-choo and Chin-chew, and apparently in a flourishing condition. Yet he confesses himself to be unable to check it wholly on account of the many traitorous merchants, with whom the land swarmed. The court not exactly adopting his views, winked at the growing evil; and, after some prohibitions, things continued in statu quo: just as all regulations that are in open defiance of the inclinations of the people in our time.

The same Soo-tung-po took the most effectual measures during a time of starvation in Che-keang, but expresses his astonishment, that, notwithstanding the reduced prices for which government sold grain, the poor people suffered extremely. He, of course, charges gain-seeking merchants with the evil, because they bought cheap and would not sell under the market price.

We believe that there are many Chinese patriots who fall into the same errors as that celebrated writer; yet, if they are as honest as he, they will be open to conviction, and learn, from foreigners, how they can benefit their country by giving a free scope to commerce. If we, in our negotiations with the Chinese, keep this prevailing prejudice constantly in view, and endeavour to convince them of their errors, we should still hope to open the eyes of some influential men. It will belong before Adam Smith is understood in this country, but the time may come when the hoppo at Canton and the board of revenue will act up to the same principles laid down by that writer.

(From a correspondent.)

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Continued from No. 51, Vol 7th Page 204.]

Canton, as an emporium, possesses great natural advantages. The Choo-keang is a deep, splendid river; the numerous islands at the mouth present few dangers to the navigator; and we know no port in any other part of Asia, which can vie with Canton in this respect. It has inland communication by water with both Kwang-se and Yun-nan; and, if we except the Meilin mountain pass, possesses inland water communication with all the provinces, which stand in connection with the great canal and the Yang-tsze-keang.

When compared, however, with other emporia in the Chinese empire it labours under great disadvantages. Situated in the south western corner of China, as distant from the capital as London is from Constantinople, it has to fetch the produce it exports from a great distance. Not a tenth part of the foreign exports are grown in Canton province; the black teas from Keen-ming-foo district in Fokien, have to pass about 750 miles over hills and mountains ere they reach Canton. The green teas from Ganhwy must make a tour of 1000 miles, entirely inland navigation; and the best and greatest part of the raw silk from Chekeang undergoes the same transit. The foreign imports are subject to the same tedious conveyance ere they reach the consumers. It is very evident that the price of both is thereby greatly enhanced. The policy which prescribed this course did not only throw great obstacles in the way of trade and injured both the foreign as well as native merchants, but wronged the cultivator still more. The duties, which government draws from the transit, are trifling when compared with the advantages which might accrue to the grower, if he could sell his produce at a harbour, the nearest to his home. Yet, even leaving the interest of the people quite out of the question, government itself is the sufferer by this unnatural arrangement, and must sooner or later perceive the absurdity of forcing so large a trade into this channel. If the black teas were sent down upon the Ming river, what unnecessary expenses might be spared; and the ships loading at Fuh-choo might both benefit themselves as well

as the Chinese. Would it not be far more profitable to both parties, if the green teas and raw silk were exported from Ning-po, Hang-choo and Shang-hae? No rational person can make any valid objection to such proposal. If ever the matter is brought before the supreme government, we ought to expatiate upon this subject, and clearly state the true nature of the case. Enemies to a liberal commercial system may adduce similar instances of a crooked policy in Europe, but one absurdity cannot surely sanction another. Will not posterity wonder that we so long acquiesced in this system?

Let us consider maritime China in a commercial point of view, to judge of the great advantages it holds forth. We shall commence with central China, the most important part, where an extensive field opens itself.

Separated by mountain ridges from the southern and western parts, the richest provinces of the Empire, Ho-nan, Hoo-pih, Hoo-nan, Gan-hwy, Keang-soo and Che-keang, are all so situated as to communicate in one way or other with the Yang-tsze-keang, the girdle of China. Their natural resources, the dense and flourishing population, the spirit of enterprise which pervades them, renders these territories a scene of mercantile bustle. But the inland trade greatly exceeds that carried on by sea; to the latter, however, we can only direct our attention. The principal emporia of central China, are Ning-po, Hang-choo, Choo-san or Ting-hae, Shih-po, Cha-po, in Che-keang, and Shang-hae in Keang-soo.

Ning-po lies 12 or 14 miles up an estuary, which is about half a mile wide at the entrance, with from 5 to 6 ft. depth. Vessels drawing more water cannot proceed up to the city, and anchor opposite to Chin-hae-heen. The anchorage, however, is here very safe and the communications with the city as easy as that with Canton from Whampoa. As both British and Portuguese merchants have formerly advantageously traded to this place, which, according to all accounts is now more flourishing than ever, we have only to retrace our steps and return to ancient custom, so laudable in the eyes of the Chinese. Raw silk would here be the staple article.

Hang-choo, the capital of Che-keang, is more remarkable for its inland navigation, (as it is situated on the Tseen-tang, and the great canal commences at the city,) than for its trade by way of sea. But it is a city larger than Canton, with ample resources, an industrious population, large manufactures, and a commanding situation for carrying on an advantageous trade with the northern provinces. It is the Venice of China. Chapo, north east of Hangchoo, at the sea coast, would, perhaps, less attract our notice, if it were not the only place from whence the Chinese carry on a monopoly with Japan. If all our attempts to re-establish our commercial relations with that country should miscarry we must endeavour to send our manufactures from Cha-po. Chu-san, on account of its insular position, is the general thoroughfare of junks, which proceed from Kwang-tung and Fokien to Keang-soo, Shan-tung and Chible; from hence arises its commercial importance. It is to Ning-po, what Macao is to Canton. Shih-po, possessing a famous harbour, and standing in connexion with Tae-choo and Wan-choo, the southern ports of Che-keang, claims greatly our attention. There is a lively trade with small craft to this port. As an intermediate port between Fuh-choo and Ning-po it is very conveniently situated, and will in the course of time maintain its fame.

We look upon Shang-hae as another Anvers; but the trade to this place is more flourishing and has a far wider range. Here we might most conveniently load our green teas. Supposing that it were possible to introduce either on the Woo-sung or the Yang-tsze-keang our manufactures to the central provinces, this port would far out-weigh Canton in commercial importance.

The harbours just mentioned are between 27° and 31° Lat. Within so small a distance are so many emporia, and no proof can be stronger in favor of the immense trade of these ports. No arguments can disprove the assertion that woollens will sell much better in provinces were they

are adapted to the climate, nor that all manufactures will find a much readier sale where the consumer himself can exchange them for his own raw produce.

The northern ports of China, in which we include those in Shan-tung, Chih-le and Leaou-tung, ought to be viewed quite in a different light. We can expect here little in return except specie, unless the inventive genius of free trade finds new articles which has frequently been the case. Teen-tsin, as the emporium of a large capital, is of the utmost importance, and nothing would be so desirable as to establish a permanent trade to this port, notwithstanding the natural disadvantages. As long as Kae-choo and Kin-choo continue to employ so large a number of craft for the annual exportation of Mant-choo produce, our ships will also find there a market. Of Shan-tung we should express less hope; but Ting-choo, the northern harbour, and Kaou-choo the southern, are too little known to enable us to form a correct opinion of their commercial importance.

South western maritime China, Kwang-tung and Fokien, with the islands Haenan and Tae-wan, has a number of excellent harbours. We regret that so flourishing an island as Hae-nan has scarcely even been visited by any European traders. The east coast of Kwang-tung, however, is better known, and we ought to endeavor to establish some commercial relations at least with Hae-ao and Ting-hae.

The capital of Fokien, Fuh-choo, is the nearest large emporium to the bohea hills. Though unacquainted with the Ming river beyond the metropolis we can affirm that it is deep enough to carry the teas to this harbour. What risks and expenses might be spared, if they were brought hither, instead of making a tedious voyage of 750 miles. Amoy may be compared with Amsterdam in times of yore. There is scarcely any produce in the country round, which it might export, but the great desideratum of trade, capital, may here be had in abundance. The harbour is, moreover, of easy access. We doubt whether there exists any district in China, which numbers so many substantial merchants. Tseuen-choo (Chin-chew) is far inferior to Amoy, and has besides a bad harbour. As it is, however, the nearest port to the anko hills, it is to be hoped that we can load in future the anko tea near the place of its growth. Formosa, so rich in produce and so densely populated, could surely employ a great deal of shipping.

Judging by the native trade, which is exceedingly great, we may safely conclude, that if we had free scope in this country to extend our commerce, 300 cargoes at least might be disposed of annually. Let the free trade operate for 50 years; let us then compare our commerce with that of the present day, how great will be the difference! But ten years are quite sufficient to produce the most decisive results. (To be continued.)

The following account of the destruction by fire of the house opposite the Albion Hotel, Macao, inhabited by the family of Mr. Perkins, an American gentleman, may be depended on as stating the unfortunate occurrence correctly.

FIRE AT MACAO.

(From a correspondent.)

The fire was discovered about 1.30 P. M. by Mr. R. Perkins in the roof of his dining room, close to the chimney, (from which, it appears, the fire had communicated to the rafters of the house).

Mr. Perkins instantly gave the alarm, and as quickly were three of the proprietors, and several Europeans in the room where the fire was burning, who used every endeavour to stop its progress, but unfortunately the strength of the flames had attained, and the wind blowing a fresh gale, directly on them, rendered every exertion of no avail.

Seeing the impossibility of quenching the flames we turned our attention to saving the property of the persons residing in the house, in which we succeeded to a considerable extent; but I regret to state, nearly the whole of our own furniture and stock fell a sacrifice;—to us a heavy loss.

The alarm having quickly spread, but few minutes elapsed before Captain J. T. Lira, (aid de camp to his excellency the governor) arrived in command of a large escort of troops, who under his orders did most efficient service.

Nearly all the Macao and European gentlemen were quickly on the spot and handsomely exerted themselves in labourious services, entering the lower apartments of the house at imminent peril and rescuing anything within reach. The government, and a number of private engines were in attendance in a very short time after the commencement of the fire, but their good services were counteracted by the strength of the wind, which so increased the fury of the flames, that in very little more than one hour this spacious house was reduced

to a heap of ruins; fortunately it stood alone, unconnected with any continuous block of buildings, or, with such a gale, the consequences might have been dreadful.

Since going to press we have been favoured with some numbers of the Bengal Hurkaru, from which we extract the following important intelligence and remarks.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JULY 10.

STATE OF THE MINISTRY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, having heard the noble and learned lord on the woolsack state that only two ministers had resigned, and having been told that in the other house the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated as much for himself and four other members of that house, and afterwards that the ministry itself was dissolved, felt called on by public duty to ask whether there was a government or not? Whether any individual in office still held the seals of office? and, lastly, whether any one had been called on by his Majesty to form an administration? If there were no government, public business ought to stand over, and he would move the adjournment of the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said his noble friend, late virtually, and still nominally, head of the government, was prevented attending the house, and he was the less anxious to come, because he could not have expected or anticipated the asking of any questions after his explanation of yesterday. "Up to this moment, I know of no resignations but those of my two noble friends, the late premier and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in the other house, that three or four of his colleagues approved of, and concurred in, the propriety of his resignation, but he did not say that they had tendered theirs. The noble lord afterwards intimated that he understood that Earl Grey had, in this house, announced the dissolution of the ministry. Their lordships knew that Earl Grey had not done so, and he who told the noble lord that tale might have meant well; but he (lord Brougham) took leave to doubt it. What might be the ultimate consequence of the position in which the King, the government, and the country, were, in his opinion, causelessly left, he would not speculate upon. "I agree with the noble Marquis that it is inexpedient for Parliament to go on without an administration. If the reconstruction of the present cabinet, or the formation of another, should be delayed to the injury of the public business, why then, my Lords, Parliament has a perfect right to interfere. (hear.) But the period of forty-four hours is not too long. (Cheers.) His Majesty or those who advise his Majesty, have a task of no small difficulty, when you consider the state of parties—which no man more bitterly deplures than I do, because it prevents (I will allow that) the formation of a ministry suited to the exigencies of the country. Consider the state of the other house, and the impatience of the country on such occasions, and you will not think the sacrifice of twenty-four hours too great for the execution of that most responsible, that almost hopeless, task. (Cheers.) In the present state of parties, since men will persist in being guided by party, and personal instead of public motives (no, no, from the opposition)—My lords, I do not refer to that side of the House. I refer to all public men, and really mean no offence to any one. I speak the language of public precept and unfactionary sentiment."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH reminded the noble and learned Lord that he had not stated who had the charge of forming a new administration.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—"Now that is just the question that I will not answer. Torture should not compel me to answer a question which my duty to my Sovereign forbids me to answer. (Cheering.) If I knew nothing on the subject I could answer easily—(a laugh)—but because I do know, I will not answer. My answering the question would not betoken respect either to the King or the house."

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said the noble and learned lord had very energetically answered all the questions he had not been asked, but when the important question came, he said, "I know, but I won't tell."

Lord HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM said the noble and learned lord only the desired delay of a few hours before answering the questions. Adjourned.

"Considering the circumstances under which the Cabinet which reckoned Lords Grey and Althorp among its members, has for some time past attempted to struggle, and in the midst of which these noble lords resigned, nothing is more obvious than that a clean sweep of the whole Administration has become absolutely indispensable. The rubbish must be wheeled away to the last barrowful before any sure foundation can be laid for a new building. Good God! are we to have another downright fraud passed upon the rightful expectations of the country; Are we to have penny and whitewash laid over 'lath and plaster,' and then told that such an edifice will stand the hurricane of times like these?"

We hope to see in his Majesty's councils men who are to be respected for talents and sound constitutional principles,—men acquainted with public business,—men who will consider the welfare of the state, and not be biased by personal and political animosities;—who will carry on the government honestly and determinedly, and who will consider it a dishonour to compromise with Agitators, Demagogues, or Destructives.

It cannot be disputed that lord Grey has arrived at an age (seventy) when the mental and bodily faculties are incompetent to the important task of guiding the Helm of State; and the same remark is applicable to lord Wellesley, who, at the climacteric of seventy one, has the conduct of the government of Ireland. His vacillation, aided by the wisdom of his Son-in-Law, (who regarded O'Connell "as one of the few persons in whom he could confide,") for some time paralysed, and has at length given the fatal blow to lord Grey's Cabinet.

At the moment we are writing, nothing, final has been decided upon. An attempt is making to re-establish the Whig Ministry, or, in other words, re-organise lord Grey's late Cabinet. A Coalition of Parties is impracticable; and, if we mistake not, the Tories are too judicious not to wait better, and possibly no distant, opportunity for their return to office.

The house of commons has adjourned till monday, when some decision to the formation of a ministry may be expected. In the meanwhile, busy, and lords Brougham, Durham, Lansdowne, and Althorp are near their respective adherents as successors to the post of lord Grey. All for an *United Cabinet*; but none show how and where it is to be formed respect to the chief of the Military and Naval Departments, it is probable that no change will take place: all parties esteem and respect lord and lord Auckland bids fair to be equally popular. (Times July

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT,

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1835. NO. 3. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE PLEIADES, J. C. Ross, will leave for the above ports with all despatch; receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Macao.
ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.

Canton, January 18th, 1835.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark LOUISA. To sail immediately, with or without freight.
Apply to A. S. KEATING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine Bark, HELVELLYN, Captain, Boardle, 320 Tons burden, for LIVERPOOL OR LONDON. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak-built Ship ERNAAD. For particulars apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in future, policies will be granted, payable three months after notice of loss, instead of six, as heretofore:
TURNER & Co.

Agents for the Commercial Insurance company.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the Albion Hotel respectfully beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to their friends and the Public in general for the kind prompt and (as far as circumstances admitted) effectual assistance they received, at the late calamitous fire on part of their premises.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 18th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,

W. SPROTT BOYD,
Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 18th January, 1835.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

SALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

NOTICE.

RST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases Genièvre de Hollande, from the celebrated House of Graham & Co. Rotterdam.
Canton 22d December 1834.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

for the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch. Anchors, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to Canton, 16th January, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal of the 30th day of September 1834, made in a certain cause (wherein Gabriel Vignion is Complainant and Alexander Colvin and us are Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Legates of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 31st day of December 1835 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the above causes on the 24th day of December 1830.

(Signed)

G. MONEY,
Master.

Calcutta Court House Master's
office the 20 October 1834.

NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.
Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hornajoe Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viscayee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the newest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

We have not received any report of arrivals this week; the number of vessels despatched has been greater than usual.

MR. DAVIS.

On board the ASIA, captain Wolfe, Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent of British commerce and the late president of the select committee, and his lady and family are passengers. Mr. Davis was, we believe, the second member of the honorable company's establishment who made the attainment of the written language of China an object; having been preceded in this useful course of study by Sir George T. Staunton, Bt. Mr. Davis became a hard student immediately on his arrival in China; and has persevered in his honorable task until the present time. His name became early known to literature, to which he has been more devoted than any other member of the China service, and he has reaped his reward in his distinguished literary reputation. We believe he was the first who clothed a

chinese play in an English dress; and his other translations have been numerous. He is also well known as an original writer. We trust that his presence in England will be beneficial to the interests of the free trade to this country.

We beg attention to the following quotation from the last number of the Repository, which bears upon the most important of all questions to residents in this country; and we look forward with great interest to its promised consideration in the next number of that talented and pleasing work.

Knowing as we do that the great Creator has guaranteed to man dominion over all the earth, we are not, on any account, or under any circumstances, to shrink from a proper consideration and discharge of all the duties, whether social, religious, or political, which are devolved upon us by that guaranty. Hence arise the relative duties among nations. To a consideration of these duties, and the claims they impose, we shall proceed in our next number. There are views entertained on this subject, and supposed to be right, which, we apprehend, will be found to be quite the reverse. These views grow out of the position that nations have no responsibilities in reference to other portions of the human family. We propose to examine this position; and think we can show, that nations are under obligations to each other; that China, as it regards her relation to other nations, is in a position of open violation of the law—*thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself*; and that, in such an attitude, they not only may, but must, remonstrate with her, and, if they cannot persuade, compel her, if they can, to a course more consistent with their rights and her obligations. *From the Chinese Repository. December, 1834.—No. 8.*

CHINA CIVIL SERVICE.

"It was very naturally apprehended, that the gentlemen of the late China Civil Service would find themselves a good deal embarrassed on their transfer to India by the unknown tongues of the country. We were, therefore, not a little surprised to hear yesterday that one of those gentlemen, Mr. Clarke, passed for the Bengallee language in the College of Fort William on the 22d instant, having entered it only on the 24th ultimo, without any previous study. Such rapid proficiency in any of the Eastern languages is without a precedent in the College annals. But Mr. Clarke has already the reputation of being a good Chinese scholar."

Dear Mr. Editor,

The annexed notice in the Hurkaru gave me great pleasure.

I look upon the individual interests of the honorable Company's servants in China to have been sacrificed to a *desperate chance*, played in Leadenhall street, further to mystify the public for other 20 years, and to which throw of the dice candour and common honesty to their servants was made to yield.

So it pleases me to see Mr. Clarke, *well known here* for industry and talent, cut out his own road to independence.

The subject has created some interest in Bengal; and 28 days are thought wonderfully short to acquire a language: but I conceive a common-sense elucidation is open. Bengallee is one of the easiest of languages, and the assiduity, quickness and perseverance of Mr. Clarke are of the first order.

I may speak to what I have seen years ago as to Mr. Clarke's power over the *impracticable* Chinese. I wandered with him over some islands, and came on a group of peasantry, lads and lasses; he got amongst them, spoke, and answered fluently: and his jokes were much appreciated and applauded; and, I believe, it is a received fact that it requires more colloquial knowledge to give a passage of Foote or of Moliere, than of Addison or Corneille: I therefore consider that at the age he had then attained, Mr. Clarke was a first rate Chinese scholar.—One company's servant (now here) was, by the hong-merchants, considered to write purer Chinese; but I know no man (not even Gutzlaff) that I would sooner have speak for me to the people of Canton than Mr. Clarke.

I hope the discriminating and impartial judgment of lord William Bentinck may reward the quickness and zeal shown by a good appointment; and in doing so he will be holding out a stimulus to industry, and placing a gentleman in the employ who (*ceteris paribus*) has shown that some essential qualifications are not wanting. DELTA.

REPUBLICAN SPANISH DOLLARS.

We hear a proposal is in contemplation to attempt introducing into Canton circulation the dollars of the new south American states, which, though of equal fineness with the regular Spanish dollar, have not hitherto been received in payment by the Chinese, owing to the comparative novelty of the device they bear. We wish well to the project in view; and, as having some relation to the subject, we publish the following edict, issued in 1825 on a question very nearly similar in its nature. The success of the application then made to government would seem to suggest the advisableness of a similar application on the present occasion.

Edict from the hoppo, fixing the currency of dollars; received from the merchants 4th May, 1825.

Tsieh, hoppo of Canton &c. &c. to the merchants.

"I received a communication from the viceroy to this effect" On the 27th day of 2nd moon, the Nanhae and Pwan-

yu heens presented an address, saying, that on the 3rd day of the 2nd moon, they had received the mandate of the viceroy acquainting them, that the hoppo had made a communication to this effect. "The merchants presented to me a petition from the American foreign merchant Cushing, stating as follows. 'We, foreigners, bringing dollars in our vessels, there are among these dollars some which are called *Kow-tseen*, * but which are of the same standard as the *Fan-meen* dollars which have always been imported, and they originally circulated freely: but lately it has been customary with those who dealt with me, to charge a discount of 4 or 5 candareens on each of these dollars before they would receive them. It is entreated that an order may be issued, giving to the *Kow-tseen* dollars a current value equal to that of the *Fan-meen* dollars'; and so forth. I, the hoppo, forthwith directed the two heens, in conjunction with the merchants, to take some of both species of dollars, and cause them to be assayed, by the government assay officer, at the office of the heens. If the two sorts of dollars were really of equal value, they were immediately to inform me of it, and at the same time to issue a proclamation, declaring the same, and requiring all persons to receive them as such". The two heens forthwith caused the merchants to proceed with them to the heens office, carrying with them specimens of both sorts of dollars, and the government assay officer was ordered in their presence to assay each sort separately in a crucible. The result was as follows: the total weight of 14 *Kow-tseen* dollars, (alloy included) was 10tales 0m 6c; weight of sysee, 8t. 9m 8c; sysee per each tale, 8m 92c. 64414.

The total weight of 14 *Fan-meen* dollars (alloy included) was 10t 0m 7c, weight of sysee 9t. 0m 2c; sysee per each tale, 8m 95c. 7299.

The inferiority of the *Kow-tseen* dollars in comparison with the *Fan-meen* dollars per each tale=8m 9c5c. 7299—8m 9c 2c. 64414=3cash. 08576. Estimating the dollar at 7m 2c this will give to each *Kow-tseen* dollar a comparative inferiority of 2cash. 221. The heens submit whether it will not be advisable to cut off the decimal parts, and issue a proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each *Kow-tseen* dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the sake of public convenience.

"The above information coming to me the viceroy it is considered expedient, (according to the proposition of the heens) to request the hoppo to issue a general proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each *Kow-tseen* dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the future."

The above coming to me the hoppo, it is fit that I issue this mandate to the hong merchants; that they may transmit it to the foreign merchants and require their obedience thereto. Taou-kwang, 5th year, 3rd moon, 9th day.

* Money on which there is a discount

† Foreign-face, same times called *Kwei-meen*, Devil's-face

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

We have never heard that the potentates of Asia were at any time anxious to maintain the balance of power and to wage war in order to restore it. Little interested in the fate of neighbouring states, they either fought for self preservation or conquest, and sought accordingly for foreign alliances. China, comprising in its boundaries the most fertile parts of central eastern Asia, could find little interest in carrying conquest over immense deserts or cloud capped mountains, and every attempt to overstep the natural boundaries have more or less proved injurious to the country. Having seldom an occasion for invoking foreign help, and being taught by experience, that the wolves of the desert, whose help was called in, instead of protecting the sheep devoured them, the Chinese always hesitated to lean upon foreign auxiliaries; and only when matters were past remedy, they adopted so desperate a step. That there have been exceptions of traitors who, fortifying themselves with foreign aid, ruined their country and benefited themselves, can easily be imagined.

As the Chinese can derive so little profit from foreign states, they either view them as objects of dread or contempt; treating the one with suspicion and deceit, and the other with the utmost scorn. This policy has been invariably maintained by all dynasties; and even the Tatars, who profited by the deviation from this principle, are at present its staunchest advocates. Unless China be drawn into the political system of European powers, it will not, nor can it ever, yield up this repulsive policy. If the question were put to us, whether they have been the gainers by it or not, we should most decidedly answer in the negative; for the same distrust to foreign relations, the want of alliances, has often hurried China to the brink of ruin, and will continue to operate to its injury. Yet some persons, who are not acquainted with Chinese history, will admire the policy which has hitherto steered clear of all foreign relations; as well might the Chinese congratulate the savages of the Andaman islands or Dajaks of Borneo, for having been far more successful in this endeavour.

The closest foreign relation is with Corea, a kingdom which, in the fullest sense of the word, may be called tributary to China. A tribute bearer repairs thrice a year from thence to Peking; the succession to the throne, the marriage of the king is regulated by imperial pleasure, yet no standing army retains this state in subjection to its liege lord; it is a vassalage dictated by fear on account of the neighbourhood of Mantchooria and China, and, though often interrupted, founded upon the most ancient aims. Yet, notwithstanding this diplomatic relation, the king of Corea is otherwise sovereign lord in his country; the tribute he pays is trifling; and the expences of the embassies are richly repaid by the profits upon the trade, which the ambassador and his retinue carry on the road and at the capital. Yet it is very astonishing, that there should be so little intercourse between the nations themselves, for both guard their frontiers with the utmost vigilance, and do not permit their respective subjects to over-step them. It is only at the annual fair at Tung-hwang, a frontier town of Mantchooria, that Chinese, Mantchoos and Coreans can mingle in undisturbed friendship; yet their trade is restricted to a certain quantity, and there are strict regulations to prevent smuggling, which nevertheless are evaded. Two states therefore agree, that international intercourse ought as much as possible to be restrained, but as the state of mankind urgently demands some communication, either commercial or political, they have abridged it as much as it was in their power. Formerly, however, the Chinese possessed for greater privileges than now. They then repaired to Corea as merchants or colonists; but in these enlightened times the coreans have found out that foreign traffic is ruinous, and colonists from other countries, were it even from the neighbouring Shantung, impoverish the country: thus it is necessary to prevent both from cooperating to the great injury of the state. Nor are the natives allowed to visit other parts of the world, for fear of contaminating their morals and introducing improvements into their country, which would be horrible treason. (*To be continued.*)

A PARALLEL

BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

Mankind, in their present state of imperfection, must be under the control of government, but it is difficult to decide, whether large or petty governments are more conducive to the happiness of the great multitude. Extensive empires, which number myriads of subjects, knit the great family of human kindred firmly together, and put a stop to destructive wars, which are the natural consequences of divided and rival powers. What mankind gains in the establishment of peace, is again balanced by the loss of vigour in national spirit, which is nourished by the conflict of nations. Despotism is also more congenial to extensive empires, whilst freedom is the natural result in states which maintain their existence by the valour of their citizens. According to the estimate we form of national prosperity shall we decide whether China, when divided amongst many princes, enjoyed greater happiness than when united under one

common head:—whether the state of the western world, under the empire of the romans, was preferable to the existing condition of the great European commonwealth. Men in a savage state never submit in great numbers to one lead; civilisation draws the bonds of society closer; the ambition and dexterity of individuals accelerates the union of tribes, and universal empire can only be founded upon the improvement of society. But, when once the edifice is erected, the builder becomes absolute master, and despotism follows soon, if not immediately, as the guardian of this huge structure.

Infidels even must admit, that the mighty hand of providence turns the wheels of human events, though generally mysteriously to our mortal eyes. The wisdom of God, which ordained the rise and fall of great empires, did it for the welfare of mankind in general; though the existence of most of them might be called by a superficial observer a necessary evil, the pious historian can trace the incalculable benefits which have accrued from them to the human race.

In the west of the great continent we recall the past grandeur of the Roman empire to our remembrance, whilst we continue to wonder at the colossus on its eastern extremity. None of the great empires which rose successively in Europe or Asia were either superior or even equal to the roman and chinese, which contest with each other the palm of eminence; but Rome can only point to the ruins of its grandeur, whilst China has but to shew the census of its people, to prove both its past and present greatness. Its origin exceeds by far the roman era, whilst its stability is peerless in the pages of history.

Yet the rise of these two monarchies how different! A free people subjects the world to its sway by valour and grasping ambition, whilst the laborious and prolific Chinese multiply at a progressive ratio, and claim the soil for their own which they have gained from the flood or have contended for with the wild beast of the forest. The great impulse to extend their possessions, is to obtain food for themselves and a numerous progeny, whilst the roman builds his empire upon the ruins of kingdoms. But both, by the most different methods, come to the same result:—the romans as conquerors, the chinese as cultivators. Here we have one family connected by similarity of language, character, manners, and religions; there we see numberless nations, entirely different, bow in mute submission to the dreadful roman name. One compact material constitutes the edifice of the eastern; state many jarring elements the western's could it be problematical which of them would exist the longest? In the romans it was the love of liberty which rendered them masters of the world; the chinese monarchy was called into existence by a general acquiescence in despotism. Both, separated from the rest of the world by natural boundaries, prided themselves on being the only civilized nations; but the romans had borrowed foreign aid; the chinese claim their progress in civilization entirely as their own. Violent tempests agitated the roman world, and the stately palace was swept away by an irresistible torrent from the north and east; the chinese structure, though often submerged and falling in ruins, is yet, the materials remaining, very soon rebuilt. If the shock which China imparted to the west by driving the huns from its frontiers had been reversed, if the Germanic and Slavonic tribes had pressed the huns to seek new pastures in the fertile provinces of China. what would now have been the state of the world? Rome underwent a revolution in the minds of the people; a spiritual worship, the only true and acceptable one, destroyed the temples and idols; but during the periods of darkness a monster arose upon the overthrow of idolatry, and claimed for the second time universal empire in the strength of its spiritual power. But China changed its opinions and its religions seldom or never, and though it adopted a foreign superstition nearly at the same time that Rome sunk back into darkness, this only tended to enslave the human mind still more, and to render it incapable of change.

The roman emperor was regarded as the head of the republic, the first of a number of free citizens; the emperor of China is the father of all his subjects, and

moreover heaven's viceregent on earth. Such is the dissimilarity between these two potentates, that the former disguised the exercise of arbitrary power by the decrees of a servile senate, whilst the latter considers it his peculiar privilege to be the sole sovereign of his will, and a tyrant under the tender name of father. No martial nobility or stubborn commons, tenacious of property and their rights, contest in a representative assembly the acts of the Chinese monarch; his counsellors are his creatures, his censors are paid by himself, the government forms a compact body in which the people have no voice; the ground of their hope is in the mercy of rulers, but not in the acknowledgment of their prerogative. Though this creates union and vigour in the administration, it severs the bonds between the state and the nation; the subject loses his patriotism, and the government may rise or fall without calling forth sympathy in the breasts of the people. When the imperial dignity at Rome and at Constantinople gradually became equally despotic, a nation of slaves could silently brook the ruin of their native country, and behold with apathy the violent revolutions which generally placed a fortunate and hardy soldier upon the throne. In China, the succession of a line of princes is better appreciated; nor has military talent an equal scope to rise to such dangerous eminence. The roman subject, in comparison with the chinese, was a freeman; in one country, the terror of the military kept the nation submissive, in the other the civil administration enforces subjection. The roman emperor was the self-constituted general of his armies, the supreme pontiff and censor; the chinese is seldom desirous of personal martial glory, and he submits apparently to the harshest reprimands of his censors. Nevertheless, he derives his sole authority from the azure heavens, while the roman despot respected the will of the people or of his army. The most arbitrary acts of the former are laid before the nation in an official gazette, under the garb of lawful proceedings and the exhibition of mercy and tender compassion; lies and absurdities are skilfully blended with truth, and every advantage is taken to give the whole the appearance of justice; trifling occurrences are magnified into important matters, in order to hide the more serious affairs; and the whole is conveyed in dignified and often bombastic language.

But their respective tasks of ruling over a great nation widely differ. Rome had subjected nations who spoke different languages; their habits, religion, and interests had nothing in common with each other; they still remembered the times when they were independent, and often bore the yoke with reluctance. Though the introduction of the greek and latin languages contributed towards assuaging their fierceness and engendering a public spirit, yet national distinctions never disappeared entirely. In China, however, the great bulk of the people write the same character and use the same language; they can have no private interests, no recollection of former liberty, and therefore unite willingly under one common head. Those nations who acknowledge the chinese sway are too powerless to resist oppression with success. In the roman empire rival emperors could find great support and maintain themselves; in China two monarchies have often for a time co-existed; the tributary princes have entered a sharp contest for the highest dignity, yet the country has speedily been reunited under one sovereign.

The roman empire was decidedly in a more flourishing state than the chinese has ever been in. The same freedom which diffused the vices, extended likewise the improvements of social life. The stupendous monuments, the traces of which no time could efface, prove the bold conception of those who had leisure, talents, and riches to execute them. China, however, has only one 'great wall', a few pagodas and canals, to prove the determined industry of a nation, which has no leisure for works of art, but studies usefulness in every branch. In the dress of the romans, their table, their houses, their furniture, the rich united every refuent of conveniency, elegance, and splendour; how far different the favorites of fortune in China! Few and monotonous are their enjoyments, but equally so their vices. Amongst

the poorer classes misery seems to have been the same, but the number of wretched beings appears to be much larger in China. Whether this is to be ascribed to the division of property, or to the great population, or to the administration of government, we shall not undertake to determine. Both nations, however, are chargeable with the horrible crime of infanticide, which continued to be practised amongst the romans, until Christianity asserted its benevolent sway. The love of letters, almost inseparable from peace and refinement, prevailed in both countries; but what advantages the chinese have possessed above the romans, by being early enabled to avail themselves of printing! What would the state of the world now have been, if printing had been invented as early as the age of Augustus!

(To be continued.)

Persian ideas of the E.I company. (From a correspondent)

The confusion of ideas so often entertained about the H.E.I.Co. and the king of England, through the more distant portions of Asia, may be faintly figured by the extract under.

*Conolly's travels. Vol. 1. Page 285. Scene, Meshed, presence of Allee Meerza. The Shahzadeh wished to know whether I was a servant of the king of England or of the company. "Of the latter, themselves the devoted servants of 'His Majesty the king of England, and emperor of the seas.'—'Companes che chees ust?' asked the prince; 'what is the company?' I was about to explain the mystery of the twenty-four stools, when the Vuzeer confidently answered, that Sir John Malcolm was the company. I would have corrected him, but no, he was quite positive. "Ask me," said he, with the air of a man entirely master of his subject, "ask me, I possess information on that score; Sir John Malcolm first came as Elchee to the king of kings, and then went to Bombay and became *companes*." It was plain that any assertions on my part would be lost, and, considering that the honorable court might be more unworthily represented, I suffered the Vuzeer to abide in his conceit, and bore the reproach of not knowing so much about my own country as did a man who had never left Iran*

Thus does this anomaly deceive the world. In leadenhall street, its unpretending and apparently powerless existence is manifested by twenty four old gentlemen, at one time the presidents at a tea sale, at another the legislators for India, and then poring over their own ledgers and balance sheets! In India its presence is known by a standing army of 100000 sepoy; in China by its dealings in tea; and in Persia its embodied personification is a worthy but somewhat talkative baronet!

Can any one doubt that the moral strength of Great Britain is lessened by these useless delusions.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

Therm. Bar.

night.		noon.	WINDS:	
①	55 68	30:20	NE a NW.	fine weather light vble. breeze.
②	55 68	30:20	N a NE.	do. moderate breeze.
③	49 65	30:35	N a NW.	do. do.
④	48 65	30:30	N a NW.	do. do.
⑤	51 65	30:30	N a NW.	do. do.
⑥	50 66	30:30	N a NW.	do. light breeze.
⑦	50 67	30:30	SE. foggy first part, mid. & latter fine, lt. br.	
⑧	49 70	30:25	N. fine weather light breeze.	
⑨	51 68	30:30	N a NbyE.	do. do.
⑩	50 68	30:30	N a NNW.	do. do.
⑪	51 68	30:25	E a SE.	do. do.
⑫	56 70	30:05	E a SE.	do. do.
⑬	60 74	30:10	SE a NW.	do. do. vble.
⑭	60 74	30:10	N a SE.	do. do.
⑮	63 70	30:20	E a N. cloudy 1st part, light breeze. lat. mod.	
⑯	58 70	30:15	E a SW. fine weather, light and vble breeze.	
⑰	60 62	30:15	N. cloudy, light rain latterly, mod. breeze.	
⑱	52 56	30:20	N a E. do. first part, mod. br. latter lt. br.	
⑲	55 62	30:20	N a SE. do. most part, light br. variable.	
⑳	52 65	30:20	E a SE. fine weather mod. breeze.	
㉑	55 68	30:20	E a S. do. light breeze.	
㉒	59 70	30:20	E a SE. cloudy do.	
㉓	63 71	30:10	SE a E. do. most part, rain latter part.	
㉔	58 64	30:20	N a NNW. do. with lt. rn. at times, mod. br.	
㉕	58 64	30:20	N a NNW. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.	
㉖	58 64	30:20	E a SE. do. do.	
㉗	60 70	30:20	E a SE. fine weather, light breeze.	
㉘	60 70	30:15	E a SE. do. do.	
㉙	60 70	30:20	E. a SE. foggy 1st part, mid. & latter fine;	
㉚	61 70	30:20	N a SE. cloudy throughout, light breeze.	
㉛	62 70	30:15	NE a E. do. do.	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1835.

NO. 4.

PRICE
50 CENTS.

MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE PLEIADES, J. C. Ross, will leave for the above ports with all despatch; receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Macao.

ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.

Canton, January 18th, 1835.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark LOUISA. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to

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THE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to

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IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by

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TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertencerem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak-built Ship ERNAAD. For particulars apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 18th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

W. SPROTT BOYD,
Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 13th January, 1835.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to

R. MARKWICK & Co.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to

R. EDWARDS.

Canton, 11th December, 1834.

3 American Hong

NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases Genièvro de Hollande, from the celebrated House of Graham & Co. Rotterdam.

Canton 22d December 1834.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch. Anchors, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to

CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to

Canton, 16th January, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.

Canton 10th. January, 1835.

THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

PURSUANT to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Sir George Best Robinson, Baronet, late second Superintendent, has this day assumed the office of the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, vacant by the resignation of John Francis Davis, Esquire; and conformably to the provisions of the aforesaid Royal instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire, late third Superintendent, has succeeded to the office of second and Charles Elliot, Captain in the Royal Navy, late Secretary and Treasurer, to that of third Superintendent.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esquire, has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Commission.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Macao, January 19th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is ready to receive sealed offers, on or before noon of the 18th February next, for the purchase of the Cutter LOUISA, together with all her stores, armament, &c. &c.

It is requested that the words "Sealed offer" be superscribed on the envelope.

Lists of the stores, armament, &c. may be procured in the course of a few days at Messrs Markwick and Co. at Macao and Canton.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A Small batch of Choice old MADRIRA WINE, imported from the well known house of BLACKBURN & Co. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260 per pipe—or

\$10 per dozen. Apply to

Canton, 24. January 1835.

R. MARKWICK & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hornajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London

do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to

R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

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per annum \$16 payable quarterly.

Do. 6 mo. 10 } do. in advance.

Do. 3 mo. 8 } do. quarterly.

Do. to the Register, annum 12 } do. quarterly.

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CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General

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Vessels for freight &c.

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do. Continued for 3 months, 6

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The MERMAID, Stavers, from Calcutta, is the only vessel whose arrival this week has been reported. By her we have received some Madras and Calcutta papers, all of old dates.

On the departure of Mr. Davis, the late superintendent of the British trade in China, Sir George Best Robinson, Bt. succeeded him in that important and onerous

*X Afterwards Sir Wm. Mackenzie Bant
of Coult*

office. Sir George Robinson is well-known to entertain liberal opinions; and it cannot be a subject of regret that his period of service in the honorable company's China establishment was too short to raise him to a seat in the select committee; for his mind must, of course, be less biassed in favour of the old and more open to the benefits and justice of the new system of conducting the trade with this country. We may mention, to the credit of Sir George Robinson, that he accompanied the British merchants (who had left Canton to attend Lord Napier's funeral), when they waited on the governor of Macao to express their thanks and gratitude for the kind and liberal treatment H. E. had shown to the British subjects living in that city.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From a correspondent.)

We hold it to be undeniable that the time has arrived when some deliberate and decisive act of interference is necessary on the part of the British government to rescue our relations with the Chinese from the state of degradation into which they have fallen.

There are not a few who look to a commercial treaty as an universal panacea for the evils to which our trade here is subjected. We are not of this opinion, and at this early stage of the free trade intercourse, while our diplomatists are wanting in practical experience, we should be sorry to see the formation of a treaty come under discussion between the two governments.

Admitting the desirableness of such a convention, and indeed it's indispensable necessity so soon as it can be attained on those fair terms of reciprocity which can alone render it desirable, we contend that the Chinese government and people are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilisation to be capable of forming a reasonable commercial treaty. A bad treaty, with all its train of incongruities and unavoidable restrictions, will be more disadvantageous to our merchants than none at all.

Supposing it to be attained, we must not forget that it's engagements will be reciprocally binding on both the contracting parties. Have the advocates for the immediate negotiation of a treaty given heed to all the consequences which must follow from this reciprocity? Although it is a maxim of English courts of law to pay no regard to the revenue laws of other countries, the same rule does not hold in regulating our international relations. In the *General instructions for British Consuls*, quoted by MacCulloch (Coml. Dicty. 2d Ed. p 388) they are enjoined to "take special notice of all prohibitions with respect to the export or import of specified articles, as well on the part of the state, in which they reside, as of the government of Great Britain, so that they may caution all British subjects against carrying on an illicit commerce to the detriment of the revenue, and in violation of the laws and regulations of either country; &c."

Thus, if we were bound by the ties of a commercial treaty with China, it would become the duty of the British consul to caution his countrymen against carrying on the opium trade; against exporting silver, gold, or other metal; against the contraband trade on the coast; against hiring natives to teach the Chinese language; with a host of other prohibitions, too numerous to be mentioned. Even the *Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China* must be denounced as a treasonable association, and every avenue to the improvement of our intercourse closed up.

It may be said that this is taking an extreme view of the case; but we maintain that we are entitled to do so, and there is nothing more probable than that the wary Chinese diplomatist would urge against us all the prohibitions and even more than we have enumerated.

In now proposing to the Chinese a commercial treaty the British government would labour under the inevitable disadvantage, which, in China, more than in any other country invariably attaches to the negotiator who has a boon to solicit, in place of being the party solicited.

What course then is to be pursued?—Wait till the Chinese

are fully aroused to a sense of their inability to suppress our contraband trade, and then they will see their advantage in inviting us to concur in reciprocal commercial regulations.

Our earnest advice to the British negotiator would be, not to attempt at the outset of his career to effect alterations in the laws and regulations of China; bringing himself in collision with their hatred of innovation, their national pride, and jealous timidity. Let him be content with requiring an explicit declaration of the laws and regulations, such as they are, and a strict observance of them by the government officers; with a toleration to foreigners of every harmless liberty and enjoyment, not prohibited by Chinese law (the proof of such prohibition by law being, as in all well governed countries, thrown on the accuser); and we will venture to say the situation of British subjects would be so much bettered as to take away much of the desire that is felt for a change.

The Chinese laws in respect to foreigners are far from being as intolerable in theory as the habitual violation of them by the underlings of government renders them in practice. The imperial duties are remarkably moderate, could we but restrain the underlings from demanding more. The grand evil from which we suffer is absolute denial of access to the judicial authorities of the country: grant but this, including an appeal to the highest tribunal at Peking, under the immediate eye of our country's representative, and we want no more to begin with. Other improvements will be desirable; but we should prefer trusting to the gradual operation of time, rather than to force, for bringing them about. Meanwhile, our diplomatists will be every day becoming better acquainted with the Chinese mind, and better able to cope with them in the field of argument, in which we have hitherto uniformly failed; and, on the other side, the Chinese authorities (who, contrary to what is observed in most other countries, are far behind their subjects in intelligence and information) will become better aware both what they can safely grant, and what it is dangerous to their state longer to refuse to Britain. The irresistible and expansive energy of the free trade will be forcing itself into every nook of the empire; until, at length, the Chinese government, convinced of the impracticability and injustice of attempting to shut out from its people the mighty flood of commercial benefits pouring in upon them, shall concede, with a good grace and of their own free-will, what it might now cost no small expenditure of blood and treasure to extort from them.

We are happy to announce that the first step has been taken towards establishing, in China, a HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN. The benevolent intention of founding this much wanted and most-useful institution has long been cherished by many of the foreign residents in Canton. Whether it can be made as comprehensive in its effects as the *first floating seamen's hospital*, the DREADNOUGHT, in the THAMES, cannot yet be known; but we trust the day may come when the 水手人 (*Shwuy-show-jin*, i. e. *water-hand-men*) seamen of China shall be admitted into its *sick-bays* on an equality with the seamen of all other nations: their *briny-hands* being their only and best testimonial.

We mention with honor the liberality of the PARSE merchant in Canton in their subscriptions to the first foundation; and, as they are an important part of the shipping interest of India, there is no doubt that this respectable body will continue to be amongst the foremost of the supporters of this excellent charity.

A PARALLEL

BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

[Concluded from No. 3, Page 12.]

The administration of so large an empire as the Roman was, doubtless, well regulated; but we are not sure to whom to attribute preëminence, whether to the Chinese, or the ancient masters of the world. But when the military defence of both nations is surveyed, the Chinese standards bear not the least comparison with the Roman legions; nor,

perhaps, had any state such well disciplined troops. Yet the feeble chinese prevented the overthrow of their monarchy by timely submission; whilst the romans fought until the undisciplined barbarians had learnt their tactics, and, adding their natural valour and fierceness to their acquirements, became irresistible. Yet a higher power presides over the destinies of nations, and the chinese empire was preserved until this time for a higher purpose than human ken is able to discover. It is the only one which has outlived the most fearful revolutions, and preserved its ancient character. Hoary-headed, and belonging to an age long gone by, it stands amongst its youthful contemporaries of the west, who have divided the spoils of Rome among themselves. We ought to reverence old age, and learn from it wisdom; but when it has declined into dotage, we can only pity its whines and resist its arrogance.

THE CIVILIZED WORLD *versus* CHINA.

The inhabitants composing the different nations of the globe are but *tenants for life* of certain attributes of the portions of the earth respectively allotted to them, by the great maker of us all, to afford them subsistence and enjoyment. That great granter never disposed to king, mandarin, or emperor, the air we breathe, the sun which warms and give us light, the water we drink! or any property which is not possessed as a reward for labour; which he doomed all human beings to earn their daily bread by.

How is it then that China, occupying a noticeable portion of the globe, is permitted to oppose itself to those laws which our beneficent *maker* said, let be established?

The first words of God, after the deluge, were, "encrease and multiply, and people the earth." They follow this commandment themselves, but deny it to other men. They deny shelter to ships in distress, food!—in case of want, even water!—they refuse to the small *portion* of foreigners in China, air and healthful exercise.

How is it that these base and immoral acts are tolerated? because China is strong?—No!!—because Europe has been *blood-winked!*

DELTA,

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Concluded from No. 3, Page 11.]

Japan was formerly less repulsive in its political intercourse; yet China has, nevertheless, had little communication with that country, which from thence received its literature and civilisation. Even until now it is not better known to the chinese than Scandinavia to the romans. The arrogance and ambition of Kublae viewed it as an easy conquest; but his ill success taught the japanese to look upon the chinese with contempt, and, instead of waiting for a descent upon their coasts, they proceeded to make piratical excursions on the long indefensible shores of China. The japanese, thereby, rendered themselves very odious, and their invasion of Corea, in the sixteenth century, made them an object of terror to the chinese monarchs. The diplomatical intercourse, which then existed between the two countries, was the work of necessity, and ceased as soon as the peace was concluded. In this instance, however, the chinese so far descended from their customary dignity as to despatch ambassadors to the japanese. The intercourse now carried on between the two countries is strictly commercial, and we see the chinese in Japan placed just upon the same footing as they would like to put foreigners. Though even imperial merchants are embarked in this trade, and government itself has engrossed the principal branch, the chinese supercargoes subject themselves to greater indignities than any other nation, without being able to appeal for redress to the court at Jeddo. There existed once a friendship between these two countries, which had arisen from the similarity of literature and religion; the chinese were here the masters and the japanese their humble pupils. Chinese literature, however, soon reached the same height in Japan as in the mother country; both countries, therefore, became

competitors. The Budla priests, who proceeded from Chekeang province to Japan, met with greater honors than their literary companions. The odour of their sanctity was so great as to encourage others to cross the sea in hopes of amassing riches from the liberality of their bigotted votaries. A solitary priest, from the island Pooto, may now occasionally find his way to Nangasaki; but he remains there as despised and neglected as in his own country; for the japanese have a numerous swarm of priests of their own.

The foreign relations with Mongolia are of a different nature altogether. The Aimaks, or tribes, whose territory bordered upon Mantchooria, and who had partly been expelled from China by the Ming dynasty, were the natural allies of the Mantchoo, and joining their standards at the very outset for the conquest of China, they naturally shared the spoils, and had one common interest. But the relation between outer Mongolia and China was cemented as late as the reign of Kang-he. An attack of the calmucks found the mongols, whose ancestors were once the conquerors of Asia and Europe, in the most helpless condition. But being aided by the chinese, their inveterate enemies were totally routed, and their desire of placing themselves under chinese protection was accelerated both by a sense of gratitude and a fear of the growing power of Russia. They are strictly vassals, too poor to bestow any thing upon their liege lords, but eager to receive from their hands both honors and emoluments. They are on a similar footing with the chinese as the Rhine confederation stood with Napoleon, and will prove as dangerous enemies as they are useless friends. But the long state of tranquility in which they have lived, and the little interference of the chinese court in their domestic affairs, has rendered them averse to changes, which can scarcely be for the better. As they are the only gainers in their relation as vassals, they are neither too high-spirited to overlook their self interest, nor too warlike to disdain the fetters of a peaceful, though often vexatious, reign. China itself has all the honor and expense to maintain such an alliance, which is necessary for the security of the northern provinces. In no reign, however, was the well adapted policy of the chinese so conspicuous as in that of the present dynasty; nor were they ever enabled to exercise so undisputed a sway over the minds of these roving multitudes.

The intercourse with Thibet assumes more the appearance of a master with his servant, than that of one free country with the other. The grand object of China in maintaining its sway in that country, is to manage the priests, who exercise an uncontrolled authority over the Mongols. As long as they have the Dalai Lama and the Banchin Endeni, with their numerous host of dependents in their power, the emperor is naturally as strong as the king of France, when the pope resided at Avignon. But when these priests have broken the chains which joined their interests to the chinese; when they stir up the minds of their blind votaries to revolt, they become a more formidable body, than even the Hassacs and Turkestans. It is, therefore, no wonder that the chinese court most anxiously cultivates the friendship of these haughty priests, whilst it keeps them in bondage. It may naturally be expected, that the Nepaulese and Bootanese must gradually share the fate of the Thibetans, if the chinese continue the same system.

The frontier of Cochinchina and China is marked by brass pillars, to prevent encroachment on either side. After such long and repeated aggressions, wars and bloodshed, both states have finally learned, that it is far more preferable to give up some miles of territory for the preservation of peace, than to wage war, and ruin a thousand flourishing cities and villages. Yet both states are distrustful of each other's intention; and though Cochinchina is viewed as a tributary state by the Peking court, it has never given sincere proofs of its loyalty. An ambassador may occasionally go to the capital and repair thither as tribute bearer; but the Cochinchinese monarch is far from acknowledging fealty, and has often proved to be an implacable though weak enemy. Thus there exists little friendship between these neighbours; nor is the commercial relations of these two kingdoms of

great importance. The harbours of Cochin-China are frequented by Chinese junks, but few Cochinchinese vessels come to China. The reason for this is not to be sought in the existence of any hostile feeling and prohibition, but rather in the poverty and despotism of Annam.

Siam tenders a voluntary homage to China, because self interest dictates this course. It is nothing but the empty pageantry of an annual embassy; literally a tribute bearer, for the sole object of presenting to the universal political father the produce of that country. The ambassador, a man of low degree, does naturally not hesitate to perform all prostrations, and he is as insignificantly dismissed as received, without attracting any notice. The only point gained is the exemption from duties of those vessels which either brought the envoy or came in his train. However, the commercial relation of Siam with China is of far greater importance, and concerns the very resources of the former. As it is conducted upon the most liberal principles, the trade naturally flourishes, and is still in a progressive state. It is very evident that Siam ranks very high in the imperial favour; yet heaven's son does not deign to interfere the least degree in its administration; nor does he extend his protecting and mediating hand, whenever war or bloodshed would render such interference of the highest moment.

Burmah haughtily refuses to acknowledge him as liege lord, whose armies have twice been beaten upon its soil, but ambassadors have passed between them; and the Chinese have skilfully supposed them to be tribute bearers. The trade carried on in one of the frontier towns is under the surveillance of the officers, who have occasionally interfered, much to the injury of the trade.

The relative position of Russia to China has never been very friendly; but both parties have been anxious to maintain peace. The Mongolian steppes, that intervene between the Chinese frontier and Siberia, present insurmountable obstacles to a successful campaign. The Chinese can naturally harbour no desire to encroach upon icefields; nor will the Russians be desirous to engage in a quarrel to the ruin of their trade. Yet the north western frontiers of China are more accessible, and when Russian influence has fully brought the Hossaks Khirgis to subjection, China will have a dangerous neighbour. Nor can it be expected, that so powerful an empire as Russia will continue to treat the frequent feuds on the frontiers as mere trifles. China has long enough awed the neighbouring nations by grandeur and pride; the veil, however, is now lifted, and we see this kingdom, in a weak defenceless state, hectoring and bidding defiance, whilst trembling at the consequences of hostilities, which under such circumstances cannot be avoided.

The maritime commercial relations of China with Europe and America are too well known to our readers to need any comment. The Chinese government is of course afraid to extend this intercourse; which, notwithstanding all prohibitions, will continue to grow. But though apparently disregarding these petty barbarians, who, for the mere sake of gain, come such a distance, every well-informed Chinese functionary is fully aware, that maritime China presents the most vulnerable part of the empire. As long as the coast remains unknown there is nothing to be apprehended; but every harbour, every bay has been visited by our shipping, and the imperturbable lethargy of our celestial friends will, very unceremoniously, be disturbed. If, however, the public officers have the tact to treat these intruders in such a manner as to leave them no cause of complaint, their presence is no longer to be feared. Once having learnt to abstain from petty annoyance, and to make justice the firmest support against foreign aggression, foreign intercourse will benefit, but never injure.

RELEASE OF HING-TAE.

Hing-tae the Hong merchant, who was seized and imprisoned by the local authorities in August last, was released on the 21st instant. On this cruel act of shameful oppression Lord Napier remarked in the following words:—"And I will also report to his (the emperor, Taou-Kwang) justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct

"of governor Loo; and that of the present Kwang-chow-fog, who has tortured the linguists, and cruelly imprisoned a respectable individual, Sunshing (*Hing-tae*), a security merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purporting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, whereas, they are both aware that I made my passage and arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the river." (*Vide Lord Napier's letter to the secretary to the merchants meeting, September 8th, 1834, Register No. 37. Vol. 7.*)

The foregoing extract is, at once, the condemnation of the local government and the eulogium of *Hing-tae*:—he would not acquiesce in a base lie!—and he was deemed contumacious and imprisoned!—How he has been treated, and what efforts have been made to terrify him we have not heard; but we may probably say more on this subject in a future number.

ENGLISH MINISTRY

A letter has just turned up per *RUBY*, which covered the following extract from the *BENGAL HURKARU Extra*, of the 11th of November, 1834; it being an extract from the *Bombay Courier*, received that morning in Calcutta, conveying intelligence from England to the 18th of July via St Petersburg and the Gulph.

The *Atitt Rohimon* arrived yesterday from Bushire, which she left on the 30th ult. and brought English news up to the 18th July. We have not been able, as yet, to get any papers; nor indeed do we know whether any of a late date have been received by her, but from private letters, which just mention heads of intelligence without entering into details, it appears that Lord Grey actually resigned at the time specified in our last. Lord Melbourne is the new Premier; Lord Duncannon, who has been added to the English Peerage, is Secretary for the Home department. Lord Althorp it seems resigned with Lord Grey, but was prevailed upon to resume office. The cause of Lord Grey's resignation is stated to have been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the authority given to Courts Martial in the Irish Coercion Bill. The unpopular clause has since been dropped.

In the debate in the house of Lords on the 14th July, Lord Melbourne announced that immediately after the partial dissolution of the ministry, the king had charged him with the composition of the Cabinet; and that he had accepted this Commission only with the co-operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the concurrence of Lord Grey. The new arrangements were not yet terminated.

He subsequently stated that in consequence of the new composition of the cabinet the clauses of the Coercion bill against meetings would be suppressed; and that at present the discussion of the bill would not be continued in the house of Lords. This announcement occasioned a violent explosion on the side of the opposition. In the house of commons on the same evening Lord Althorp made the same announcement that Lord Melbourne had made in the lords, and proposed the adjournment of the house until the 17th, which was adopted.

On the evening of the 17th, Lord Althorp proposed a new election in the place of Lord Duncannon, and replied to a question of Sir Robert Peel that government persisted in the Irish tithes bill. But that the coercion bill would be brought forward with modifications. On the same day, on a question from Mr. Hume regarding the ecclesiastical commission for Ireland, Lord Althorp replied that it had been submitted to the king and would be forthwith communicated to the house. The *Times* published on the same morning the new ministerial nominations. Lord Melbourne replaces Lord Grey; Lord Duncannon is Secretary of State for the interior, and is raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Duncannon of Besborough. The department of Woods and Forests with a seat in the Cabinet is given to Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Lord Althorp continues as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hume has proposed an address to the noble lord requesting him to retain his situation. This had met with 300 signatures among the members of the House of Commons.

The papers we have received afford no other news either regarding England or the Continent of the slightest interest.

From Persia the news is decisive and important. By a letter dated Tabreez, August 14th, it appears the Shah has named Mahomed Meerza (the eldest son of the late Abbas Meerza) heir to the throne. The uncles are said to be gradually reconciling themselves to this, which they at first considered a supercession. The young Prince has been received with enthusiasm at the Capital, and has begun his Government with vigour. His minister—certainly the ablest man in Persia, though formerly one of the most indolent—has set to work *con amore*, and is doing more good than was ever expected from a Persian minister—reforming abuses—restraining the Priests—protecting the riots—upholding the authority of the Prince, and conducting the foreign relations with great tact and courage. In short it is added if he will only persevere in his present course nothing better can be desired.

The Russians contemplating, it is presumed, the possibility of a rupture in Europe, are said to be wonderfully polite to the Persians, and not the less so since they have seen our officers and supplies coming in from all quarters. They have granted an additional delay of two months for the settlement of the crore of tomanas, and will give, it is supposed, a further delay if it be required, which it certainly will be. Our officers have arrived at Tabreez, for the most part suffering from fever, but are all convalescent. They were to move in about ten days to a camp formed on the borders of Turkey, partly for drill, and partly to co-operate with the Turkish forces from Erzeroom in putting down the predatory Koords of the frontier.

We regret to say the Cholera has been raging at Bushire, and in many other places in the Gulf.—No other information has been received from the former place.—*Bombay Courier*, Oct. 25.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1835.

NO. 5.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

HABBAGH ON MANUFACTURES.

Any Gentleman willing to part with the above work will confer a favor on a party desirous of purchasing it. Apply to the EDITOR.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary

CANTON.

The ARGYLE, McDonald from Calcutta, and the RASSELAS (Am.) Brewer, from the Sandwich Islands, are the only arrivals in the past week.

BOAT WITH BOATS CREW OF THE SHIP ARGYLE DETAINED BY THE CHINESE AT ST. JOHN'S.

The holidays of the chinese new year have been signalized by a most indecorous act on the part of some of the government officers, holding, we believe, high rank.

It will appear from the following letter that twelve British subjects were seized and detained by the Chinese to the westward, but whether by the local officers or by some Ladrones is uncertain. An attempt was made to bring the fact to the notice of the governor of Canton; but it was, for the time, frustrated by the brutality of some military officers.

Extract from Capt. McDonald's letter.

"On standing over from Luconia for the coast of China we had a heavy gale from N. E. lost nearly all our sails, and made the land to leeward of Sanciam, where I anchored for the night. Next morning sent the 1st cutter to try and procure a pilot, with the 2nd officer and eleven hands, who as soon as they landed were taken by the people on shore and made prisoners; the pilot that came on board about three hours afterwards gave us the information of our boats crew having been seized."

To represent the ill-treatment and detention of this officer and men, the third superintendent, Captain Elliot, R. N. accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, second chinese interpreter, and Captain McDonald, came from Macao in the cutter St. George, and casting anchor halfway between Whampoa and Canton, pushed up in a small ship's boat, which they had borrowed from a Lintin opium ship, to the landing place, Teen-tsze-ma-tow, where they went on shore, and entered the Chuh lan (Bamboo rail) gate of the city about 8 A. M. on Sunday the 1st of February. They carried an open letter, in which the circumstances were detailed, and also stating that "the affair concerned human life," which was the reason of their presence in the city. After having advanced a short distance they were met by some officers who stopped their farther progress; and it is with extreme regret we learn that this opposition was accompanied by very rough treatment; Captain Elliot was twice struck over the head by one of his opponents, and—he being dressed in the uniform of a post-Captain of the British navy—the handle of his sword seized by the chinese, who forthwith hurried the whole party out of the city.

It is said they then waited for about three hours outside of the gate, in hopes of their representation being received; but in vain; and about 11 A. M. without seeing, or communicating with their countrymen, or other foreigners at Canton, they finally retired to the St. George at her anchorage down the river; making use of a Chinese Sampan

for this purpose, the ship's boat in which they landed having been driven from the shore by the chinese, after which she made her way up to the factories.

The above particulars were obtained from Captain Mc. Donald of the Argyle, who made his appearance at the factories about 2 P. M.

In the early part of the day a considerable sensation was excited among chinese as well as foreigners, by the reported appearance of strangers at the gate, of whom nothing was known except that one was in uniform with sword, epaulettes and cocked hat: linguists were seen hurrying from one factory to another, under pretence of ascertaining, for Howqua's information, who the parties were; although we can scarcely suppose them to have been ignorant on this head. Presently, three lascars from the Lintin ship's jolly boat were descried, who made known, after a good deal of cross examination, that they had come up, towed by the St. George, with the party alluded to as passengers, some of whose baggage was in the jolly boat. On this being examined, Captain Elliot's cocked-hat case was observed, with his name engraved on it, which gave the first clue to the discovery of who they were; and some British subjects forthwith hurried to the gate, in order to render assistance if required. They arrived too late however; for no foreigner was there to be found; and the affair was rendered only still more mysterious, for what had become of the petitioners, whether they had obtained an audience or were made prisoners in the city, or what other fate had befallen them none could conjecture. The next step was to make for the St. George, to see if the party could be heard of there; and two gentlemen started on this errand. But before they returned the mystery was cleared up by the report of Captain Mc. Donald, as above given. It is satisfactory to learn from the gentlemen who saw Captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff in the St. George that they suffered no personal injury whatever from the violence offered to them. Captain Elliot spoke of taking up a ship to proceed to St. John's and obtain the release of the captured boat's crew. In this we apprehend no difficulty will be found; for the Chinese government will be naturally anxious to disavow the unlawful seizure, and punish its perpetrators, for which end measures are in progress, at the requisition of the agent for the Argyle, made through Howqua.

Commending as we do the zeal of H. M. superintendents on this occasion, we cannot but deeply regret that they should have allowed one of their own body to be helplessly exposed to insult from chinese underlings, as appears to have been the case; while the occurrence adds one more to the lamentable catalogue of failures, which tend to embolden the chinese in their contemptuous course of conduct toward the British authorities. And this, it is to be feared, may be ultimately reflected on British merchants; who have hitherto never failed in obtaining attention, and, not unusually, satisfactory answers to remonstrances made at the city gate. It is much to be wished that the third superintendent had afforded his countrymen an opportunity of supporting him at the gate; and had this been done, even after the first repulse, we have not a doubt that the same success would have attended the mission as we had lately the pleasure of recording in the case of a British merchant; who, with the support of his friends, maintained his post at the gate for a whole day, and at last, by evincing a determination to pass the night there alone, if not attended to, he succeeded in having his address received by the Kwang-Heep at 8 P. M.

We have no hesitation in saying, however, that we consider it derogatory to any British functionary to go through

the humiliating form of presenting an address at the gate. And we earnestly join in the prayer contained in the late petition to His Majesty, that he will not "permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of his commission."

In our columns will be found the translation of a letter signed "*Habakkuk*", taken from the *Chronica de Macao* of the 19th instant, and also some observations on it from our correspondent, *Delta*. We are extremely glad to know that the columns of the "*Chronica de Macao*" are open to such communications; the collision of ideas and opinions is always productive of good and increase of knowledge. For ourselves, we invite the most unrestrained discussion on the *China question*, not in the least fearing that the policy of Great Britain will be such as to do her honor.

Delta, very good naturedly, supposes "*Habakkuk*" to have been ironically inclined when he penned his epistle to the Editor of the *Chronica de Macao*; but we are sure that he was in most melancholy earnest; and we consider it as the ridiculous attempt of an anonymous and unknown individual to weigh in his own small balance the thoughts and deeds of others. His assumption and presumption are not small when he tells the world that his letter is necessary to repel the pretensions of the English in China; which he is modestly pleased to term *unwise, unjust, and very absurd*. Argument he has none, for he has no premises. But he has allowed himself the liberty of pronouncing on a question in which the honor and important mercantile interests of the British nation are concerned; and that with a bold latitude wholly unbecoming anyone when differing in opinion from the many. When we take his own assertion for the *goodness of his heart*, he must allow us to doubt the *soundness of his head*; for he seems to forget that all his assertions cut both ways: and a complaint of the opium trade comes with a good grace from a native of that country whose merchants first introduced it into China, and still persevere in its introduction as far as their means can allow! His lament, therefore, for the small progress made by the true religion should be rung in the ears of his own countrymen, who certainly first opened the gates for the introduction of this most odious drug, and still do all they can to keep them open.

FIRE AT MACAO. DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

On Monday night the 26th instant this ancient and superb edifice was totally destroyed by fire. From its conspicuous situation, standing on almost the highest ground within the walls of Macao, the grand and awful sight of the blazing pile was visible to the whole city. The fire originated in the guard-house, which was a part of the building, and occupied by soldiers. The church was built by the jesuits in 1602. We hope to see a full account of this melancholy event in the next *Chronica de Macao*.

COMMERCIAL POLICY OF TURKEY.

The Chinese are said to be a people either just above or just below the Turks. There may be many points of resemblance between the two nations, as there are, indeed, between all Asiatics; but that the Turks hold the highest place when their foreign and commercial policy is considered there cannot be a doubt. The following extract from McClulloch's Dictionary of commerce will prove the right of the Moslems to be esteemed as a far more liberal nation than the self-sufficient sons of Han. (2d edition, page 384)

Commercial Policy of the Turks.—It is singular that as respects commerce, the policy of the Turkish government, whether originating in design or carelessness, is entitled to the highest praise. "No restrictions," says Mr. Thornton, "are laid on commerce, except in the instance of a general prohibition of exporting the articles necessary for the support of human life to foreign countries, especially from the capital, where alone it is rigorously enforced; and this impolitic restraint will no doubt be removed, when the Turkish government shall become sensible, that what is intended as the means of securing abundance, is, in fact, the sole cause of that scarcity which is sometimes experienced. With this one exception, commerce is perfectly free and unfettered. Every article of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture is conveyed into every port, and over every province, without any interference on the part of the magistrates, after pay-

ment of the duties. On this subject I speak from actual experience, and may appeal to every foreign or native merchant in Turkey for its general truth." (*Present state of Turkey*, vol. i. p. 82.)

The duties, too, are extremely moderate being only three per cent. on imports, and as much on exports; so that in almost all that relates to her commercial regulations, Turkey is entitled to read a lesson to the most civilised European powers; and this she has done in a very able manner, in an official paper published in the *Moniteur Ottoman*, in September, 1832. We extract a few paragraphs from this very interesting document.

"It is recognised throughout Europe that it would be useful to the great majority to substitute, for the system of prohibitions, that of liberty, which theoretical men advocate; the difficulty is, to find means to separate the future from the past without a violent rupture. Hence the difficulties of government in satisfying all the exigencies of agriculture, industry, and commerce, driven in a circle where every measure in favour of one, acts immediately in an inverse sense on the other. The endeavour is vain to establish, between so many crossing interests, a factitious equilibrium which absolute liberty of exchange alone can give.

"Thus, one of the most important questions which occupies the meditation of statesmen in Europe, is, to discover how the palings which pen commerce up in narrow spaces may be thrown down without shocks that might endanger public order.

"Good sense, tolerance, and hospitality, have long ago done for the Ottoman empire, what the other states of Europe are endeavouring to effect by more or less happy political combinations. Since the throne of the sultans has been elevated at Constantinople, commercial prohibitions have been unknown; they opened all the ports of their empire to the commerce, to the manufactures, to the territorial produce of the Occident, or, to say better, of the whole world. Liberty of commerce has reigned here without limits, as large, as extended as it was possible to be.

"Never has the divan dreamed, under any pretext of national interest, or even of reciprocity, of restricting that faculty which has been exercised, and is to this day, in the most unlimited sense, by all the nations who wish to furnish a portion of the consumption of this vast empire, and to share in the produce of its territory.

"Here every object of exchange is admitted, and circulated without meeting any obstacle other than the payment of an infinitely small portion of the value to the Custom-house. The chimera of a balance of trade never entered into heads sensible enough not to dream of calculating whether there was most profit in buying or selling. Thus the markets of Turkey, supplied from all countries, refusing no objects which mercantile spirit puts in circulation, and imposing no charge on the vessels that transport them, are seldom or never the scenes of those disordered movements occasioned by the sudden deficiency of such or such merchandise, which, exorbitantly raising prices are the scourges of the lower orders, by unsettling their habits, and by inflicting privations. From the system of restrictions and prohibitions arise those devouring tides and ebbs which sweep away in a day the labour of years, and convert commerce into a career of alarms and perpetual dangers. In Turkey, where, this system does not exist, these disastrous effects are unknown.

"The extreme moderation of the duties is the complement of this régime of commercial liberty: and in no portion of the globe are the officers charged with the collection, of more confiding facility for the valuations, and of so decidedly conciliatory a spirit in every transaction regarding commerce.

"Away with the supposition that these facilities granted to strangers, are concessions extorted from weakness! The dates of the contracts termed capitulations, which establish the rights actually enjoyed by foreign merchants, recall periods at which the Mussulman power was altogether predominant in Europe. The first capitulation which France obtained was in 1535, from Soliman the Canonist (the Magnificent). The dispositions of these contracts have become antiquated, the fundamental principles remain. Thus, 300 years ago, the sultans, by an act of munificence and of reason, anticipated the most ardent desires of civilised Europe, and proclaimed unlimited freedom of commerce."

Dear Mr. Editor,

Some of my friends came to me a good deal excited, and informed me there was a formidable attack in the new Macao newspaper on our recent petition to our sovereign. I got hold of the letter alluded to, signed "*Habakkuk*"; and you may judge of my surprise and pleasure when instead of an opponent I found we had to hail in "*Habakkuk*," a zealous (though perhaps not a prudent) friend to our cause. The mistake originates naturally enough; "*Habakkuk*" either writes in another language and is badly translated, or he is not sufficiently versed in Portuguese to deal in irony; for it turned out my friends had mistaken his irony for argument and his argument for irony. I am not much astonished at this: in matters merely personal it is not every one who knows when the laugh is with him; or at him: so in "*Habakkuk*" we have another assistant:—long may he continue to write. Yet that others, not so well versed in our Chinese politics as you, Mr. Editor and I are, may run into no mistake, I just touch on two or three points to throw into stronger relief the irony contained in it: thus, a series of horrid crimes, and wrongs, and rashnesses are mustered up against the English petitioners; and then we are told the "venerable," Mr. — signed it: "any one who runs may read."—is it not plain that *Habakkuk's* intention is to show the absurdity of one of this gentleman's prudence and goodness signing a document if it had contained such serious faults? Again, the illustration of the "*Bees*:"—there must be a Bee in that bonnet that cannot perceive it is the over-pre-

valence of drones in the hive "*Habakkuk*" means to drive at. He goes on to talk of the *want of gratitude* of the English towards China: can any irony be stronger than this?—From Jack on the fore-castle to the venerable premier of Great Britain, will any Englishman be found to say he feels one particle of *gratitude to the Chinese*?—They have traded largely with us—for their own gain—but gratitude!—for what have we to be grateful!—is it for contempt!—is it because they call us, "Misbeliever, cut throat dog, and spit upon my Jewish gaberdine?"—Is it for *barking us* (as their emperor calls it) till hardly the inner rind is left!—is it for starving, imprisoning, and ultimately causing the death, under insult, of a nobleman, the representative of our country!—gratitude! the feeling of Jack is to express his sense of gratitude through a long 18 pounder; and the persuasion of the venerable earl must be, "We will best show them our *gratitude* by making ourselves respected."

Yet my silly friends could not discover irony in the word *gratitude*, as applied by an Englishman to China.

So again, on the immensity of the commerce; the larger it is, the more desirable to have it on equitable terms: as if the silk would be allowed to *rot*, or the tea-trees to *wither*, because an English ship paid £100 of port dues instead of £700.

Then, can a harder hit be given to those who put all sort of things into our petition, which it does not contain an allusion to, than where *Habakkuk* talks of, "*division of kingdoms and provinces*";—when the force we petitioners specify as sufficient is an express declaration we want no divisions nor no provinces, or we would have asked for 40 regiments of Sepoys and half as many of British troops, to attempt such an object.

On the subject of opium alone, my worthy friend, *Habakkuk*, seems a little out of temper; and had he not began by stating he was not a *morador*, his tone would have led me to suppose that it was the crime being committed at Lintin not at Macao—not the crime itself which galled him.

Religion is a subject I never myself touch on; but it is *known to me* that an influential party of venerable men here consider acquiescence by H. M. in the prayer of our petition as most likely to benefit the propagation of true religion amongst the Chinese.

I now make my bow to "*Habakkuk*," and sincerely hope soon to see him resume his strain of argument, only a little better translated; or, what may suit as well, I pledge myself to make his productions intelligible to my countrymen.

DELTA.

PETITION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT CANTON.

(From the *Chronica de Macao* 19th January, 1835.)

Mr. Editor,

I beg of you as an especial favor to publish in your journal the following exposition, which is much required to repel indiscreet, unjust, and very absurd pretensions.

I am not a Chinese, neither am I a native of Macao, nor am I a *morador* of the city; but I am born with a good heart which always leans to the side of reason and justice; therefore I cannot be indifferent to a hostile and causeless aggression, such as is a certain petition of the English in Canton and Macao;—and among others who have not shunned it is the venerable Mr. — in which they direct their sovereign to attack, injure, insult, and humble the Chinese empire: this empire, the patriarch of monarchies, that is to say, one of the oldest, that has maintained itself for many thousand years by the maxims of its own laws, which resemble more the wisdom of the Bees than any known work of the sciences of the philosophers from which sprung the Machiavellian policy of Europe, where they attack each other without warning, and dismember kingdoms and provinces as we divide victuals. These English, Mr. Editor, have, by this proceeding, shown themselves most ungrateful to the Chinese: they have not remembered; or, blinded by their pride, they have not calculated the worth and the immense quantity of the produce both of their Asiatic possessions and of the mother country which this great empire consumes; that she promotes a most extensive navigation, by which a vast number of European sailors and officers are maintained, of whom many retire every year most wealthy to aggrandize England. They have not taken into account that about 20 millions of the precious metals are exported to their part of Asia as well as to Europe, besides the return of their ships freighted with what is required for the increase of their mercantile circulation. They, on account of their long consciences, have not feared to commit the crime of wringing from China, yearly, an incalculable sum of money, the proceeds of the introduction of 15 a 20,000 Chests of opium, a drug which only serves to pervert the morals of China; and, after the manner of the Buccaneers, to avail themselves of Lintin and Capsingmoon for the better introduction of this article, which the most immoral of all ideas could alone excite to the injury of the health and social system of a nation which, until this detestable introduction, ever was the soberest and most vir-

tuous of any known; which never did the least ill to Europe, either in thought or deed; whose population of 360 millions is solely employed in cultivating the soil, from whose industry the whole world is supplied with that which is most necessary. What a want of calculation!—what blindness in these men who only listen to the dictates of bullying pride:—this is the reason why the true religion is with so much difficulty propagated in this empire; and what terrible consequences may not be produced by what these hotheaded gentlemen seek—but *the gates of hell shall not prevail against it*. Yet it may be hoped that H. B. M. William the 4th, in his council of wise ministers will not assent to such requisitions, with views of maintaining and establishing the royal rights that he enjoys. I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant, HABAKKUK.

We are happy to learn that the trials which are being made in England, to ascertain the rate of sailing of many of the ships lately built by the surveyors of the navy on improved principles, are not disregarded in this distant quarter; but that they have given birth to a spirited emulation between the American and British ships at Lintin. It is well known that the merchant vessels of the United States are the fastest that sail the seas; their builders having paid more attention to this most essential quality of a ship than to construct them for the stowage of large cargoes; although we have heard that their skill in ship-building is lately so much improved that the vessels now built in the U. S. and called, by way of *sobriquet*, "*Kettle-bottoms*," combine great capacity with extreme speed: the ventricle of the elephant with the limbs of the greyhound. However perfect a ship may be in her proportions; although her *lines* are all lines of beauty, her rate of sailing must depend greatly on her *trim*, and on the size and rake of her masts and yards. A report of a trial between the American brig *John Gilpin*, Captain Walsh, and the British brig *Fairy*, Captain McKay, has been handed to us, and we publish it with much pleasure, being convinced that such rivalry must be productive of good; and we are sure that sea-commanders are as proud of the speed of their vessels as ever were the owners of Eclipse or Childers.

They started twice, and the *Fairy* weathered, both times, about a mile and a half on the *Gilpin*. Each time the *Fairy* started about fifty yards on the weather quarter of the *Gilpin*, and whilst standing on the starboard tack the *Fairy* both fore reached and went to windward; in stays the *Fairy* went round in a much shorter time, and on the larboard tack she went equally fast to windward, but the *Gilpin* fore-reached about one point from the time they tacked, until she bore up, but was *always* *abast* the *Fairy's* beam; both trials were much alike, and equally in favor of the *Fairy*, she having given the *Gilpin* her royals.

We understand the British brig *Governor Findlay* is also entered for a trial. We shall always be ready to give publicity through the columns of the Register, to such praise-worthy exertions.

ETIQUETTE IN CHINESE TARTARY.

(*Calcutta Journal*, Vol. 5. No. 263. Pages 375 & 461.)

In these holiday times, when all business is cast to the winds and pleasure alone is regarded by the Chinese, we beg to submit to our readers some illustrations of Chinese character in almost the farthest west of their extensive yet compact empire.

The first following extract is from the fourth of a series of letters describing a tour in the Himalaya mountains in 1821; and the second is from some remarks, "*On the letters from the Himalaya*."

Tour in the Himalaya.—Hearing of a Lama who was conversant in Hindoostanee, and could write the Tartar language, and under the expectation of being stopped by the Chinese at Bekhur, I thought it judicious to make use of his talents in communicating to the Garpan, or Governor of Garoo, by letter, my wish to pass the frontier, and tender my respects to his authority. I sent for him, and on the 15th we conversed together upon the subject: he proved himself intelligent and completely familiar with three languages, viz. Hindoe, Tartar, and Koonowuree; he could also write the Nagree, Tankree, and the Tartar characters, Gome and Ochen, carve upon stone, and make wooden blocks for printing sacred sentences. He was acquainted with the complaisance exacted by the Chinese in their correspondence, and had been in the habit of writing to them on the part of the Bussahir Rajship.

In the course of conversation, he told me significantly that H. and P. marred their hopes, by sending to Garoo so adverse a token of friendship as a sword. This being received as a challenge to fight, was returned; and with it the sentiments of the Chinese so impressively designed on the hieroglyphical painting, which all at Soobathoo saw; and further, the material omission of a silk scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity.

The hieroglyphical painting your correspondent mentions, exhibited at Soobathoo, which was returned in answer to two former travellers, with the ill-judged present of a sword they had sent to Garoo, as a token of friendship, but which according to the Chinese notions of etiquette, was interpreted as an insult, and a challenge to fight—is worthy of peculiar notice. This was a most extraordinary production; and if we regulate our ideas by the force of the symbolical expressions, we shall perceive the Chinese character in a more intense light than in all the compiled experience of our ill-conducted embassies. The painting was of about the same size and proportions as a leaf of the Europe copy of the Asiatic Researches, and showed a considerable share of talent for so obscure a region as the frontier of Tartary. In the floor of the design were five animals in relief, of the form of swine, but each having a proboscis: perhaps the nearest resemblance to an elephant that their crude ideas could suggest: upon their backs was an enraged tiger, apparently master of his prey, drawn with great expression; but while this trial of strength is deciding, the tiger is pounced upon by an enormous bird, the eagle, or the roc of romance, his falcon beak piercing the head, and having a claw fixed in each of the elephants, his vast spread of wing indicating at the same time great power.

In a corner of the drawing are seen standing the two Feringhees, in the dress they probably then wore, with a disconsolate but steady eye, directed to the high Table Land. Over their heads was a sword, (perhaps the one sent), dripping blood, suspended by a hair; at their feet, and a little in front on the China side, lay a snake; in their rear, also close at their feet, was a hornet or rather a spider, weaving a snare, and a mouse or such like animal, as if endeavouring to catch it.

At the top of the picture, at each end, and above a few striped clouds, were the sun and moon opposite each other. Such, to the best of my recollection were the features of the painting; and if we can annihilate the fugitive impression of the production being an occult resemblance to national character, dramatic vagaries, or any thing equally as unmeaning, into which they stuck the two Europeans, it requires neither ingenuity nor discernment, to discover the allusion to our Indian Government. An explanation of the symbolical figures in the Tartar character, was given below the margin, which was translated into Hindoe or some other language, and accompanied it. The substance was to the following effect:—

"Strength is not given to the elephant proportioned to his bulk. The tiger, an inferior animal, is often his successful adversary; but while he may rule over the country of the elephants, his energy will fail to preponderate amongst tribes of another form and habits; or that power is often betrayed by its own confidence. Those who desire to live in peace with others, should be circumspect towards themselves;—or freely, that 'the collision of power will produce a ruinous shock to both;' and such other gentle admonitions, as well as I now recollect, and which receive greater force when coupled with the oral sentiments of the Chinese at Bikhur; who plainly said, that great empires on terms of equality will best preserve their friendship at a distance, (parted by a wide summer; that we were a grasping race, but we had enough to look after already.

From the whole of this we may reasonably conclude, that the elephants, or swine with proboscis, represent the Native Powers in India, monstrous and formidable in appearance, subjugated and domiciled by the greater activity and courage of the tiger, symbolically expressive of the British sway in India: who although rulers of the soil, may yet yield their supremacy to a more favored race of beings, (the Chinese), as signified by the imperial eagle covering by its extended wings all India; while the sun and moon illuminating the picture, indicate the celestial protection. The singular position of the two Europeans with the spider weaving a snare at their feet, and the snake, watchful for the entangled prey, and the blood-dripping sword darting from the skies, was too impressive to require comment. Something to the foregoing effect came across the genius of the then possessor of the painting, who is a very good judge in other things; but the design was so intense, and the translation so energetic, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to detect the allusion. Others more fertile in extravagancies may account for the number five, and be able to class them and the bird with known genus, and make a better tale altogether; but in the mean time, we may attend to the moral, that success is not security.

It was not my intention to have dilated so widely upon an incident which only corroborated the national character of that extraordinary country; since this might have been done at the time, now two years ago, and with better effect from a fresh memory and livelier imagination; but as an explanatory reference to the subject so gently handled in the letter, and for the purpose of showing that the remotest portions of this vast domain are ruled by the same rigors and suspicious vigilance as presides in Pekin itself, and that the tenets of the government are pre-emptory to the extended limits of its authority, the notice may not have been unworthily made. The painting is likely to be in Calcutta; and *a fac simile* of it in the hands of your commendable engraver, would form a curious record of the adventurers.

Your correspondent further observes, that besides the preposterous error of sending a sword as a token of peace, "the material omission of a Silk Scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity." In illustration of this, I may mention, that Turner particularly remarks upon this indispensable custom, a disregard of which would have proved quite as effectual as the opinionative protest of the English ambassador against the established usage of a foreign court! As Turner's work is not in many hands, and those who have it may not know where to look for the information, it may be permitted to transcribe the whole passage, which may be useful to future travellers in those regions: he gives it with his usual clearness of expression.

"I did not omit to return by the messenger who waited upon me proper acknowledgment for the polite attentions of the Regent and Soopoon Choomboon: I sent, at the same time, a white silk scarf to each; for this is an offering invariably attendant on every intercourse of ceremony, as well in Tibet as in Boonay. A similar piece of silk is always transmitted under cover with letters, even from the most distant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public business of importance; and indeed between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a silk scarf, constantly forms an essential part of the ceremonial of salutation. If persons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a superior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is thrown across

the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his dismissal. The colour that is employed on this occasion is either white or crimson; but the latter is less frequently used, white appearing to have a universal preference. This manufacture is of a thin texture, resembling that sort of Chinese stuff called "pelong," and is remarkable for the purity of its glossy whiteness. They are commonly camasked, and the sacred words, "Oom Maunee Paimee Oom," are usually interwoven near both ends, which terminate in a fringe. They differ materially in size and quality, and are commonly proportioned, by him who presents them to his own condition, and the degree of respect he means to pay his guest. Trivial and unmeaning as this custom may appear to Europeans, long and general practice has here attached to it the highest importance. I could obtain no determinate information as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a most extensive prevalence. It is observed, as I have before noticed, in all the territory of the Daeb Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet; it extends from Turkistan to the confines of the Great Desert; it is practised in China, and I doubt not, reaches to the limits of Mantchew Tartary. I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendship, and a pledge of amity. In the course of my travels, every person who visited me, observed this mode of salutation; and as we were among a people not very conversant with the various customs of different nations, and who probably would have considered any obvious deviation from their own, in no very favorable point of view, I never hesitated when waiting upon the chief, to salute him in his own way. The letters I received in Tibet and Boonay were constantly accompanied by a Pelong scarf, and in conformity with the custom, I always sent one in return. Of so much moment, indeed, in their estimation, is the observance of this formality, that Mr. Goodlad, the Resident at Rungpore, informed me that the Rajah of Boonay once returned to him a letter he had forwarded from the Governor General, merely because it came unattended with this bulky incumbrance, to testify its authenticity."

Hoppo's family. January 1st. The arrival of the new hoppo's family at Canton is reported. They come from Peking, and are said to amount to two hundred in all, and all Mantchou tartars. If we may judge by the number of this train, we may suppose that the post of hoppo of the port of Canton is well thought of at court, or he would not retain such a suite of servants and expectant followers. (*Chinese Repository*.)

It appears that access to the Canton river through the Bocca Tigris for H. M. ships and to the local government for H. M. officers, was much easier some years ago than at present. The following extract from Captain Broughton's voyage of discovery to the north pacific ocean, in H. M. sloop Providence and her tender, will show satisfactorily that the officers of the Canton government of that day were neither so suspicious nor unfriendly as they have lately proved themselves.

"It was the tender that Captain Broughton brought up to Whampoa, a schooner of 87 tons which he had purchased on a former visit to Macao. The Providence was wrecked the 17th of May, 1797, on a coral reef near the island of Typinsan.—There is no mention of previous application for a pilot at Macao.

June. 4th At daylight we got under way with a fine breeze, and at 20 h. 1797. we were abreast of Lintin. A boat was dispatched from hence to Macao with an officer to acquaint the governor with my return, and to order provisions.

With a strong flood-tide we soon passed through the Boca Tigris, and discovered 13 large ships at anchor up the river. At 5 h. we were visited by several of their boats, who informed us they were homeward-bound East Indiamen. They obligingly offered us every assistance, and we pursued our course up the river, having no occasion to accept their civilities at present. At 8 h. when above the second bar, keeping too near the starboard shore, we got a-ground, and remained so till 10 h., when we hove off into the stream, and continued at anchor till day light; at which time we got under way, and by 8 A. M. came at to an anchor Whampoa in four fathoms.

I immediately proceeded up to Canton in the pinnace, to consult with the supercargoes in procuring provisions, and to regulate the distribution of the seamen into the India ships. About noon I reached the English factory, and waiting upon Mr. Hall, the chief, I soon arranged my business (the captains of the Indiamen being on the spot); and in the afternoon the schooner left Whampoa to remain at the second bar till I returned in the pinnace.

6th. In the morning I had a conference with one of the principal hong merchants, who was deputed from the city to enquire into the particulars of my arrival, with the reasons for so doing. In the presence of Mr. Hall I explained the cause of my coming up to Whampoa; requesting at the same time the Chinese government would supply my wants before I quitted the river. He then left us to report the same.

7th. The afternoon was cool and pleasant after the rain, but the following day we had excessive heat. Not finding it necessary to remain any longer to expedite our receiving refreshments, which Mr. Hall was pleased to take upon himself, I took my leave of the gentlemen of the factory, to whom I am under great obligation for their kind attentions; and in four hours and a half I reached the second bar.

8th. In the morning we were visited by a mandarine of the first rank, who seemed very desirous to see the vessel, which being permitted, he assured us our wants should be immediately supplied, now he was convinced who and what we were; but from the report given into the city, they were in doubt, and he was obliged to come on board to satisfy himself before permission could be granted. These good intentions were of little use to us as I purposed sailing with all expedition to Macao, after receiving what we required from the East India ships.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessel **DUNCAN**, Randall, from Liverpool the 2nd of september, has brought English papers up to that date, but they do not contain any important news, or matter of great public interest. The parliament was not to meet until february, and some severe remarks on this delay and neglect of the business of the nation were made by the London press.

The British vessels, **UPTON CASTLE**, Duggan, from Singapore and Calcutta, and **VESTAL**, Taylor from Manila and Sydney, have also arrived at Lintin.

We have been kindly favoured with the loan of some English papers, of august and the 1st of september, brought by the **Duncan**, from which we learn that **Earl Grey** has been received with much distinction in the north of England. Several addresses were presented to him at Newcastle, and a public dinner was to be given to him in Edinburgh, on a day after the 15th of september. Whether the lord chancellor Brougham would be present was not known; but it was supposed, if these two great men met, that some secrets relative to the dissensions in the cabinet, which occasioned the dissolution of lord Grey's ministry, might escape from both, unless they were extremely cautious. It is said that lord Durham may be the new lord lieutenant and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt. the secretary for Ireland; and Mr. Speaker Sutton elevated to the peerage, and succeeded in the house of commons by Mr. Littleton, the late secretary for Ireland.

A reform of the house of peers is freely discussed by the press in England, as being absolutely necessary to give due effect to the late reform of the house of commons. The only reform that can be impressed on that assembly, called by one of their own body, lord Chesterfield, "*a hospital of incurables*," is the making it elective instead of hereditary; and here some of the nicest and most secret springs of human nature and policy will be touched. We consider the honors of the peerage to have been much too profusely scattered—and that for some not very honorable political purposes—ever since the accession of the house of Hanover. If you have a house of peers, the "valiant and the wise only should be separated from the mass of mankind" to compose it. So says fra Paolo, of Venice.

Ireland is still distracted by the religious and political agitation of both *orangemen* and *romanists*. A great meeting was held in Dublin by the high church party on the 15th of August, and a grand banquet given to lord Winchelsea, who had left England for the express purpose of attending the meeting. Lord Roden presided. This proceeding, of course, immediately originated a similar one from the adherents of O'Connell, to whom a dinner was given at Waterford on the 16th of August.

In another column will be found some extracts from the *Morning Herald* and *Courier*, relating to the claims of the officers of the maritime service of the E. I. company. The testimony of lord Strathallan, one of the ablest men who ever

presided over the company's China establishment (when Mr. Drummond), is alike honorable to himself and to the highly respectable body of officers whose cause he has voluntarily advocated: well designated in the *Morning Herald* as the *most useful class of servants the company ever possessed*. We offer our sincere congratulations on the successful issue of the ballot at the E. I. house, and on the tardy justice thus publicly wrung from the court of directors.

The news from Portugal is interesting. Don Pedro and the young queen returned to Lisbon on the 7th of august, highly gratified with their visit to Oporto. The cortes were to assemble on the 15th, and the liberty of the press was to be one of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the members. In another column will be found a short account of the meeting of the cortes.

In Spain the civil war is prosecuted in a rather desultory manner by both parties; but the Biscayan partisan, Zumalacarre, has been accused of some very barbarous deeds, even of *fusillading* the wretched inhabitants of some poor villages. The Spanish minister of finance, M. de Toreno, brought forward his plan on the 7th of august, which caused an alarm amongst the holders of Spanish bonds in London, where a meeting was called on the subject, Mr. Weeding in the chair.

A full account of the proceedings will be found in the morning *Heralds* of the 19th and 22nd of august. An express from Madrid of the 23rd of august brought the intelligence that the finance project of count Toreno had been rejected by a majority of the committee of the procuradores, who had come to the determination of paying off the whole of the cortes bonds, with the full amount of the interest due upon them.

A large majority of the committee showed a disinclination to recognise the debt contracted in France since 1823; but the question was not decided. Intelligence received from Bayonne on the 1st of september represents Don Carlos and his immediate followers as being in a wretched state of destitution, and continually moving before pursuing parties of the royalist forces.

The project of succession to the Spanish crown was introduced in the chamber of procures on the 8th of august. Don Carlos and his children are to be cut off for ever.

The insurrection in Syria, which had begun to assume an aspect sufficiently alarming to the power and independence of the ruler of Egypt, Mahomed Ali, has been crushed.

CHINESE TARIFF.

We have already adverted in a former number to the necessity of establishing a regular tariff. If any such proposition were made the answer would be,—conform to old established regulations and let the hong merchants pay the duties for you. But as we all know that the old established regulations put a stop to every improvement, we ought for a moment to over-look them, and ask for regulations equally well founded upon old custom, and, in fact, still more venerable on account of their pre-existence to the present order of things.

But, whilst we demand a regular tariff, let us not forget, that this is in strict accordance to the laws of the celestial

empire. According to the imperial law, the tariff is to be stuck up in every customhouse, to prevent extortion. Even under existing circumstances, as printing in China is very cheap, a Chinese copy with a translation might be placed in every foreign merchant's office, and the amount of duties paid according to this tariff. Nevertheless, if the Hong merchants will perform the friendly office of paying before hand, let them do so, we have not the least objection. Our new hoppo, having come lately from the very abode of compassion, will, doubtless, oblige the whole foreign community by furnishing them with a true copy of the tariff.

Experience has shown that excessive duties, instead of increasing, powerfully contribute to diminish revenue, at the same time that they give rise to a vast amount of smuggling and demoralisation, which it is impossible to get rid of otherwise than by reduction. This general principle applies still more forcibly to China. Would there be as many ships at Lintin, if the duties were not so high, or would smuggling be carried on to such extent? For the mere sake of self interest, and increasing the imperial revenue, the present system should be changed, and both parties will doubtless be thereby benefitted. We would ask, who is at present the greatest loser?—is it not the imperial treasury?—how long will our celestial friends be in learning to promote their true interests in a direct way!

It is, besides, the bounden duty of government, to make the interests of a few submit to those of the many; and there is plainly neither sense nor justice in inflicting an injury on the public by imposing duties, not for the sake of revenue, the only legitimate purpose for which they can be imposed, but to enable a limited number of individuals to linger on in disadvantageous businesses. This principle, which amounts to a truism, is laid down by McCulloch, and strongly calls to our mind the system of Hong. Is not the con-soo fund, and any similar imposition, a bane to the revenues, and would not the advantage be far greater if the hoppo and his underlings received high salaries, and were put out of the way of temptation?

Let it not again be said, that every independent state has a right to levy duties at pleasure. This maxim we will not contest, for it would be unreasonable to contradict it; but we assert, that no government has any right to introduce fraud and extortion to the detriment of its own and foreign trade.

We are aware, that it profits very little to talk of our grievances, when redress is considered utterly impossible; but we wish to weaken the argument, which is constantly brought forward to counteract every improvement, that foreigners ought to trade according to the laws of a country where they reside by the compassion of the autocrat. If fraud and extortions can be considered synonymous with laws, the social order of the human species is dissolved, and every tyrant has an unbounded scope for carrying his unjust views into execution.

Situated as we are, we nevertheless do not doubt but our affairs will soon be placed on a better footing, and we are therefore anxious to dwell upon the most essential points for the success of our trade; and amongst these we consider a regular tariff, as holding a prominent rank.

PORTUGAL.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened on the 15th instant, by the regent, Don Pedro. The day was magnificent. The spacious and commodious hall of the deputies was crowded by all who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. The British, French, Spanish, Swedish, and Belgian ministers, with their secretaries, occupied a tribune on the left of the throne, opposite that provided for the royal family, who were attended by admiral Napier, the bishop of Coimbra, and several persons of distinction, with the members of the household. A gallery was filled with ladies of rank, and altogether about a thousand persons were present. About one o'clock the national air was played by the band to announce the arrival of the regent, who took his seat in a chair under the throne, and having desired the peers and deputies to be seated, proceeded to read his opening speech, which is too long for insertion in a weekly paper. It seems to have given satisfaction to the Portuguese.—*The Albion*, September 1st, 1834.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

This is the day appointed for the ballot at the East India House, to confirm the amendment of Mr. WEEDING relative to the compensation to be

awarded to the Company's maritime service; and, doubtless, the scrutineer's announcement will vindicate the character of the company from the obloquy of illiberality, from a partiality of conduct toward a most meritorious set of men, which would sadly tarnish the past munificence of these merchant princes of the east. In the ordinary transactions of life it is often very difficult to account for the motives which influence men in their actions; but we confess that it is still more difficult to explain the real motives of the court of direction towards the most useful class of servants they ever possessed. Poverty is not the cause, for one of their proprietors, in an able letter, which appears in this Journal, showed to the contrary, and thus confirmed our previous assertion that the court was not entitled to that plea. This also exposes the hollowiness of that mock sympathy which has been expressed for the interests of the natives of India, since the commercial assets of the company have been proved sufficiently ample to meet the extra charge. As the company were never before placed in their present situation, they cannot want a precedent to guide them in compensating the officers of the service who have lost their employment in consequence of the abrogation of the company's monopoly, which is admitted on all hands to have been arranged with the government on terms highly advantageous to the interests of the whole body of proprietors.

But if a precedent be necessary, we have one in the instance of the more than liberal compensation awarded to the company's supercargoes at Canton, whose occupation, like *Othello's*, ceased with the company's monopoly. We, therefore, put it to the common sense of the directors and the proprietors, whether it would not be an act of marked injustice to give almost princely pensions to the men who loaded the company's ships at Canton, and doom the active and gallant fellows who conducted those valuable cargoes through the perils of a long and dangerous voyage into the port of London, to a pittance scarcely equal to what has already been awarded to some of their menial servants, and which, if the station in life of the two parties are considered, will not bear comparison. It is unnecessary for us to combat the other and numerous arguments put forth on the part of the close-fisted trustees of the Indian territory. It would be like fighting a succession of vapours. But to return to the point, the justness of these claims has been admitted, and, as we have said before, if the principle is good, it is equally good to act upon it. We need not again urge the merits of the service; the past value of their exertions on behalf of the company's interests is too well known to the proprietors, and their services in their country's cause are too well known to their countrymen to need further commendation from us. We trust that the result of the ballot will show that the spirit of an equitable generosity has annulled the bitterness of party feeling and the undue influence of patronage. The maritime servants of the company will then receive no more than their due, and we have no doubt that the Indian minister will sanction the vote.—*The Morning Herald*, August 20.

COPY OF A TESTIMONIAL, VOLUNTARILY TRANSMITTED BY LORD VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN,

LATE CHIEF OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY AT CANTON, TO THE COMMITTEE OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THE MARITIME SERVICE.

Having been in constant and intimate communication with the commanders and officers of the Honorable East India company's maritime service during a residence of 20 years in China, and possessing ample opportunities of appreciating their worth, I can bear an unreserved and impartial testimony, not only to their professional merits as seamen and navigators, the latter unrivalled, I firmly believe, by any other service in the world, but to their unremitting attention to the interests of their employers, to the efficiency of their ships at all times, both in a political and commercial point of view, and to their attachment to that service of which so many have shown themselves such bright ornaments, and which, indeed, needs no other proofs than the distinction to which numbers of it have attained in other arduous and responsible situations, filled by them on their retirement from that service, often tending alike to the advancement of science, and to the security and protection of that great national property committed to their charge.

There can be, I should imagine, but one opinion of the advantages that have been derived from the meritorious discharge of those duties by the commanders and officers of this distinguished service, composed of men often of high birth, and of the best education, and who, as far as my information goes, have invariably looked upon themselves as especially attached and belonging to that great and powerful company, whose service they entered at an early age, looking forward confidently to a provision to support them in their declining years, should they fail acquiring a competency while health and the approbation of their employers admitted of their continuance in it; and I cannot but suppose, when the suppression of the company's pursuits was determined on, entailing the extinction of this highly useful and distinguished maritime service, that it must have been in the contemplation of the legislature to grant an adequate compensation to those members of it thus deprived of their bread, and who, from age and other adventitious circumstances, could not find other employment; nor can I doubt that his Majesty's government and the East India company will, in furtherance of the expressed opinion of the legislature, deal equally liberally by this class of company's servants, as I understand has been done by others.

(Signed)

STRATHALLAN.

Hayes-grove, August 14, 1834.

Yesterday a special general court of proprietors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of taking a ballot on the question, whether the scale of compensation to the maritime commanders and officers of the East India company's service should be increased, the plan of the court of directors having been considered as too limited.

An unusual degree of interest was attached to the result of the ballot, not only with reference to the claims of the parties most interested, but in consequence of the difference of opinion which exists between the court of directors and the general court of proprietors, as evinced by the decision of the last meeting held at the East India House, when the resolution of the court of directors, that the minute containing the scale of compensations to be awarded to the maritime officers should be confirmed, was negated by a considerable majority, and the amendment of Mr. Weeding, for increasing the award, adopted.

The following are the resolutions on which the ballot took place:—
"1st. That, in the opinion of this court, it was the intention of the East India company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with his Majesty's government, and which has been confirmed by par-

liament, that the maritime officers of the company who had served, or were serving in ships, owned or chartered by the said company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India company's trade. That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade; and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of the said officers to compensation. That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the east India company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the company's service.

"2dly. That this court, having taken into consideration the claims of the maritime officers to that compensation which has been solemnly and legally recognised and provided for, deem the following scale of Pensions and Gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants:—

"PENSIONS.

"For such commanders and officers as have been ten years and upwards in the company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of the last voyage—

"Commanders £250 per year, Chief Mate 160, Second Mate 140, Surgeon 140, Third Mate 100, Purser 100, Fourth Mate 70, Assistant Surgeon 70, Fifth and Sixth Mates 50, Midshipmen 30, Boatswains, Gunners, and Carpenters 25.

"Widows one half of their husbands' pensions during widowhood. Children the usual proportion.

"GRATUITIES.

"For such officers as have not been ten years in the company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all commanders and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August, 1833. That it be optional with the company in lieu of pensions to pay to the commanders and officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the board of control.

"Thirdly, That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the maritime officers of the company, this court recommends that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages. And that it be recommended to the court of directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the commanders and officers of their own ships, and to any other commanders and officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this court."

The ballot was continued up to six o'clock in the evening, when the glasses were closed.

The SECRETARY read the report of the scrutineers; it stat'd that there appeared on the ballot—

For the question, 385, against it, 137, majority in favour of Mr. Weed- ing's amendment 248.

The court then adjourned.

Several ladies attended during the day, and voted in favour of the plan for increasing the compensation to the company's maritime officers.—(*Courier August, 21.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday morning, the first public sale of teas, imported by private merchants, since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the east India company to the importation of teas, took place at the commercial sale rooms, Mincing-lane. As the period has not yet elapsed for the importation of teas for home consumption direct from China or elsewhere, sufficient time not having yet elapsed to allow the arrival of teas from China, shipped after the 22d of April last, these teas already imported were only allowed entry on condition that they should be bonded for exportation.

The sale took place in the commercial sale rooms, where a spacious apartment has been fitted up, nearly similar in point of appearance and accommodation to the larger sale room of the east India company. This new room is intended for the sale of east India, China, and other produce.

The sale of yesterday was composed of teas imported in the Snaresbrook Perseverance, and Columbine, from Hamburg, and consisted of the following qualities and quantities, 1,076 quarter chests of congou. 324 quarter chests of bohea, 185 eighth chests of young hyson, 35 quarter chests of hyson and gunpowder, 20 eighth chests of gunpowder, and 80 quarter chests of hyson skin teas.

Before the sale commenced, questions were asked whether the teas to be sold would be allowed exportation to Guernsey, Jersey, the isle of Man, and the British colonies generally for consumption.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE, the broker and auctioneer, replied that these were the conditions upon which he sold the teas; they they were bonded for exportation, and adapted to the colonial markets and British dependencies.

Mr. COUSINS asked if it was true that they would be allowed to be sold as ships' stores?

Mr. WHITE replied in the affirmative.

Mr. COUSINS could not but consider that if these teas were allowed to be used as ships' stores, great injustice would be done to those merchants who had made preparations to import teas direct from China, as soon as possible, after the period at which the monopoly of the east India company had ceased—(hear). He considered that faith would be broken with the free-traders with China, and that these teas imported and bonded only for exportation should be allowed to be used as ships' stores. As the present sale was the commencement of a new system in the sale of teas, he wished to know if it was intended to allow interest on deposits for goods purchased to the prompt day—(hear).

Mr. WHITE replied, that as the teas were not intended for home consumption, he did not think interest ought to be allowed, and he must sell according to the conditions of sale.

Mr. COUSINS said, since the new system of sales had been established in east India produce, such interest had been allowed, and as respected teas

8d per lb; common souchong, at 1s 8d per lb; good common congous at 1s 5d to 1s 7d per lb; and ordinary to good boheas from 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb; some inferior qualities were sold on lower terms.

The first teas brought into the port of London, imported under the provisions of the India bill, and under the free trade system, were reported on the 22d July last.

TEA DUTIES.

City: Thursday evening, 24th July 1834. In the present state of commerce these are not the times for forcing the effect of speculative legislation upon interests which the present ministry have expressed to be already too much fettered with fiscal trammels. We cannot, therefore, wonder at the intense interest which has been excited to day upon the result of the inquiry of the committee into the provisions of the late new tea duties bill by the leading dealers and brokers connected with that now acknowledged great branch of commerce, the tea trade of London. This morning, after a most lengthened discussion, which lasted four hours in committee, the present scale of duties was carried in favor of government, by a majority of one; thus the trade will be subject, under the recommendation of the committee, to a fluctuating instead of a fixed scale of duties, in spite of the opinion of the most eminent members of the trade, and the advocacy in committee of the highest class of parliamentary representatives. The smallness of the majority will doubtless have influence when the matter so important to the consumers of tea is again discussed; but we regret the adoption of the new scale, because it will open the door to a system of fraud which even the tea trade has hitherto never known or contemplated; and we are confident upon the subject of the appointment of tea inspectors, that it will be the source of great nepotism, rather than the assurance of protection to the revenue.

LONDON MARKETS.

(From the "London New Price Current" of Friday, August 22.)

TEA SALE IN MINCING LANE. This sale clearly shows the alteration which necessarily will follow in this country from the annihilation of the E. I. company; the teas were greatly inferior to what we have had at the India house; the prices generally ranged 5d a 10d lower, which we believe pays the foreign merchant and shipowner. It follows that the tea trade at no distant period will be completely changed; the teas will be much inferior in quality, and at prices greatly reduced, which, if not guarded against, may be attended with serious consequences to the trade.

EAST INDIA TRADE. The E. I. company have given notice that they will not avail themselves of the privileges granted by government to take charge, to warehouse, and sell the goods of the merchants trading to India and China.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

A pamphlet, containing, *A brief account of an ophthalmic hospital at Macao during the years 1827 to 1832, inclusive, by a philanthropist*, has been sent to us. This publication was noticed at some length in the *Chinese Repository* for December, 1834; and we beg to refer our readers to that work for a more complete account of this institution than we are able to give, or our space will allow; but we feel it to be our duty to report its foundation, and the means by which it's founder, T. R. Colledge, Esq. now first surgeon to H. M. superintendents, was enabled to extend his benevolent efforts through a period of six years, and over a great space, and to some thousands of the subjects, of the chinese empire.

In 1827, Mr. Colledge, who was then the second surgeon to the honorable E. I. company's establishment in Canton, commenced devoting much of his time to the cure of the chinese sufferers of Macao and it's neighbourhood. All the bodily "ills that flesh is heir to" received his attention; but diseases of the eyes were more particularly the objects of his assiduous care. For the first year, Mr. Colledge paid all the expenses from his own funds; in the next year, 1828, a subscription was begun amongst the foreign residents in Canton, and the sum of \$370 collected; in 1829, \$1188; in 1830, 2066; in 1831, \$1350; and in 1832, \$1878; making a total of \$6852, subscribed for and devoted wholly to the cure, lodging, and subsistence of sick and indigent chinese. During the last three years the amount of offerings at the communion table was applied to this purpose by the reverend G. H. Vachell, chaplain to H. M. superintendents, and also, during this period, several of the Parsee and Chinese hong merchants have liberally subscribed to the funds of the institution. The E. I. company, exclusive of their subscriptions, freely supplied medicines, and the pleasing result has been the relief of more than 4000 helpless chinese, afflicted with various diseases.

When Mr. Pearson, the senior surgeon, left China (in January 1833), Mr. Colledge found himself obliged, from the increase of his official professional duties, to close this

8 20 48 00 30:22 N 2 E. do. do. do. foggy. 1st part.
7 29 44 62 30:30 SE. do. do. do. light breeze.
8 30 48 65 30:25 SE. N. do. do. foggy 1st part, light breeze.
9 31 50 65 30:20 E. S. E. do. do. do. light breeze.

That is, the physician and his assistant
at a distance from the Four Books. The district from which he came
is not above 100 miles or about 300 le from Macao.

the medical treatment of Europe, was, we believe, made by Mr. Pearson, when he commenced vaccination some years ago.

As expressive of chinese feelings, as well as indicating the distance from their abode to which the names and fame of English surgeons have reached, and the mode of chinese repayment in the 來生 *lae-seng, coming life*, we subjoin three letters of thanks from Chinese who were cured at the ophthalmic hospital.

LETTER IX.

"Where'er he passes, flowers spring up; where'er he stops, all is divine;" just as when clouds open, the moon is seen. He preserves light, and diffuses clearness, even as when water is clear, every ripple is perceived. I myself saw his wonderful art, and his skillful hand, and his medicinal preparations. Both the prince and his minister were skillful and expert; and their dispositions towards their patients, the same as those of parents towards children.

I am ashamed that I have not rare and valuable gems to recompense you with. I am only able to prepare a few expressions on a card. I now present a coarse fan to show slightly my sincerity, and as a token of gratitude for your deep and unfathomable favors. Looking upwards I pray you to cast a luminous glance at the respect and reverence, which I can no longer support in silence.

Your junior, Ho Kungleen bends his head and bows.

LETTER XIII.

I was long afflicted with a disease of the eyes; year after year, I requested eminent doctors to cure me; but their medicines were not at all efficacious. Suddenly it happened that a friend, a neighbour of mine, came to my house to inquire after me, who asked me, as I had this disease of the eyes, which I had so often endeavoured to cure without success, why I did not go to Macao, and myself entreat the English nation's doctor to cure me: and he told me that I should then be sure of success; that this doctor was the first of doctors, and more clever than all other men; that he was expressly sent to benefit the world, and bestow favors and kindness; that his name had spread into the four quarters of the globe; that far and near men hear of and know him; and that those afflicted with diseases of the eyes, who have taken his wonderful medicines, and felt their divine efficacy, are thousands and thousands. I, on hearing this, "did not regard the distance of 1000 *le*" and can now see distinctly with both eyes, and by your happy influence am again enabled to behold the light of heaven, and can even observe the "autumnal fibres." I am ashamed that I can offer you no recompense; I rely upon this proof of my gratitude as a recompense for your profound kindness.

Presented at the board of the English great and eminent doctor, by the grateful Leäng Shayyung of Shunth district; who bows and worships.

LETTER XIV.

Note of thanks from Tsae Ye for the cure of his arm, to the English nation's surgeon, Colledge.

I, Tsae Ye, of Mongha (village) on the 7th of the 9th moon, when going to the village, met on the way a ship captain, riding about for amusement. We encountered each other in a narrow part of the road, where there was no room to turn off, and avoid one another. Hence I was kicked and trodden down by the horse, and my arm broken. Deeply grateful am I to the English nation's great doctor for taking me home to his worthy abode, and applying cures; so that in about a month I was perfectly healed. Ye, is, indeed, deeply imbued with your profound benevolence. In truth, it is as though we had unexpectedly found a divine spirit, giving life to the world. On earth there is none to match you. Ye, sleeping and waking, thinks of you. In this life, in the present world, he has no power to recompense you; but in the coming life he will serve you as a horse or a dog. To the English nation's great doctor.

TSAE YE,

with his whole family imbued by your favor, bows his head, and pays respects.

We have been favored with a Sandwich island newspaper of eight pages quarto; it is printed and published at *Hawaii*, or *Owhyhee*. From the wood-cuts which it contains we observe that the editor is informing the natives on natural history; and in this number,—the *pepa 3. buke 1.*—the elephant is described. We also infer, from two other wood-cuts, that the history of Jonah has been chosen as good reading for the christian neophytes of these islands; but we are somewhat puzzled to account for the reason why a whale should be exhibited as the *great fish* that swallowed Jonah for his disobedience.

In the list of the ships that have touched at the harbours of Honolulu and Oahu, the names of the ports they belong to are given in a kind of Anglo-Owhyhee dialect, and the orthography fixed after the pronunciation of the natives; e. g. London, in this new system, is *Ladana*; New Bedford, *Nu Bedefoda*; Bristol, *Berisetola*; Falmouth, *Falemauta*; Nantucket, *Nanetuketa*, &c., If this plan is judicious, with respect to the names of places we do not see why it should not also be applied to the names of ships and their commanders; for instance, the George Holmes, captain James, would be, *Georgiana Holmesina, capitatana Jamesina*; and the Portsmouth, captain Boston, *Potesemauta, capitatana Bosetona*. But, surely, those children of nature are not to be taught either faith, hope, or charity, through the medium of their own soft, lisping but meagre vernacular;

the English language should be the channel of conveying English ideas and European science. They have but one character, the roman, and the teaching of all the present languages, of which that is the vehicle, would not be difficult. Suggestions have been lately thrown out of applying the alphabet of the west to the written languages of the east, including even the symbolic characters of China; and we trust the *schoolmaster* in Owhyhee will, when recollecting those hints, make letters, which convey sounds, subdue them, and not be subdued by them. The organs of the young generation would soon become perfect, by constant practice, in pronunciation.

The following shipping intelligence has been handed to us by a friend, it having been conveyed in a letter from a correspondent at the Sandwich islands.

The ship *HELVETIUS*, of New London, Captain Brewster, was wrecked near the entrance to the harbour of Honolulu, in October last; the whole of the crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The ship *WILLIAM PENN*, of Falmouth, captain Swain, arrived in November from the Navigator islands. While there she lost two boat's crews, including the first and second officers, three boatsteerers, three seamen, and four natives of Oahu. They were cut off by the native islanders; or at least it is supposed so by the captain.

On the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September there was a very severe typhoon on the coast of Japan, in which several whaling vessels met with disasters, and one was totally lost. She was seen bottom upwards by captain Crocker, of the *Cambria*, two or three days after the storm, with her stern and side stove in; but the sea was so high that they could not board her. Some days after the gale, Captain Britten, of the *Armata*, picked up several casks, spars &c branded with the name "*Governor Clinton*"; and thus the lost vessel is supposed to be truly ascertained. The Governor Clinton was a whale ship from Lag harbour.

The following trait of chinese official ceremony, at the induction to office of a public functionary, is illustrative of that submissive and profound awe of all the acts of government which it has ever been the policy of the rulers of China to impress on the minds of the public officers as well as the mass of the *black-haired* people.

Letters from Kiakhta, dated the 6th of July, report that a new *Dzargoutchi*, (1) named *Tsin*, arrived on the 29th of June at Maemachin from Peking, who, the chinese say, belongs to a well known and considerable family. The day after his arrival he received the seal of his predecessor, *Foo-sang-ha*, who returned the same day to the *Ourga* (or camp of the mongol viceroy) to resume his former duties. The delivery of the seal was made in the following manner: in the middle of the *ya-mun*, or public court, a table, with the chinese judicial appendages, was placed; then the *Bochko*, or secretary, and the servants of the *Dzargoutchi* brought from the inner apartments, under a salute of nine guns, a casket containing the seal; it was placed on the table and opened; they then lighted before the seal two wax-candles and a bundle of sweet-smelling sticks; the new *Dzargoutchi*, in the presence of his predecessor, made three genuflections and nine prostrations before the seal; he then seated himself close to the table, and impressed the seal on his first report, addressed to the superior authorities at the *Ourga*, and announcing his entry on the duties of his office; the seal was then replaced in the casket, and the two *Dzargoutchi* left the public court. *Tsing-lau-yay*, or the lord *Tsin*, is 39 years old, and wears a transparent white button.

(1) *Dzargoutchi* is a mongol word, and means *judge or arbitrator*; he is the local chief of Maemachin, the chinese entrepot of commerce, situated about 120 russian toises to the south of Kiakhta.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

THERM. BAR.

	night.	noon.	WINDS:
21	65	74	30:05 SE. fine weather, light breeze.
22	66	74	30:00 SE. first part, fine, mid. cloudy, mod. breeze.
23	66	74	29:50 SE. most part cloudy, at times a fresh breeze.
24	70	76	29:70 SE. fine weather, most part a fresh breeze.
25	70	80	29:70 SE. N a NW.f.w.first&mid.——do.
26	50	55	30:10 N a N by W.fine weather,——do.
27	44	50	30:35 N a N by W. cloudy——do.
28	38	48	30:35 N a N by E. fine weather——do.
29	39	48	30:40 N.——do.——do.
30	45	50	30:40 N a N by W. cloudy——do.
31	46	54	30:30 N a N by W.——do.——do.
1	46	48	30:25 N by W a NE.——do.——with light rain.
2	47	50	30:20 N.——do.——do.——moderate br.
3	50	52	30:15 N a NNW.——do.——most part a moderate br.
4	44	52	30:30 N. fine weather, fresh breeze.
5	42	48	30:30 N. cloudy——do.
6	43	49	30:30 N. fine weather 1st part, mid. cloudy, lat. m.
7	45	47	30:20 N. cloudy with rain, fresh breeze.
8	40	45	30:30 N. most part cloudy——do.
9	30	44	30:40 N. fine weather——do.
10	29	45	30:40 N.——do.——do.
11	33	50	30:40 N.——do.——mod. breeze,
12	34	51	30:40 N.——do.——do.
13	36	51	30:40 N.——do.——do.
14	39	56	30:30 N a NNW. fine weather, moderate breeze.
15	40	60	30:30 N a NNW.——do.——light breeze.
16	42	60	30:40 N a NNW.——do.——do.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1835. NO. 7. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The ROMAN (Am.), Benson, from New York, LA GRANGE (Am.) — from the Society islands, and the CAPTAIN COOK (Brit.), Thomson, from Calcutta and Singapore, are the only arrivals of the week.

BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

The establishment of a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere is an event which will form a remarkable and honorable era in the history of our connexion with this country. It will also, we trust, be the means of encreasing the medical knowledge and improving the medical treatment of the Chinese, amongst whom the profession is held in high esteem. That *microcosm*—man—will, ere long, be more familiarly known, both psychologically and physiologically, to the swarming crowds of this vast empire: for may it not be expected that clinical lectures shall soon be delivered in the language of Confucius to admiring classes of Chinese medical students, and that the MORRISON school society will disperse the clouds of ignorance that now darken the Chinese mind, and destroy the case-hardened materialism which confines all their thoughts to the present, and insuperably checks any soarings after spirituality.

All British subjects, resident in China, will, doubtless, co-operate in the foundation and support of an institution which must be productive of much certain good to their European and Asiatic fellow-subjects, and we hasten, therefore, to request attention to the following

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

* In conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign, Cap. 87. intituled "an act to regulate the payment of salaries to British Consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes", Notice is hereby given, that James Matheson Esquire has been duly authorized under the hands and seal of the superintendents of British trade in China to convene a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the twenty third day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

By order of the superintendents
of British trade in China.

Macao,
February 9th, 1835.

A. R. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

In Virtue of authority to me, in that behalf given, under the hands and seal of his Majesty's Superintendents of British trade in China, I do hereby request and convene a

meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the 23rd day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects needing medical care and relief.

Canton,
14th February, 1835. JAMES MATHESON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign cap 87, any of his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton on the 23d, of February, 1835, and who shall have voluntarily subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purpose of instituting a British hospital either at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, needing medical care and relief and being present at the meeting to be held on the 23rd of February 1835, shall be entitled to vote thereat, and notice is further given, that, pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid act, the superintendents will advance and pay on his Majesty's account for and towards the purpose aforesaid any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole in any one year, the sums raised in that year by voluntary contribution.

By order of the Superintendents of British trade in China,

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT 6 GEO. IV CAP. 87.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in case his Majesty's subjects shall

Where voluntary contributions towards erecting churches, hospitals or providing burial grounds, in any place where consuls are resident, such consuls are authorized to advance sum equal to the amount of such contributions.	by voluntary subscription among themselves raise and contribute such a sum of money as shall be requisite for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any church or chapel or building, to be appropriated for the celebration of Divine service according to rites and ceremonies of the united church of England and Ireland or of the church of Scotland, or for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any Building to be used as a hospital for the reception of his Majesty's subjects or for defraying one half of the expense of purchasing or hiring any ground to be used as a place of interment for his Majesty's
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subjects at any foreign port or place wherein any consul general or consul appointed by his Majesty shall be resident, then and in any such case it shall and may be lawful for such consul general or consul, in obedience to any order to be for that purpose issued by his Majesty through one of his principal secretaries of state, to advance and pay, for and towards the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole in any one year the amount of money raised in that year by any such voluntary contribution as aforesaid; and every such consul general or consul as aforesaid shall in like manner once in every year transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state an account, made up to the thirty first day of december in the year next preceding, of all the sums of money actually raised at any such port or place as aforesaid, for the several purposes aforesaid, or any of them, by any such voluntary subscriptions as aforesaid and of all sums of money by him actually paid and expended for such purposes, or any of them, in obedience to any such order as aforesaid, and which accounts shall by such principal secretary of state be transmitted to the lord high treasurer, or to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, for the time being, who shall give to such consuls general or consuls credit for all sums of money not exceeding the amount aforesaid, by him disbursed and expended in pursuance of any such order as aforesaid, for the purposes before mentioned, or any them.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all consuls general and consuls appointed by his Majesty to reside and being resident at any foreign port or place wherein any such church or chapel, or other place appropriated for the celebration of divine worship, or hospital, or any such burial ground as aforesaid, hath heretofore been or shall hereafter be erected, purchased, or hired by the aid of any voluntary subscription

or rates collected by or imposed upon his Majesty's subjects, or some person or persons for that purpose duly authorized by any writing under the hand and seal of any such consul general or consul, shall, once at the least in every year, and more frequently if occasion shall require, by public advertisement, or in any such other manner as may be best adapted for insuring publicity, convene and summon a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing at such foreign port or place as aforesaid, to be holden at the public office of such consul general or consul, at some time, not more than fourteen days nor less than seven days next after the publication of any such summons; and it shall and may be lawful for all his Majesty's subjects residing or being at any such foreign port or place as aforesaid, at the time of any such meeting, and who shall have subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purposes before mentioned, or any of them, and have paid up the amount of such of their subscriptions, to be present and vote at any such meetings; and such consuls general or consuls shall preside at all such meetings; and in the event of the absence of any such consuls general or consuls, the subscribers present at any such meeting shall, before proceeding to the despatch of business, nominate one of their number to preside at such meeting; and all questions proposed by the consul general, consul, or person so nominated as aforesaid to preside in his absence, to any such meeting, shall be decided by the votes of the majority in number of the persons attending and being present thereat; and in the event of the number of such votes being equally divided, the consul general, consul, or person so presiding in his absence, shall give a casting vote.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for

General meetings any such general meeting as aforesaid to make and may establish rules establish and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke, alter, and render such general rules, such churches &c. orders and regulations, as may appear to them to be subject to the sanction of the consul, necessary for the due and proper use and management of such churches, chapels, hospitals, and who shall transmit burial grounds as aforesaid, or for the proper control over and expenditure of the money raised by any such subscription as aforesaid, or otherwise in relation to the matters aforesaid, as may be necessary for carrying into execution the objects of this Act, so far as relates to those matters, or any of them: Provided always, that no such rule, order or regulation as aforesaid shall be of any force or effect, unless or until they be sanctioned and approved by the consul general or consul for the time being, appointed by his Majesty to reside and actually resident at such foreign port or place; and provided also, that the same shall by such consul general or consul, be transmitted by the first convenient opportunity for his Majesty's approbation: and that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty by an order to be by him issued through one of his principal secretaries of state, either to confirm or disallow any such rules, orders and regulations, either in the whole or in part, and to make such amendments and alterations in or additions to the same, or any of them, as to his Majesty shall seem meet, or to suspend for any period of time the execution thereof, or any of them, or otherwise to direct or prevent the execution thereof, or any of them, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and all orders so to be issued by his Majesty, in relation to the matters aforesaid, through one of his principal secretaries of state, shall be recorded in the office of the said consul general, or consul, at the foreign port or place to which the same may refer, and shall be of full force, effect, and authority upon and over all his Majesty's subjects there resident.

BOATS CREW OF THE ARGYLE.

We regret to say no intelligence has yet been received of the Argyle's boat and her crew, although it is now sixteen days since their case was brought to the notice of government by the appearance of captain Elliot with Mr. Gutzlaff and her commander at the city gate. In addition to the demonstration then made, we understand the superintendents have been strenuously exerting themselves with the authorities at Macao, in order to accelerate the rescue of the men, for whose lives we trust no fears need be entertained, although it is to be apprehended they may be subjected to much suffering from rude treatment and insufficient diet.—We understand captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff had proceeded to Casa Branca, to communicate with the officer stationed there; but we have not yet heard the result of their mission.

We have lately learnt some further particulars of what befel captain Elliot and his party, when they attempted to present a remonstrance at the city gate. Notwithstanding some superior officers were warned of their rank, when these gentlemen made a solemn appeal from the barbarity of the officer of the guard and his men, they ridiculed the idea of captain Elliot being a British officer—although he was dressed in uniform—and even two general officers, who were despatched from the go-

vernor, refused to receive any paper unless as a *petition*.—It is true, the case was and is most important; the liberty and property of British subjects are concerned—perhaps, their lives. Yet the governor of Canton may have been altogether ignorant of the facts; and to receive official communications from those whose station, duties, and rank he has not only never acknowledged, but has most distinctly disavowed, when presented, without any previous notice, at the city gates, he may have, defensibly, considered as irregular. It should ever be remembered that the Chinese cities are forts and garrisons, and in garrisons the strictness of military discipline should never be relaxed in any case, whether of life or death. Captain Fremantle, when he delivered lord William Bentinck's letter to the viceroy in 1831, was received coldly but officially; in that case, the chief of the company's factory gave notice of his coming, and requested that a time and place should be fixed for receiving the letter; the local government complied with this request; a procession of boats attended captain Fremantle to the place of reception; and the ceremony was conducted decorously on both sides; with civility, but not with cordiality, on the part of the Chinese.

This is a good precedent for future presentations of documents containing matter of solemn import.

When we are dealing with the Chinese government, the immortal words of the heroic Nelson should never be forgotten: *this is not the time to be informal*.

Every *unsuccessful* effort, in whatever cause and by whatever means, made by foreigners in this country should be lamented as being a triumph for the arrogant Chinese and a slur on the proceedings of the defeated party. How cautious, then, in our present defenceless state should we be in all our appeals to government; or, indeed, in attracting its notice in any way, unless supported by the justice of our cause and our legal and authorised manner of demanding redress.

In the discussion which, sooner or later, must ensue with the Chinese government, various matters will form the topic; nobody, however, in the least acquainted with the spirit which actuates it, will, for one moment, believe that it will lend a willing ear to our representations. There are a great number of persons who see great wisdom in this refusal to treat in a reasonable way with a foreign state, and consider that to bar all foreign influence is the paramount duty of the government. We, however, differ widely from this opinion; for if any state rejects reason, and the proposal of measures whereby both parties may be benefited, it scarcely can expect to be praised for its wisdom. Has not China always acted up to this principle?—Were not the embassies sent away without having brought on an understanding upon any points in question?—Did not all applications at Canton, made with the same view, prove equally fruitless?—If the greatest diplomatist, armed with iron patience, came to Canton, resolved to settle affairs, what would be his success?—He would be told to *correspond through the hong merchants, to conform to ancient laws, and be quiet; depart, however, if you wish to introduce innovations, or we will stop your trade*. What could he do against such repulsive treatment? If he remained, he would surely endanger the trade of his country; if he began to reason, he would be denounced as stupid and obstinate; what could he do otherwise, under such circumstances, than leave the country, where he would be perfectly useless. If, however, his negotiations are backed by force, and he can freely communicate with the ministers of the Chinese cabinet, he will receive the same answer, only in language more polite. *You come solely here for trade, why do you therefore trouble us with political matters?*—His answer will be, *To establish the trade upon a firm footing, and to free it from capricious restrictions and unnecessary interruptions*:—upon this, the boundless benevolence of the emperor, and the protecting care of the local officers, will be held forth as a suffi-

ent guarantee for the safe continuation of the trade. If the negotiator is not yet satisfied with this assurance, he may as well return home, for the officers will exhaust his patience until he orders some frigates up the river. When this happens, the trade will be stopped; the negotiation will be at an end, and the unhappy diplomatist must retrace his steps to obtain a re-opening of the trade: such will be the beginning and the end of all similar negotiations. The Chinese have persevered in this system with undeviating firmness, and have always defeated us; whilst we have been equally tenacious of following the old mode of patiently suffering defeat: that the former should maintain it, is no wonder, but that we ourselves should also continue to uphold it, is extraordinary.

The next advice given in such a dilemma will be; *let things be as they are, and conform to the laws of the country*: we might quote, in answer to the latter clause, the often repeated objection, that they are not obeyed by any individual; and to the first we might reply, *if we leave things as they are we must expect a recurrence of the stoppage of the trade*; all that we desire is to place our mutual relations on such a basis as to be made the care of the respective governments of Great Britain and China, whilst the trade may be continued uninterruptedly, freed from all political responsibility, and never to be stopped whilst the two nations are at peace with each other; and in insisting on these reasonable conditions we cannot be charged with acting against the laws of the country, for we only ask that the sources of complaint may be dried up.

It is very evident that all endeavours of the British have tended to that desirable end, and the frustration of all their friendly and peaceful efforts is a convincing proof that the Chinese are unwilling to concede any reasonable proposition with a good grace. They, therefore, place the British under the necessity of adopting other measures, or of leaving the Chinese officers the sole arbiters of their trade; the latter, surely, will not be allowed; and the former will, sooner or later, be proved.

If it now be asked what measures ought to be adopted, the answer may be as easy as the execution is difficult: *bring the Chinese government into such a dilemma that, instead of rejecting your proposals with disdain, it will itself voluntarily make the same proposals to you: any thing short of this will be found unavailable.*

We have always much pleasure in complying with the requests of our subscribers, and we accordingly publish captain Macondry's letter on the notice of the sailing match between the Gilpin and the Fairy, which appeared in the Register of the 3rd of February; but we do not gather from this communication any fact that tends to deprive the Fairy of the credit of being the best sailing vessel of the two. If the Gilpin was too deeply laden and out of trim, her captain, surely, should not have sailed her in a match twice against the Fairy, which vessel, according to captain Macondry's own statement, was also not in good sailing but in *light ballast trim*; and, therefore *out of trim* as well as the Gilpin; but, notwithstanding the peculiarly unfavorable circumstance of being *light*, the Fairy *weathered* upon the Gilpin. We cannot, therefore, allow captain Macondry's objections to the justice of our correspondent's report to be valid, for we have too good an opinion of the smart and persevering captain of the Gilpin, with whom we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance—to be improved we hope—to suppose that he would stake the sailing qualities of his fine vessel in a trial-match, if she was not trimmed to a hair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Lintin, February 8th, 1835.

SIR,—I observe in your Register of 3d instant a notice of a sailing match between the Gilpin and Fairy, off Lintin. It would have been but just for your correspondent, who furnished the particulars of the trial, to have stated that the Gilpin was deeply laden with sugar, and much out of trim; whereas, the Fairy was in light ballast trim. I would also observe that on the tack last made, the Fairy's bearing was altered 3 points instead of 1 point. I mention these circumstances as the parties interested are absent.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,
F. W. MACONDRY.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE!

Dear Mr. Editor,

Macao, 17th February, 1835.

It has so seldom fallen to my lot to praise the Chinese, that I hardly know how to begin; yet I think the undermentioned facts should be by you recorded.

At the fire in the *Travessa de Sé*, when the house opposite to the Albion hotel was totally destroyed—and which, at one period, looked very alarming—by much the best conducted, most effectual, and most orderly engine, was worked by the gang of Chinese coolies belonging to the Tso-tang (the resident head Chinese officer); who himself superintended in person: conduct like this covers a multitude of sins.

In the destruction of St. Paul's church by fire the other day, a clock was burnt, which was a gift from Louis XIV (Louis le grand) to the Jesuits; and it struck the hour of $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 before the fire: so much for Parisian artists of that time.

Your's DELTA.

TEA PORTS.—The lords of the treasury have approved of the under-mentioned ports for the importation and warehousing of tea, viz.,—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork. Leave is also given for tea and other Eastern produce for the Glasgow market being trans-shipped into lighters at Greenock or Port Glasgow, in charge of revenue officers. Tea, as well as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being re-warehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years: and while at the port of importation, tea can only be deposited in a warehouse exclusively appropriated for that purpose, it may, on such re-warehousing, be placed in any warehouse legalized for other goods.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

The following are the resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation to India, as reported in the House of Commons:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that steam navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the India government exclusively), the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August and September, being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that, by proper arrangements, the expense may be materially reduced; and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be left to his Majesty's government, in conjunction with the East India company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam committee.

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's government and the East India company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.

7. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Steam Navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussora during very month in the year.

8. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the extension of the line of the Persian Gulf by steam navigation on the river Euphrates has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from evidence before the committee, that from the Persian Gulf to the town of Bir, which is nearer to the Mediterranean port of Scanderwon than Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles to the steam navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year, November, December, January, and February, being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience.

9. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that there appear to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the countries on that river, and particularly from the wandering Arab tribes, but that those difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by negotiations with the porte, Mahom t Ali, and the chiefs of the principal fixed tribes; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment.

10. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the physical difficulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November, December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam vessels on both sides according to the seasons.

11. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to his Majesty's government to extend the line of Malta packets to such ports in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between England and India.

12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the expense of this experiment by the Euphrates has been, by an estimate which the committee has subjected to the examination of competent persons, stated at L. 20,000, which includes a liberal allowance for contingencies; and the committee recommend that a grant of L. 20,000 be made by parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay.

BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

In the Register of the 30th of december and 6th of january last, we gave some extracts from these entertaining volumes, in which the count appeared in the character of a successful warrior, and as an ally of one of the then independent princes of the island of Formosa. We shall now view him as a merchant, and follow him to Macao, where he met with many difficulties, owing to the treachery of one of his associates, *M. Stephanow*.

Friday, September the 16th. The pilot having returned on board, made me to understand his direction to weigh, and make sail along the coast, in order to put in at Tanasoa; and by way of explaining the reason, he said, Mandarin hopchin malas, Mandarin tanajou bon bon malto bon; all which I made shift to comprehend wonderfully well. I therefore made sail without delay, and stood along shore. At day-break, the pilot shewed me the bay of Tanasoa, into which we entered, and anchored in five fathom water, opposite a castle, which I saluted with three guns, and received the same number in return. The pilot immediately went on shore, and did not return till ten o'clock, when he appeared, together with a Mandarin, and an interpreter. He demanded who I was; to what nation the ship belonged; where I came from, and whither I was bound? To this I replied, that I was an European, and one of the nobles of Hungary; that the vessel had belonged to the Russians, but having taken it from them, who were my enemies, it now belonged to myself; that I came from Kamschatka; was on my return to Europe, and proposed to put in at Macao. The Mandarin wrote my answers with a hard pencil, and said, he was surprized to see Hungarians arrive at China. He afterwards asked, what I was in want of; and being told that I wanted fresh provisions, he consented that a party of my companions should go on shore with the interpreters. I therefore availed myself of this permission, to send Messrs. Winbladth and Kuznecow on shore, accompanied with six of our companions, to carry my presents to the governor. They consisted in a beaver's skin, and two sables.

Saturday, September the 17th. At anchor at Tanasoa, before the town. At five, P. M. my officers returned, and brought word, that the Mandarin had accepted my presents with pleasure; and had sent me in return, a service of porcelain, with two chests of tea, six cows, and twelve hogs, with a quantity of poultry, and a kind of arrack. The associates brought an hundred different kinds of sweetmeats, and some toys, very nicely wrought. The interpreter acquainted me, that the Mandarin was desirous of purchasing some furs, but secretly; I therefore sent one hundred and fifty beavers, and three hundred sables; in return for which, he sent six thousand eight hundred piastres, in three casks. Here I had additional cause to regret the loss of my furs. My companions likewise opened a trade with the inhabitants, and sold every scrap of bear's skin they could collect,

The count arrived in Macao harbour in the afternoon of the 22d of september, 1771, and was received with attention and kindness by the governor, *M de Saldagna*. On the 24th he dined with the bishop of Mitelopolis, *M. le Bon*, of French extraction, and then agreed with him to claim the protection of the French flag for his passage to Europe. It appears that, on the whole, the count was tolerably welltreated by the chinese authorities.

The records of the company will, perhaps, be the best authority for the truth or falsehood of the offers which, the count says, were made by the English supercargoes.

At Macao, October the 3d, 1771. A certain Mr. Gohr, Captain in the service of the English company, came to see me, and made me offer of services on the part of the Directors, and a free passage to Europe, provided I would bind myself to entrust my manuscripts to the company, and engage to enter into their service, and make no communication of the discoveries I had made. This proposition, so evidently interested, disgusted me; but I was contented to answer, that I was very sensible of the obliging offer he had made; but that, as I had accepted those of the French Directors, it was not in my power to change my determination: that with respect to my entering into the service of the company, it did not appear to me to be so easy; because it was not only necessary that I should be assured of a superior station, but that in the mean time all my people should be provided for; and that our common lot, and the execution of several projects should be secured. My answer surprized Mr. Gohr, who took his leave in an affected manner. The moment after his departure, I learned that Mr. Stephanow had accompanied him; and from thence I inferred, that I should still find new cause of discontent on his part, which accordingly happened, as will appear in the sequel.

On the 4th of October, I received a letter from Mr. L'Heureux, Director * for the Dutch company. He sent me a present of cloth, wine, beer,

* Or Supercargo,

brandy, salt provisions, and two thousand piastres. His letter and presents were accompanied with the offer of a passage for me to Batavia, and the assurance that I should be received into the company's service. But, as he made the same proposal as the English, I refused the acceptance of his presents, except the liquors.

On the 6th, Mr. Jackson, an English merchant established at Macao, arrived with Mr. B-yz. They renewed the propositions made by Mr. Gohr, and showed me full powers, signed by the English council at Canton, to regulate the conditions of my engagement, and to offer a present of fifteen thousand guineas. The first *sine qua non* was, that the company, in consideration of my consigning my manuscripts, and entering into their service, should grant me a pension of four thousand pounds sterling, reversible to my children; and that they should settle on each officer a pension of one hundred pounds, and each associate thirty pounds; and that they should give me every assistance in forming establishments beyond China. On the first condition the plenipotentiaries acknowledged, that they had not sufficient authority to conclude with me, and retired, after begging I would well consider their offers. This evening the governor informed me, that the four English gentlemen had been with him, and that he thought several of my associates were gained by the English. In fact, these gentlemen, piqued at their want of success, raised embarrassments among my people, in which Mr. Stephanow was of wonderful service to them.

On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. de Robien, director of the French company at Canton, wherein he informed me that two of the company's ships, the Dauphin and the Laverdi, were ready to receive me and my people on board. The same day Mr. Kuznecow informed me, that he had discovered a plot, at the head of which was Stephanow, who had engaged to deliver my journals and papers to the English, for the sum of five thousand pounds sterling; and to prove the fact, he shewed me a letter of Mr. Jackson, wherein that merchant asserted, that Messrs. Gohr, Hume, and Beg, were ready to pass the sum on the delivery of all my papers. On this information, I took all my papers out of my chest, and put them into the hands of the Archbishop of Mitelopolis, unperceived by any of my companions.

On the 25th of november, the governor, seeing my health established, and being determined to lodge me in future among my companions, informed me that during my illness he had great debates with the chinese on my account, because the English directors had informed them, that I was a pirate, and deserter from the Russians; and that upon this information, the governor or viceroy of Canton, had required the governor to deliver me up, or at all events to make me depart immediately; and that he had obtained a delay till my recovery. For this reason he advised me to pretend that my illness still continued, until the time the French vessels should be ready to sail. From his embarrassment, I perceived he was apprehensive that he might find my affair troublesome to himself. I therefore begged him to remain neuter, and undertook to terminate the business with the chinese myself.

On the 26th, I secretly dispatched Mr. Hiss and Mr. Crustiew to Canton, with a memorial for the viceroy, and a letter for Mr. Robien, in order that he might present it at the audience of the chinese chief.

My deputies did not return till the 3d of December; when they brought me a chopp, or permission to wait upon the viceroy at Canton. This imperial officer sent a superb vessel, with sixty-four oars for me, and caused a letter to be written to me, importing, that he was informed of the falsity of the insinuations against me, and hoped to convince me of the justice, which the chinese knew how to render to heroes like me. This disposition was very flattering; but my satisfaction was of short duration, for on the 5th, which was fixed for my departure, the Mandarin, Hoppo of Macao, let me know, that if I did not intend to travel as far as Peking, it was of no use to go to Canton, as the viceroy had nothing to communicate. This sudden change surprized every one, and especially the bishop of Mitelopolis, who was strongly interested in my favour. I was in doubt with myself this day, whether I should go to Peking. I was greatly affected; for I should have been exceedingly gratified with the view of the capital, and interior parts of the chinese empire; and a favourable opportunity now presented itself: but to have embraced it, would have required me to abandon my project, and defer my return to Europe. It was not till after much deliberation, that I at last determined to give up my intention of going to Canton.

On the 7th, the bishop of Mitelopolis informed me, that he was informed by the secretary of the hoppo, (a christian in secret) that the declaration of his master was false, and that the viceroy was angry at not seeing me. He attributed this conduct to the intrigues of Mr. Jackson, and endeavoured to persuade me to write another memorial to the viceroy; but as I thought this step of no advantage to my interests, I refused to comply with his advice, being contented with being permitted to remain undisturbed at Macao.

On the 26th, having received information that it was necessary I should be provided with a chopp, or order of the viceroy, to permit me to enter the river Tigu, I sent Mr. Hiss, as my commissioner for that purpose, to the viceroy.

January the 1st, 1772. Mr. Hiss returned with the order, which cost me four hundred and fifty piastres for three boats, which had been permitted to carry myself and people to the mouth of the Tigu.

On the 14th, we quitted Macao, where the governor saluted me with twenty-one guns, from the principal fortress; and after a tedious passage, we arrived at last at the mouth of the Tigu; where we were very civilly received by a mandarin, though he at first refused to permit us to go on shore. The sight of a purse of piastres, however, abated his severity; which was so much altered by this circumstance, that he offered permission for us to take lodgings in the fort. His complaisance was very acceptable, for the ships did not arrive till the 22d; and in the mean time I was at liberty to ride out on horseback, accompanied by some Tartars.

On the 22d, we at last saw the two ships; the first of which was the Dauphin, of sixty-four guns, commanded by the chevalier de St. Hilaire, on board which I embarked, with half my people; and the second was the Laverdi, of fifty guns, which received the other half. After our embarkation we sailed for the isle of France.

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1835.

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IN the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY. Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS. Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

FEW Cases of BATHGATE & Cos. SODA WATER, in glass bottles, at \$3 per dozen.

New Quart wine bottles at \$5 per 100.

FEW Sets of Byron Gallery in Quarto and Octavo. Quarto \$104—Octavo 74. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

FOR SALE.

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to R. MARKWICK & Co. No. 3, Imperial Hong.

A CARD.

MESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

WANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general routine of business. Apply to the Editor

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO. Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

FOR SALE.

A Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURNE & CO. in wood and in bottle. At \$260: per pipe.—or \$10 per dozen. Apply to Canton, 24. January 1835. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Centa.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1/2 Inch to 1/2 Inch. Anchors, 1 1/2 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1 1/2 to 6 1/2 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal of the 30th day of September 1834, made in a certain cause (wherein Gabriel Vignon is Complainant and Alexander Colvin and us are Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Legacies of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 31st day of December 1835 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the above causes on the 24th day of December 1830.

(Signed)

G. MONEY, Master.

Calcutta Court House Master's office the 20 October 1834.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark MARIA.

NOTICE is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

Danish Consulate, His Danish Majesty's Consul Canton, 10th February, 1835. in China.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current. per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.

Do.	6 mo.	10 }	do.	in advance.
Do.	3 mo.	8 }	do.	do.
Do. to the Register,	annum	12 }	do.	quarterly.
Do.	6 mo.	8 }	do.	do.
Do.	3 mo.	6 }	do.	in advance.

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight &c. \$5
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, 1
do. Continued for 3months, 6

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense have been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;
1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

British Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 13th January, 1835.

W. SPROTT BOYD,
Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The shipping report (*vide Price Current*) is full this week, and arrivals from Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, and Manila, have brought us various and important intelligence, but time will not allow us more than to acknowledge the receipt.

We have much pleasure in inserting a report of—if not a newly-discovered, a little-known—island in the China sea, from captain Warden, of the ship, Ruby.

The Bengal journals have come to hand, and we are glad to observe the tone of correct national feeling that is breathed in the observations on our late unfortunate negotiations here. In our next number we propose to correct some errors into which the Bengal press has been led astray; but we have not time at present to remark upon them, further than to say they have not escaped our notice.

CIRCULAR.

Several friends of the late lord Napier being desirous of testifying the esteem in which his lordship's memory is held, it is proposed that a monument should be erected; and those who feel a similar interest are invited to co-operate.

Contributors will please annex their names, with the sums which they propose to subscribe.

Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. will act as treasurers, subject to the control of a committee of subscribers to be hereafter appointed.
Canton, 8th January, 1835.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LORD NAPIER.

AT CANTON,			
Wm. Jardine,	\$100	Wm. S. Boyd,	10
James Matheson, ..	100	R. Turner,	50
Andrew Johnstone, ..	60	J. R. Reeves,	50
Alexr. Matheson, ..	25	C. S. Compton, ..	25
Dulce et decorum est	25	James Innes,	25
propatriamori, ..	25	A. S. Keating,	25
John Middleton, ..	10	F. P. Alleyn,	10
H. Wright,	25	Thomas Baker, ..	25
Andrew Jardine, ..	25	P. F. Robertson, ..	50
William Blenkin, ..	50	R. H. Cox,	20
Thomas Fox,	50	John B. Compton, ..	10
J. H. Layton,	50	Joseph Blyth,	25
J. R. Morrison,	50	William Allen, ..	25
John Slade,	5	J. L. Wilson,	25
John Watson,	20	Thomas Larkins, ..	25
	595		905
			1325

AT LINTIN,			
Edward Parry, ..	25	William Mark, ..	10
H. P. Baylis,	10	J. Hudson,	10
William Porteus, ..	10	William McKay, ..	25
Camillo L. Souza, ..	10	D. McGregor,	10
	55		110
			140

AT MACAO,

The foregoing circular, accompanied by the proposed draft of an inscription to the late lord Napier's memory, was sent to the chief superintendent previous to being announced at this place. Officially connected as they were with his lordship, H. M. superintendents feel that the proposition could not with strict propriety have originated with them in the first instance: but once proposed to them, they have the utmost satisfaction in adopting it, and, with the sincerest respect for the virtues of that aimable and lamented nobleman, recommending the proposal to the community at large.

By order of the superintendents,
CHARLES ELLIOT,
Secretary,

William Dent,	20	Sir G. B. Robin-son, Bart.	100	James Dalrymple, ..	20
Captain Cheveley, ..	10	Capt. Elliot, R. N.	100	J. B. Thornhill,	20
" Wildridge, ..	10	Revd. G. Vachell, ..	30	Thomas Beale,	20
C. Fearon,	10	" C. Gutzlaff, ..	20	P. Stewart,	20
R. Markwick, ..	10	T. R. Colledge, ..	50	Edward Elmslie, ..	10
J. H. Astell,	100	A. Anderson,	20	W. Mackenzie,	15
J. Fullarton,	20	A. R. Johnston, ..	20	W. Mackilligin,	10
J. F. Davis,	100				735
	280		620		

A meeting of the subscribers to a sum for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late lord Napier was this day held at the office of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. when Mr. Fox was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were passed.

First,—That a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be set apart for the purpose of carrying into effect the object contemplated in the circular; namely,—the erection of a monument bearing the inscription already circulated, with suitable decorations, adapted for being placed in a public hall, chapel, or other public covered situation, as may be determined upon by the British community of China from time to time; the design of the monument to be left to the judgment of J. F. Davis, Esq. and James Matheson, Esq. it being the unanimous desire of this meeting that a handsome and suitable monument should be kept in view.

Second,—That the remainder of the sums already contributed, and such as shall be hereafter subscribed, be employed in the foundation of some benevolent and useful institution in China, to be connected with the name of Napier; the particular character of such institution to depend, as it obviously must depend, on the amount which may become applicable to it; having generally in view some such object as a scholarship, or an hospital &c. &c. as may be hereafter determined; and for this purpose the subscription list shall be continued open.

Third,—That the sum of five hundred pounds be at once placed at the disposal of Mr. Davis and Mr. Matheson, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first resolution.

Fourth,—That the whole of the proceedings connected with this subscription be published in the Canton Register.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Fox for his able conduct in the chair, and to Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. for their zealous services as treasurers.

Canton, 13th February, 1835,

THOMAS FOX,
Chairman.

To the memory of
The right Honorable WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER,
of Merchiston,
Captain in the Royal Navy,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China;
who died at Macao, October 11th, 1834,
aged 48 years.

As a naval officer
He was able and distinguished
In Parliament
His conduct was liberal and decided.
Attached to the pursuit of science, and the duties of Religion,
He was
Faithful, Charitable, Affectionate and Kind.
He was the
First Public Functionary chosen by our Sovereign,
on the
Opening of the Trade in China to British enterprise;
And his valuable life
Was sacrificed to the zeal with which he endeavoured to discharge
The arduous duties of the Situation.

This monument is erected by the British
Community in China.

WAR WITH CHINA.
(From a correspondent.)

For the sake of humanity we should always consider the effusion of human blood as sinful; and no casuistry could sanction war and aggression as far as it regards China. At home I think this is so well understood, that a fear of coming to a rupture with so great an empire will always be the strongest argument against adopting vigorous measures.

Here, however, we confess we labor under a strong

delusion. Can China wage war with us, we would ask, at sea?—Has it a navy to cope with ours?—Can it meet our well-disciplined troops in the field?—One must be little acquainted with the state of this country to assert such things, and to foresee a dreadful struggle in the event of a rupture. Let us, however, grant all this; can China actually carry on war against us?—Can her fleets disturb our trade?—Her armies invade our territories?—The only evil which can possibly be apprehended from a rupture with China, is a temporary suspension of our trade, which of all things is the least agreeable.

We wish, in the present crisis, to allow the utmost latitude to the laws of the celestial empire; for the sake of argument we should also concede that it is our bounden duty to obey them; but after having made all these concessions we must nevertheless confess that the Chinese government has transgressed its own laws by obstinately refusing to effect a settlement of differences upon terms of amity. We could quote here a whole catalogue of instances to prove this well known fact, but we only repeat what has been often said by many and is admitted by all:—"That embassies and negotiation have utterly failed."

Here, however, it will be again said, what right have we to interfere?—And we willingly say, none whatsoever; but we have a right *a priori* to place our trade upon such a footing that it can only be stopped in case of an open declaration of war; and it is the sacred duty of every government on earth to protect its subjects and maintain its own honor in foreign countries. Our trade, however, has been stopped, because our representative endeavoured to correspond directly with the local government, and repaired to Canton to fulfil his duty. Our representative has been dishonored, and shamefully treated because he tried, in the most conciliatory way, to bring on such an adjustment of affair as would under the British trade no longer subject to accidental suspension.

If it now might be thought expedient to leave matters in *statu quo*, without adverting in the least to the late disturbances, and throw the whole guilt upon the entrance of the frigates, which solely came to Whampoa for the protection of the trade, were fired upon and returned the fire, we should not yet have removed the cause of future strife. As long as our trade remains in that state of uncertainty in which it now is; so long as it has to expiate individual guilt; so long a large British capital and more than three millions of annual revenue are placed in jeopardy. No man will, for a moment, imagine that this can be viewed with indifference; in common justice some measures must be taken to produce a radical change. Let this event, however, be postponed to an indefinite period, circumstances will soon call for a direct interference, when matters are in a worse state than that at the present time.

By changing our system of negotiation for the sole reason because it did not answer the end, we have not yet declared war against China. If China is determined to precipitate an open rupture, and virtually to declare war by cutting off our legal trade, it will surely deserve little sympathy; and neither its antiquity nor power can justify its overbearing pride in the eyes of the world or shield it from the consequences of its ignorance and obstinacy. Such an event, however, cannot be looked for, because the government is wise enough to foresee that its very existence would thereby be endangered. If the court of Peking cannot maintain peace and tranquillity at every risk, it will expose itself to the fate of former dynasties, which lost the throne because they could not maintain this line of policy. War, moreover, cannot be our object, for our relations with China are purely commercial; and as long as they can possibly be preserved as such we ought not to change our relative positions. But this does not do away with the necessity of impressing the Chinese government with a due sense of the power of Great Britain, that the emperor may no longer think it beneath his dignity to treat upon terms of equality: for then the source of our complaints will no longer exist. We are not, however, of opinion that we ought to dictate this *sine qua non*; on the contrary, we must so change the state of affairs, that, instead of being, as hitherto, negotiators ourselves, the Chinese must see the necessity of themselves making proposals for a reasonable

adjustment, and be anxious to maintain a good understanding in future.

If we admit this principle, and vigorously act up to it, we shall benefit the Chinese as well as ourselves, and free our trade from the fetters by which it has hitherto been strictly bound.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

In the Canton Register of the 20th ultimo, we begged the attention of our readers to a quotation from the number of the Chinese Repository for December 1834. Keeping that quotation in mind we again beg attention to the continuation of the same subject in the last number of the Repository.

In a late edict (see Canton Register of the 30th of December,) the emperor attributes the uneasiness of the foreigners to the extortions of the Hong merchants; upon which the writer in the Repository observes as follows.

This imperial declaration is supported by imperial facts. During the late disturbances, it was advanced again and again, that the duties arising from the foreign trade, affect the revenue not the value of a feather's down. So said governor Loo. But in a document before us, which has just come down from Peking, his majesty Taoukwang says: "The duties paid into the treasuries of the customhouse do affect the revenue of the nation." And "how can it be suffered," he exclaims, "that the least fraction of debt should be incurred!" He further says, that the whole amount of duties unpaid by the several Hong merchants is above one million three hundred thousand taels; and that 420,000 taels of this are due from one individual, and 310,000 from another; and he therefore orders, that both of them (having held official rank) be degraded. And moreover, his majesty requires that the whole sum (1,300,000 taels) be paid within three months. Well, therefore, does it become these men "to have a tender regard to their face." Further, and on the same subject, the emperor remarks: "The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with this inner land, is indeed owing to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid, can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, then the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil." Consequently, and most logically, if there is no fixed tariff, and if the duties are not indeed levied according to it, then certainly the said barbarians must not pay them gladly, and must not continually remain tranquil. Now, there is no fixed tariff; and we suppose that every merchant, native as well as foreign, will admit this; and so long as the present system of intercourse exists, we see no reason to expect that this object ever will be obtained. What will be the final result of this unfixed state, we will not venture to predict.

The Commercial Guide, noticed in our last number, and quoted above, contains some important remarks and statements on this subject. "The impossibility of obtaining from the government any fixed tariff of duties has been for many years one of the most prominent evils in the commercial system of Canton,—it being the policy of all parties, government, Hong merchants, and linguists, to keep foreigners in a state of perfect ignorance of the mode and rate of duties levied on foreign trade." In most instances, "the illegal and irregular charges more than quadruple the real imperial duties; and in one very important article (cotton,) are apparently increased tenfold." To the 'Guide,' we must refer those who wish to examine this subject in its details; we have room for only one more short extract, concerning the famous *consou* charge, for the use of the *co-hong*. "It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusion respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this [the *consou*] fund. It is an object of mystery, even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is naturally liable to much misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a *co-hong* like the present continues."

"Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the *consou* fund are not large, the *co-hong* having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

Tribute to the emperor, - - - - -	Taels 55,000
For repairs on the Yellow river, - - -	" 30,000
Expenses of an agent at Peking, - - -	" 21,600
Birthday presents to the emperor, - - -	" 130,000
Similar presents to the hoppo, - - - -	" 20,000
Presents to the hoppo's mother or wife, -	" 20,000
Annual present to various officers, - - -	" 40,000
Expenditure for compulsory purchases of native ginseng, - - - - -	" 140,000
	—456,600

"Some of these charges are not paid by the *co-hong*, but by individual merchants from their arrears of *consou* fund.—They are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Leénchow insurrection, about 100,000 taels; and last year for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid compulsory subscriptions to the amount of 120,000 taels. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defense, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in confidence of being able easily to repay themselves by a tax on the foreign trade."

That the present state of affairs cannot, consistently with the honor of Great Britain and the interests of her vast and important commerce, longer be suffered, is evident. How far a coalition of England, France, and America—as is suggested in the article in the Repository, to which we have directed the attention of our readers—in the cause of obtaining free and honorable commerce with China is practicable, it is not in our power to surmise. Even could such a coalition be formed, we dread the delays

of office and the wiles of diplomacy.

Great Britain can, without auxiliaries, grapple with this question; and her success, even if accompanied with privileges and the most endearing marks of the softest imperial compassion, need not excite the envy of other nations:—for, being renovated by celestial examples, her benevolence will become as diffusive and all-embracing as that of her great prototype.

MR. THOMAS WEEDING

A few days ago the officers now here, who belonged to the east India company's late maritime service, dined on board the *ORWELL* at Whampoa, when they manifested by a bumper toast, with three times three hearty cheers, their high esteem for Mr. Thomas Weeding, who brought forward, and Sir Charles Forbes, who seconded, the amendment lately carried by ballot in the court of proprietors of east India stock, for granting a just and liberal compensation to their maritime service for loss of employment through the abrogation of the honorable company's monopoly. The health of the ladies who attended to ballot on that occasion in their favour was also drunk with great enthusiasm, and, lastly, the health of all the proprietors who supported the amendment.

This does not appear to be the first instance in which Mr. Weeding has been indefatigable in the cause of the service; for we understand that, through his influential exertions with the court of directors, he was mainly instrumental in procuring for the surgeons their late augmentation of pay and privilege; his disinterested zeal in behalf of the service may, we presume, be not a little heightened by the circumstance of his having been formerly in it; for, on reference, we find him surgeon of the *H. C. ship BODHAM* as far back as 1796; and, lastly, surgeon of the *GLATTON*, which situation he resigned in 1806:—if our supposition be correct it—to say the least—redounds much to Mr. Weeding's credit; and, whether the measure finally passes the grand ordeal of the board of control or not, justly entitles him to the best felings of the service.

CANTON.

GOVERNOR LOO. Report not long since stated that his excellency would shortly retire from office, a step which his numerous infirmities must render very desirable, alike to himself and to those subject to his government; though many, perhaps, are willing to have an inefficient, rather than an oppressive ruler. This report has lately been contradicted; and a fresh one has now taken place of it. His excellency is still under sentence of degradation; it is said, the sentence will shortly be put in execution, and that the lieutenant-governor of kaungsoo will be sent to supply his place.

WAR WITH CHINA. A Chinese officer at Macao, in the enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*, has of late taken a fancy to read the newspaper. We suppose his name may be found on the list of subscribers to the *Chronica de Macao*; but we are not aware whether he reads in person or by proxy. In this paper (perhaps in the letter of the pseudo prophet Habakkuk) he has found information of an intended war between England and China, to be declared some time in the course of the current year; and has reported the same, officially, to the governor. We believe this operation to be more than a mere *on dit*.

Court of Justice Canton. The case of Aming and other outside merchants, imprisoned for the crime of having made money, (a circumstance which excited the cupidity of their accusers,) is expected to be shortly brought to a close the accused individual having consented to pay the demands and costs.

The case of the linguist of the ship *Fort William*, who was imprisoned, at the same time with Hingtao, for having permitted lord Napier and suite to come up from Whampoa in the boats of that ship, would speedily be decided, were it not for the obstinacy of the Anchasze, (judge) who refuses, it is said, to pass sentence against him. Hopes are held out that his life may be saved, by a secret appeal to Peking, through the medium of a diligent censor.

ARGYLE'S BOAT'S CREW.

Mr. Hudson, the second officer of the *Argyle*, has favored us with a report of his unfortunate adventure on the west coast, where he had landed for the purpose of procuring a pilot. We do not consider that the Chinese government have been inattentive or neglectful on this occasion; but the conduct of the natives deserves the severest reprehension, and we consider the owners of the *Argyle* have fair claim for compensation to the amount value of their boat.

A statement of the treatment received from the Chinese by the boat's crew of the Argyle after landing.

On the 20th of January 1835, left the ship *Argyle* at 7 A. M. in the last cutter, to try and procure a pilot our crew consisting of myself two seacunnies and nine lascars; landed on a sandy beach, saw some small huts about a mile from where we landed walked up to them, but could not make the people understand us, returned to the boat, and found a number of chinamen, armed with bill-hooks and choppers, in the act of robbing her; several things already having been taken away; ran to the boat, attempted to launch her, but did not succeed, she filling fast with water; found she was stove; by this time an immense number of chinamen having collected round us from the boat and immediately broke her to pieces and carried her off with every thing belonging to her; walked up to a point abreast of the ship a number of chinamen still following us, endeavoured to make a signal to her by waving my shirt, but, from their not sending a boat, supposed they could not see it; we had not been long here before the chinamen attempted to strip us of our clothes, having taken from me my *boat cloak comforter from my neck, shoes and stockings, and a silk handkerchief from my pocket, likewise my shirt, besides cutting the buttons off my clothes, which they were in the act of doing to all of us, having knocked down the seacunnies who attempted to resist, and after taking from him his knife and cutting his pocket off to get a needle and pale; they drove us to a village about three miles from the beach, where we were all put into a room and locked up for about two hours, when they brought us some rice and sweet potatoes to eat; having given us some straw to sleep on, locked us up for the night; next morning they let us out, when I made signs that I wanted a boat to go to the ship, which they would not give us, the seacunnies having got up a tree saw the ship getting under weigh; she stood off and went out of sight. Here we remained two days, when the master of the house we were in took me to a small town, where I was put in a room and a certain number of chinamen allowed at one time to come and look at me, after remaining here about three hours, we were on our return when an old chinaman called from among the crowd, abler, Portuguese, senor!—I immediately answered, and took him with us after some trouble to get the old fellow to go; on our return, before we arrived at the house, saw a ship standing in and from her appearance supposed it to be the *Argyle*, which I find now was the ship; through the interpreter I asked for a boat to go off, promising him 50 dollars, and to remain myself as security, providing he would send the rest of the people on board; he would not comply, but promised to send us to Macao; we remained here sixteen days sometimes they gave us one meal per day of rice and sweet potatoes, sometimes two; found several things belonging to a vessel that had been lost at this place; on the 16th day at 8 P. M. left this place and proceeded to yung-kong, was taken before the mandarin who sent us on to Canton, the person in charge of us riding in his chair, while we were obliged to walk without either shoes or stockings till we were all very much fatigued, when they gave us a boat, which arrived with us at Canton, on the 17th February, and on the 18th we were taken before the mandarins, examined and released.*

Whampoa, Ship *Argyle*, February 20th, 1835.

C. A. HUDSON, 2nd officer Ship *Argyle*.

LAND SEEN FROM THE RUBY.

At 2 P. M. saw from the fore topsail yard a low sandy island, bearing NW, about 10 miles, and at 3 P. M. this island bore WbN distant 10 miles; that will place the island to be in Lat. 8.39. N. Long. per three chronometers, in 112.3 East.

This small island lies in a SSE and NNW direction, and is about 40 feet high; it is a white sandy and coral beach, with some black stuff like seaweed growing on the top of it. On the SE extremity of this small island saw a large piece of wood sticking up, which at first we thought to be the mast of some small vessel or boat; but upon a nearer view found it to be a large drift tree hove upon the beach on its end; sticking up, we discerned this tree almost as soon as we saw the island.

On its eastern side we saw several black rocks above water, and one of them pretty high, say 6 or 7 feet, the others were just a wash, and may be covered at high water; they project a very little way from the island; and, from what I saw, it appears to be quite bold within half a cable's length and round.

The NNW end of this island is the highest part of it, and in circumference I think it is about one mile. We saw an immense number of birds and a great quantity of drift wood passing us, and a current running strong to the NE with fine smooth water; we steered between it and the west London shoal, and saw no other danger.

Ship *Ruby*, 16th December, 1834.
WILLIAM WARDEN, Commander. China Sea.

RAPID SAILING.—The brig *John Gilpin*, of Baltimore, 1st Baltimore about two years since, and arrived in Batavia after a passage of 52 days; proceeded thence to Canton in 11 days; from Canton to Manila in 5 days; from Manila through the Straits of Sunda, round south of New Holland, to latitude 48 or 50 degrees to Valparaiso, in 85 days, and from Valparaiso to Lima, in 6 days and 17 hours; making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in 189 days, 17 hours; averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty-three miles per day. We have the above from an authentic source, and incredible as it may appear, it may be relied on as correct. — *New York Evening Post*.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1835.

NO. 9. } PRICE
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TO LONDON, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

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THE French ship TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux, daily expected from Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to B. GERNAERT.

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THE ship ARNO, Captain Williams, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to RUSSELL & Co. Canton, February 16th, 1835.

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THE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by JOSEPH CRAIG. Canton 16 February 1835.

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IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

IN the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem prvia noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY. Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS. Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

FEW Sets of Byron Gallery in Quarto and Octavo. Quarto \$104—Octavo \$74.

New Quart wine bottles at \$3 per 100. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

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BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1/2 Inch to 1/4 Inch. Anchors, 1 1/2 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1 1/2 to 6 1/2 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the service of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce W. SPROTT BOYD,
Canton, 13th January, 1835. Secretary.

NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO. Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

FOR SALE.

A Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURNE & CO. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260: per pipe.—or

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Canton, 24. January 1835. R. MARKWICK & Co.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to o. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

A CARD.

MESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

WANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general routine of business. Apply to the Editor

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

A. CARD.

MR. HENRY FAWCETT and MR. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment. Bombay 6 December, 1834. (Signed.) REMINGTON & Co.

FOR sale on board the Bark LINTIN, at Lintin, Russian and English Canvass—Hemp and Manila Rope—Beef—Bread—Flour and other stores.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark MARIA.

NOTICE is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

Danish Consulate, His Danish Majesty's Consul
Canton, 10th February, 1835. in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The DAVID SCOTT, Owen, from Port Jackson, and SYED KHAN, Mackinnon, from Calcutta, have been reported; and the arrival of the DOM MANOEL (Port.) Walker, from the Straits of Lombock, should have been noticed in last week's register.

The ship ORWELL, which sailed last week has deprived us of an able and constant adviser. We use the personal pronoun emphatically, and rejoice in this public opportunity of expressing our own grateful and friendly feelings towards the founder of the British press in Canton.

That press—while under different control from ours—was eminently conducive in making Canton a free port to the subjects of the British empire;—that press has been and will be the organ of the expression of the opinions of freemen:—and too much is not claimed when it is said that the European community have possessed in the Canton Register a record of events and of the written opinions of the emperor of China and the local government of Canton which, without that paper, would have been buried—*never to be disinterred*—in the dusty rooms of the east India house.

MR. JAMES MATHESON—who first established a British press in Canton in 1827—has given to the world a Register, which will, hereafter, be quoted as history.

His activity in all liberal pursuits;—his judgment as a merchant; and his zeal for British interests in this country render his absence a more than common loss to his friends: but they are happy in the reflection that it is his intention soon to return.

BENGAL HURKARU.

We announced to our readers that nothing but want of time prevented this important subject being dealt with in our last number. It is certainly very gratifying to us to find that at such a crisis in our British and Chinese relations as has taken place these last six months, the line of argument adopted by us has the approbation and support of the most powerful Journal in India; and these appear, unqualifiedly, our's, up to the Hurkaru of the 16th of December last, where a letter from Canton, attempting to shake the confidence of the India press in our evidence and impartiality, is discussed. If there is any faith to be put in this letter, it strikes at our vital use to the public; namely in the exercise of our unbiassed judgment; and at our veracity! Thus radically struck at, we will be forgiven by our readers for entering rather minutely into the subject; and we regret the length it may lead us to; but, still, our readers must be aware that if we are unable to show that we act from no party or factious motives, our usefulness to them is gone, and our circulation should follow it: but we anticipate other results. Had the name of this scribbler been given, we would possibly have been saved this trouble—but at present it is the Hurkaru newspaper we want to convince—not to wrangle with an obscure, possibly a malicious foe, who knew our columns were open here to every subject of public discussion, decorously treated.

Let us try how we shall succeed!

In this article the allusion to an individual here is very marked, and as this gentleman is not only "*first on the list*" in the address of a letter, but is "*facile princeps*" in mercantile affairs here, we suppose he knows his hold on the esteem of his countrymen too well to trouble his head about the matter. We are, therefore, sorry that in making out our own case for independence and accuracy, we are compelled to introduce this gentleman into our argument; and it shall not in the least be done, where, in justice to our own defence, it can be avoided.

First, then, the *gravamen* of the charge against us is, that we speak the voice of a "small party"—a faction—"not the voice of the British merchants in China!" To this charge we reply that it will be conceded to us, that it is the direct interest of every journal to make its sentiments conform to the

majority of its readers; so the first presumption is that *we do speak* the voice of that majority. Some recent, fortunate facts make us *strong on this ground*. A petition was lately sent home to our sovereign, "the king in council", and as nearly as is possible it recorded the public views taken by us, though expressed in language far more cultivated than we pretend to. This petition was signed by above 90 names, many of influence and consideration here. Let us see out of our society where the majority is!—per census, as contained in the companion to the Canton Almanack, numbers are about 45; of these this *petition contained 35*; minority not signing being 10.

Is this a majority? and this is supposing every name *not* at that petition, contrary to our usual line of argument.

A similar case took place on a less scale as to the Chamber of Commerce, where (without the Parsees) not a show could be made approaching even to a good minority. We thus leave the first charge for public judgment!

Secondly, The next charge is "that lord Napier sur-rendered himself to the faction" dominant over our paper.

Faction invariably means a minority, because, in legal language, the majority cannot be factious. Having just shown that we work with a *strong* majority, the word faction falls. Yet we take leave to say we are neither subject to, nor controlled by any party, nor do we acknowledge other checks than the rules of decency, and abstaining from personality. (Unfortunately) lord Napier worked with neither the majority nor minority. *He feared all!* so had not the benefit which good local knowledge would have given him. Here a story is told by your scribbler, all misplaced and misrepresented and some of it absolutely false; first for misrepresentation and displacing, and, secondly, for direct falsehood.

A meeting was solicited by the Chinese merchants of us British in their Consol house, and it was the known wish of "the first merchant on the list" that we should attend—and it is notorious that his attendance was only prevented by the publicly expressed wish of Lord Napier to desist therefrom. (And it is the opinion of some that such attendance might have had good results, but let that pass). Our refusal to attend was noticed by the consol, not in four chops, as your scribbler erroneously says, but in one short chop, the others relating to injunctions to be given by the orders of the viceroy through the consol and us, to lord Napier; and which (quite consistent with his general line of policy) lord Napier declined to receive. The Hurkaru of the 10th of December, in lord Napier's speech, well explains the affair, and *we still think had the acute mind of the Editor of that paper, taken time perfectly to digest the matter in his own columns*, the public might have been saved this labour; but as it has happened, let us proceed.

The next attempt, being number three of this scribbler, is to make us believe that the merchant "first on the list" has taken upon himself, *unauthorised*, to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community, and so create by his own proper deed a stoppage of trade, and that we under the foresaid dominant influence have concealed this fact. Let us read first the under documents, which are copies of the original circulars to the whole British society in Canton, and now in our possession, and then argue therefrom.

To ——— & ———

"The accompanying documents were received on Monday evening, translated yesterday, and are now sent round. 'I have seen lord Napier, who declines receiving the four 'chops from us, as he had previously done from the hong 'merchants.'"

"As the hong merchants are anxious to have a reply, 'I propose our requesting Mr. Morrison to reply in 'Chinese, saying we have offered them and they have been 'refused. We can sign and send it to night or tomorrow 'morning.

"August 13th 1834 (*Signed*) "The first on the list."

This is before noon. After a wrangling set of annotations at the bottom of this circular, we have the following finale, of the same date, but in the after-part of the day, which closes the correspondence.

"As to an answer 'the first on the list' having sent his 'own to the merchants, Mr. ——— and his friends and

"others, may send their's when they please, taking this line of conduct as a proof how little wish he has to be constituted or considered their representative."

Let us compare these extracts of documents, the originals now in our hands, and note lord Napier's speech as quoted in the Hurkaru of the 10th of December, and we shall get to the end of the wilful misrepresentation and misplacing of our scribbler. Next let us deal with the absolute falsehood of this potent writer. He says "and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the Hurkaru 16 Dec. "consou in his own name, and he, a private British merchant, acting without authority on behalf of all British merchants at Canton."

Read the documents quoted above, and if the public do not arrive with us, that the scribbler is guilty of a malicious falsehood, we have, in a hot climate, lost our powers of reasoning. The accusation against "the first on the list" here was, that he had informed lord Napier of, and shown a set of letters addressed nominally to him, but really to all, before showing them to the public. If the question at issue had been between the merchants here and His Majesty of England on any point of freedom, this would have had strength. But the debateable ground was between the Chinese government and the English government; and how is the "first on the list" to be accused of treason?—did he carry his intelligence to Howqua, the viceroy, or to the Chinese?—no! he carried it to his Majesty's representative, lord Napier.

This was the charge here against "the first on the list", and how it is refuted we, and lord Napier's speech, have shown.

What does our scribbler do?—He makes, in a distant paper, where he must be unrefuted for months, a charge of answering the consou's letter in the name of others, and all others, without authority, which is absolutely untrue, and he implicates us as concealing the fact!

The only really important answer was.—"would lord Napier receive the chops or not?" Yet out of these circumstances the editor of the Hurkaru appears to be staggered in his first and just line of argument.

We have copied, on our last page, as useful legal knowledge in the expected altered relations of the empires of Great Britain and China,—the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as far as relates to the power of Admiralty courts abroad. It is taken from the fifth edition of *Beaves Lex Mercatoria Rediviva or Complete Code of Commercial law*—which is a ponderous folio.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

Few events in Chinese history are so extraordinary as the Mantchoo conquest. China had been subjected by Tatar hordes who were inured to victory and strengthened by an innumerable host of Scythian cavalry; but in this instance we see a few despised tribes, only famous in border warfare, achieve the conquest of a great empire, and place a chief of their hordes upon the throne of the Ming. Once nominal rulers of the country, they subject by policy whatever resisted their valour; the leaders of a host of barbarians are ennobled by the greatest wisdom in their administration; and China revives and is enlarged by their superior skill in governing such a large nation.

We waive dwelling upon the obscure origin of the Manchoes, which is at once a proof of their barbarism and their insignificance, previous to their engaging in war against the Chinese. To trace the rise and progress of scythian tribes is a hopeless task; the Mantchoos were not renowned for their bravery, like the Monguls, but they rose rapidly, and preserved their conquest by a better policy.

the sake of trade), from the injustice and oppressions of the mandarins. The officers stationed on the frontiers had resolved to curb them by all means in their power; to put the tribes at variance, and to keep them in utter subjection, lest the dignity of the celestial empire might be insulted by their obstinacy and barbarian insolence. We shall not decide upon the justice of this case; but this resolution was fraught with mischief. A chief, who was prevented from marrying the princess of his choice, bore this interference on the part of the Chinese authority with sullen discontent, and the son of a Mantchoo prince, who had been treacherously slain by the Chinese officers, took up arms to revenge the death of his father, and passed the great wall: from this moment the open war between the two nations commenced, and the hostile feelings, which had been long smothered, broke out with redoubled fury in 1616.—Having addressed from Kae-yuen, a city taken by him, a letter to the emperor Wan-leih, complaining of the insult he had received, the court at Peking was highly indignant at the daring insolence of a barbarian chief to expostulate with the celestial empire, and to complain of injuries, and did not deign any answer. Enraged at such contempt, the Mantchoo prince swore to appease the manes of his father by the lives of 200000 Chinese subjects, and marched instantly into Leaou-tung. Joined by various mantchoo and mongul tribes, who were equally eager for rapine, he overran the country, crossed the wall which separates Leaou-tung from Chih-le province, and only checked his victorious career at a distance of seven miles from Peking. The haughty mandarins fled now in despair, and the soldiers ran, without having even encountered an enemy, whilst the court began to tremble at the swift approach of the Mantchoo squadrons. Buoyant with hope, and encouraged by success, the Mantchoo chieftain proclaimed himself emperor, under the name of Teën-ming (heaven's decree) in 1618, and extended his ambitious views far beyond the frontiers of Leaou-tung. Using great moderation towards the defenceless people, who surrendered their possessions to the greedy Tatars, he prepared himself to meet a numerous Chinese army, which was drawn in haste together, and proved victorious over fearful odds, in a pitched battle, where thousands were left on the field. Instead, however, of attacking the capital, before the walls of which he had encamped, he spread himself with his troops over the adjacent country, and ravaged the cities with fire and sword. If the emperors could rely upon the affection of their subjects, and rouse the public spirit to repel an invading foe, the Tatars might have been extirpated, ere they reached their native steppes. But no such things exist amongst a people oppressed by despotism; panic, on the contrary, pervaded the capital, and Wan-leih, now an old man, was upon the point of leaving Peking, when the natural rapacity of the Tatars procured him a respite.

In the mean-while, wars had broken out in Mantchooria; the victorious hordes were recalled to their native country, whilst the Chinese, supported by the Coréans, gradually regained possession of Leaou-tung. Scarcely, however, were the domestic feuds settled, when a new army of Tatar hordes took the capital of the province; both the governor and commandant hanged themselves, and the victors proclaimed a general amnesty, under condition that the Chinese shaved their heads, and let a tail grow in imitation of the faction of their conquerors. Thus the Mantchoos hoped to distinguish their adherents from their enemies, and the pliant Chinese were forced by the powerful law of necessity to adopt this custom. But they were by no means as successful in the other parts of the country. Harassed in the rear by a detachment of Chinese stationed at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang—a river which divides Leaou-tung from Corea—who had obtained possession of Dutch guns, and foiled in their siege of a city, they had no other resource of wreaking their vengeance but by going to an island and killing the whole garrison. After a momentary

JURISDICTION OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE jurisdiction of the lord high admiral, or of the lords commissioners for executing the office, is over *Great-Britain, Ireland and Wales*, with the dominions and islands belonging to them: as also over all his Majesty's colonies, plantations, factories, and other settlements, dominions, and territories whatsoever in part beyond the seas.

The admiralty hath cognizance of the death or maiming a man, committed in any ship riding in great rivers, beneath the bridges thereof near the sea.

But if a man be killed on any arm of the sea, where the land is seen on both sides, the coroner is by *common law* to inquire of it, and not the admiral; for the county may take cognizance of it, and where a county may enquire the lord admiral has no jurisdiction.

All ports and havens, as has been before observed, are *infra corpus comitatus*, where the admiral has no jurisdiction; and, between high and low-water-mark, he and the *common law* have it by turns, one upon the water, and the other upon the land.

The admiral hath power to arrest ships for the service of the king or commonwealth; and every commander, officer, or soldier of ships of war, shall observe the admiral's commands, &c. on pain of death, or other punishment.

The lord admiral hath power to grant commissions to inferior admirals, &c. to call courts martial for the trial of offences against the articles of war, and these courts determine by plurality of voices, &c.

An admiralty process is made out in the admiral's name, who has under him a judge, commonly some learned civilian; and though the proceedings are according to civil law, and the *maritime law*, of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, the sea being without the *common law*, yet by stat. 28 *Hen. VIII.* murder, robbery, &c. at sea, may be tried by special commission to the lord admiral, &c. according to the laws of *England*.

The admiralty is said to be no court of record, on account of its proceeding by the *civil law*.

But the admiralty has jurisdiction where the *common law* can give no remedy; and all maritime causes, or causes arising wholly upon the sea, it hath cognizance of.

The admiralty hath jurisdiction in cases of *freight*, *mariners wages*, breach of *charter-parties*, though made within the realm; if the penalty be not demanded; and likewise in case of building, mending, saving, and victualling ships, &c. so as the suit be against the ship, and not only against the parties.

Mariners wages are contracted on the credit of the ship, and they may all join suits in the admiralty, whereas in common law they must all sever; and, on the contrary, the master of a ship contracts on the owners credit, and not the ship's, and therefore he cannot prosecute in the admiralty for his wages.

It is allowed by the common lawyers and civilians, that the lord admiral has cognizance of seamen's wages and contracts, and debts, for making ships; also of things done in navigable rivers, concerning damages to persons, ships, goods, annoyances of free passage, &c. of contracts, and other things done beyond sea, relating to navigation and marine trade.

But if a contract be made beyond sea for doing of an act, or payment of money within this kingdom, or the contract is upon the sea, and not for a marine cause, it shall be tried by jury; for where part belongs to the common law, and part to the admiral, the common law shall be preferred; and contract made beyond sea may be tried in *B. R.* and a fact be laid to be done in any place in *England*, and so tried here.

Where a contract is made in *England*, and there is a conversion beyond sea, the party may sue in the *admiralty*, or at common law.

So where a bond is made and delivered in *France*: An obligation made at sea, it has been held, cannot be sued in the admiral's court, because it takes its course, and binds according to the common law.

The court of *admiralty* cannot hold plea of a matter arising from a contract made upon the land, though the contract was concerning things belonging to the ship; but the *admiralty* may hold plea for the seamen's wages, &c. because they become due for labour done on the sea; and the contract made upon land is only to ascertain them.

Though where there is a special agreement in writing, by which seamen are to receive their wages in any other manner than usual; or if the agreement at land be under seal, so as to be more than a *parole* contract, it is otherwise.

If goods delivered on shipboard are embezzled, all the mariners ought to contribute to the satisfaction of the party who is the sufferer, by the marine law, and the cause is to be tried in the admiralty.

By the custom of the *admiralty*, goods may be attached in the hands of a third person, in *causa maritima & civili*, and they shall be delivered to the plaintiff after defaults, on caution to restore them, if the debt, &c. be disproved in a year and a day; and if the party refuse to deliver them, he may be imprisoned *quosque*, &c.

The court of *admiralty* may cause a party to enter into a bond, in nature of caution or stipulation, like bail at *common law*; and if he render his body, the sureties are discharged; and execution shall be of the goods, or the body, &c. not of the lands.

Some sailors clothes were bought in the parish of *St. Catharine*, near the *Tower*, *London* and were delivered in the ship: on a suit in the *admiralty* for the money, prohibition was granted; for this was within the county. The same of a ship at *Blackwall*, &c.

But the *admiralty* may proceed against a ship, and the sails, and tackle, when they are on shore, although alledged to be detained on land; yet upon alledging offer of a plea, claiming property therein, and refusal of the plea, on this suggestion a prohibition shall be had.

The *admiralty* court may award execution upon land, though not hold plea on any thing arising on land.

And, upon letters missive or request, the *admiralty* here may award execution, on a judgement given beyond sea, where an *Englishman* flies, or comes over hither, by imprisonment of the party who shall not be delivered by the *common law*.

When sentence is given in a foreign *admiralty*, the party may libel for execution of that sentence here; because all courts of *admiralty* in *Europe* are governed by the *civil law*.

Sentences of any *admiralty* in another kingdom are to be credited, that our's may be credited there, and shall not be examined at law here; but the king may be petitioned; who may cause the complaint to be examined; and, if he finds just cause, may send to his ambassador where the sentence was given, to demand redress; and upon failure thereof, will grant letters of marque and reprisal.

If one be sued in the *admiralty*, contrary to the statutes 13 and 15 *R. II.* he may have a *supersedeas*, to cause the judge to stay the proceedings, and also have action against the party suing.

A ship being privately arrested by *admiralty* process only, and no suit, it was adjudged a prosecution within the meaning of the statutes, and double damages, &c. shall be recovered.

And if an erroneous judgement is given in the *admiralty*, appeal may be had to delegates appointed by commission out of *chancery* whose sentence shall be final.

The lord high admiral of *Great-Britain* doth, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the kingdom, his several substitutes, or *vice-admirals*, with the judges and marshals, by patent under the great seal of the high court of *admiralty*, which *vice-admirals* and judges do exercise jurisdiction in maritime affairs within their several limits; and in case any person be aggrieved by any sentence or interlocutory decree that has the force of a definitive sentence, he may appeal to the *high court of admiralty*.

Besides the above-mentioned *vice-admirals*, &c. the lord high admiral hath under him many officers differing in degrees and qualities, as some are of a military and others of a civil capacity, some judicial and others ministerial; so that the marine jurisdiction may justly be deemed a separate commonwealth or kingdom, and the lord high admiral be reputed as a viceroy of it.

There is, under this court, a court of *equity*, for determining differences between merchants; and in criminal affairs, which is commonly about piracy: the proceeding in this court was formerly by accusation and information, according to the *civil law*, by a man's own confession, or eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two statutes made by *Hen. VIII.* that criminal affairs should be tried by witnesses and a jury, and this by a special commission of the king to the lord admiral, wherein some of the judges of the realm are ever commissioners, and the trial, according to the laws of *England*, directed by those statutes.

There seems to be *divisum imperium* between the *common law* of *England* and the *admiralty*; for so far as low-water-mark is observed in the sea, is counted *infra corpus comitatus adjacentis*, and the causes thence arising are determinable by the common law; yet when the sea is full, the admiral hath jurisdiction here also, so long as the sea flows, over matters done between the low-water mark and the land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constable's* case.

15 Ric. II.
C. 3. S. 2.

3 Rep. 107.

3 Inst. 113.

13 Car. II.

C. 9.

Ditto.

Seelland 12.

W. III. C. 7.

4 Inst. 133.

6 Rep.

2 Cro. 216.

1 Salk. 32.

Wood's Inst.
818.

2 Bulst. 322.

4 Leon. 257.

Heb. 11

3 Lev. 60.

1 Salk. 31.
See Hob. 79.

1 Lill 368.

March's Rep.
204.

Godb. 260.

1 Shep.
Ab. 129.
See 1 Salk. 33.

Owen 122.
Hughes Ab.

113.

1 Show. 179.

4 Inst. 141.

1 Roll's Abrid.
350.

Sid. 418.

Raym. 437.

10 Rep. 75.

1 Salk. 31, 32.

Stat. 8 Eliz.
C. 5.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1835.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The TRINCULO, (Brit.) Hingston, from Liverpool via Manila, and the TREMONT, (Am.) Cunningham, from Manila, are the only reported arrivals.

In our last number we endeavoured to assist the Editor of the *Hurkaru* in forming a just opinion of the contents of the letter from Canton which he had withheld on account of its personalities; and we now confidently refer him to our report of lord Napier's speech of the 16th of August, which will completely dissipate any *mystification* in which this simple and straight-forward matter has been shrouded.

It is now due to our impartiality and independence as an Editor, and to our personal character and honor as a man, to republish in our columns the following extract from the *Hurkaru* of the 16th of last december.

We shall say little at present; indeed only to affirm that, a short time after the dissolution of the meeting of the 16th of august, we received a verbal communication from a party (through his confidential clerk), recommending us in our capacity of Editor of the Canton Register (from which paper he had withdrawn his subscription so far back as the 25th of february, 1834) to impress on the minds of the British mercantile community an attention to lord Napier's speech. We hailed this communication as a good omen; and although we did not require such prompting, we still thought the message gracious, and rejoiced that the touching words of lord Napier had not been addressed to careless or unfriendly hearers.

Bengal Hurkaru Dec. 16th. 1834.

We have before us a China letter of a late date, entering into considerable detail on the late and present state of affairs there, and we should be glad to publish it entire for the sake of the new view which it gives of the late lord Napier's proceedings, but for the frequent introduction of the names of individuals whom we should not be justified in bringing before the public. Without, however, adopting implicitly the opinions and statements of our correspondent, and desirous only of placing on record all that is thought and said on this difficult and obscure subject, we shall briefly lay before our readers those particulars in the communication to which we have referred that have not hitherto appeared.

All, or nearly all, our information has hitherto been derived from the *Canton Register*, and we are warned to receive its statements with caution, as it is in the hands of a small party who do not speak the sentiments of the general body of the British merchants in China. For ourselves we are free to confess, that if this character is deserved, the warning with which it is accompanied was needful to us, for from the paper itself we have not been able to discover the party or factious sentiments of which it is the alleged organ. We have seen no sentiments professed and no doctrines taught in it which do not identify its principles with the general interests of British trade and the honor of the national character. To the guidance of this faction, lord Napier is alleged to have surrendered himself. The circumstances leading to the stoppage of the trade are thus explained. In the progress of the negotiations, lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his turn refused to receive the hong merchants officially. They then requested a meeting of the British merchants, on which lord Napier, at a meeting convened for the purpose, recommended them not to attend the meeting to which they had been invited. Their consequent refusal to attend was answered in four long Chops by the hong merchants, which were delivered to the gentleman whose name was first in the list of British merchants, and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the communication of the hong merchants in his own name. The rejoinder of the hong merchants announced the stoppage of the trade, which is thus represented to have been caused by one man, and he a private merchant acting without authority on behalf of all the British merchants at Canton. We cannot vindicate or explain such an assumption on the

part of this individual, if it actually took place as alleged; but the imputation of improper motives to that gentleman will not be supported, unless it can be shown that his reply was different from that which the body of British merchants would have sent if they had been fully consulted. There are some most bitter and unfortunate feuds existing in the mercantile society of Canton, arising partly out of private causes, and who is to blame we know not and do not inquire; but it is evident that these dissensions inflict a national injury, by preventing that combination of exertions without which it is impossible to cope with the Chinese. If the merchants of Canton value their own reputation not only in the eyes of the Indian but of the British community, they will at least keep these disgraceful contentions out of public view, and prevent them from exercising any influence on measures of public policy towards a people with whom there is greater difficulty in negotiating than with any other with whom we have mercantile relations.

There are various other details given, some of them new but unimportant. The chief question of interest, now in relation to this subject is, What is to be done? We suppose that nothing will be done by the Superintendents in China, until they receive fresh instructions from the home authorities, adopted to the new circumstances in which the trade is placed.

With reference to the expressed and reasonable wish of the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, that some one of the British merchants in Canton would—"give a full and faithful exposition of the recent transactions"—it is, we fear, not likely to be gratified. The task, indeed, is not easy. Events are too recent, opinions too prejudiced;—there are too many clashing interests, and—we regret to say it—too much estrangement; and no individual thus—"cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in"—can trust himself, or be trusted—in an attempt so delicate. The halo of distance from these events is required by the writer who should commit himself to the labour of describing them fully and fairly. At present, a judicious man would be inclined to say—"nothing that is false, rather than all that is true."—Nevertheless, very sufficient information on the "recent transactions," is not wanting; and we have much pleasure in referring all those who are desirous to become acquainted with the commencement, progress, and termination of lord Napier's mission to Canton, to the Chinese Repository for november, december, january and february last; in which valuable periodical will be found—not only relations of events—but opinions and conclusions, which are the more deserving of attention as coming from a quarter removed in great measure we believe, if not wholly, from either party or national feelings on the subject.

There is only one point on which we shall endeavour to inform the Editor of the *Hurkaru*. He observes, in the above quotation, that—"In the progress of the negotiations lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his turn refused to receive the hong merchants officially."—Which observation seems to imply that the two refusals were correlative. This was not the case. Lord Napier never intended to communicate officially with the hong merchants, and never did. He obeyed his orders in endeavouring to open a communication with the viceroy of Canton; and his lordship's first proceeding, after his arrival, was to send the secretary to the commission, accompanied by the interpreter, to the city gate with a letter addressed to the viceroy. But this letter was refused acceptance because the word *petition* was not written on the envelope.

If the governor had received this letter he would then have been officially informed whether lord Napier "were an officer or merchant, and of the cause of his coming." But Loo, the governor, with the most unstatesmanlike obstinacy, and the most barbarous rudeness, refused to learn why the British union jack was again flying, and why a British man-of-war was anchored in the China waters. He said, forsooth,

that lord Napier's letter was not properly addressed, which was false; he was saluted with his usual title; but it was a letter that was sent to him, which implied an approximation to equality: from this the fastidious Chinese shrank; and the long course of misunderstanding and recrimination ensued—followed by the stoppage of the trade, and the placing lord Napier under the *ban of the celestial empire*, denying him wood and water—and, finally, *gonging* him to death.—All lord Napier's efforts and measures were shamefully contravened by a party here: this is an undoubted fact; but the *modus operandi* of these notorious proceedings we do not know: yet thus much we will say, that we have heard from an authority highly creditable, and who was intimate with lord Napier, that his lordship's illness was caused as much by the conduct of some of his own countrymen as by the inimical and rude treatment of the Chinese.

Burke has observed, "in the foreign causes that tend to raise, depress, and sometimes to overwhelm a community"—that—"it is often impossible to find any proportion between the apparent force of the moral causes and their known operation. We are, therefore, obliged to deliver up that operation to mere chance, or, more piously and more rationally to the occasional interference—and irresistible hand of the Great Disposer.—The death of a man at a critical juncture, his disgust, his retreat, his disgrace, have brought innumerable calamities on a whole nation." The words are Burke's, the Italics are our own.

We publish a translation of a second letter—or rather the first from *the true Habakkuk*—and *Delta's* reply.

We doubt if *Habakkuk* is the *primum mobile* in all this vituperation of lord Napier. We rejoice, however, with *Habakkuk*, that there is one journal in Macao which may be a vent for the pent-up breathings of our secret enemies, who have vainly attempted to discredit the Canton Register in the Calcutta and Bombay papers.

We should conclude from *Habakkuk's* talking—not from his truth or his reasoning—and his selection of his un-euphonious *nom de guerre*, that he compares us *Britishers* with the ancient Chaldeans—"being a bitter and hasty nation." Be it so.

There is a great question pending between Great Britain and China; and although we do not wish to—"March through the breadth of the land, to possess the dwelling places that are not" ours—yet, in this matter, our judgment and our dignity shall proceed of ourse ves.

VIATOR'S letter arrived too late for us to give it that attention it deserves, and which we wish to bestow on it: His questions, however, should be proposed to the law officers of the crown of England, and to the king in parliament assembled; instead of to the editor of a paper. Nevertheless, we hazard an opinion that an ambassador at an European court has some degree of power over the subjects of the state that appoints him. It is true, in Europe the powers of representatives are settled by mutual treaties or conventions. But in the absence of a treaty—as in China—provided the representative of Great Britain can be—and we think he can constitutionally be—invested with coercive powers over British subjects—whether would any delinquent trust to the administration of his own country's laws by his own countrymen—or to the Chinese law and lawyers?—For we presume neither *Viator* nor any one else will pretend to argue that the British subjects resident in China are uncontrolled by any law of Great Britain or China: being free from the operations of the laws of the first as being planted in a foreign soil—and, as being foreigners, not subject to the laws of the second. If this is the case, how long they will continue to have constituents who will trust men thus without law, and

—free as nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude begun,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran.

is a question worth their consideration. And also, in this argument, the oath of allegiance is not to be forgotten,

We have already given our opinion on the power, at Macao, of H. M. superintendents. They are out of the

limits of their commission: a fact which, we think, renders it a nullity.

The following extract from Mc. Culloch's dictionary will, perhaps, satisfy *Viator* that a kind of *imperium in imperio* may exist by the mutual agreement of two states: and the principle once being admitted, its extension, in order that it should bear on all possible cases, is neither difficult nor unconstitutional.

Other states have occasionally given to consuls similar powers to those conceded to them in Turkey. Thus, in the treaty between Sweden and the United States of America, ratified on the 24th of July, 1818, it is stipulated that the consuls appointed by either government to reside within the territories of the other, or their substitutes, "shall, as such, have the right of acting as judges or arbiters in all cases of differences which may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels of the nation whose affairs are intrusted to their care. The respective governments shall have no right to interfere in these sort of affairs, except in the case of the conduct of the crews disturbing public order and tranquillity in the country in which the vessel may happen to be, or in which the consul of the place may be obliged to call for the intervention and support of the executive power, in order to cause his decision to be respected; it being, however, well understood, that this sort of judgment or arbitration cannot deprive the contending parties of their rights of appealing on their return to the judicial authorities of their country." 2d Ed. Page, 387.

We publish from the *Oriental Repertory* some extracts from the notes on the *China Trade* by Mr. Pigou, who was formerly at the head of the company's factory; these notes were written between the years 1751 and 1758. There are also some notices of Mr. A. Dalrymple, on the same subject.

Redress for impositions and extension of the commerce seem to have occupied the minds of the select committees of those days with some degree of earnest; those points, which are now felt to be of such general interest, are, we trust, about to be discussed with more seriousness of intention than any affair connected with the British commerce in China has ever yet been able to obtain from H. M. government.

"WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE, AND THE PEOPLE IMAGINE AVAIN THING."

(From the *Chronica de Macao*, 21 February, 1835.)

Mr. Editor,

Although in Macao, there is but one periodical, it shall have an only *Habakkuk*, who is willing to enter the field in defence of the empire of China, against the aggressions of men possessed of heated notions, and irritated merely by insatiable ambition, because the innocent aspect which this empire presents to the whole world is to appease all the valiant Aramunons and warlike Attilas, in order to maintain untouched this great monument of admiration to the wise and to the researchers of antiquity; and it would be a surprise to all the other nations if, when quietly reposing, a similar catastrophe should take place, as that which is premeditated against this empire; which has no cause to fear enemies, as she has not hitherto, directly or indirectly, offended the dignity or interfered with the interests of the representatives of the different nations who come to trade, in an empire (because it is to their advantage, without being asked, without treaties or conventions; whose policy it is to maintain unaltered its laws and customs; by which it is supposed they have succeeded in preserving the people in concord and due subjection, and will still continue so to do for many thousand years, which is not at all like the maxims or plans of the cabinets of the rest of the world, of which the emperor of China has no knowledge, neither does he take measures to be made acquainted with them: thus showing that he entertains no thought of hostile interference with them; for this reason, the emperor of China is only prepared to enforce his own laws among his own people, and keep off bordering enemies by the management and tactics invented by the Chinese themselves:—any treacherous attack upon the coasts by any one, would, therefore, be attended with no difficulty, tho' possessed of very little knowledge of warfare; but it is on this account that the petitioners display so much anxiety with intention of making great plunder? not satisfied with what they have done for several years past on the emperor's revenues, at Lintin and Cappingmoon.

Let us proceed, Mr. Delta, to the argument of the petition by which the subscribers thereto are going to disturb and take up the precious time of his Britannic Majesty and his ministers for satisfaction against the government of China respecting the occurrences which took place with lord Napier. It is not our intention to enter, even by course of reasoning, on the cause why and how lord Napier came to China, they being points connected with the cabinet, and therefore not to be discussed by us; but we will only expose what occurred most remarkable in the conduct of lord Napier and of the government of China, on which occasion almost all the principles and rights of nations, so religiously observed in all Europe, were set aside. Lord Napier, having arrived at Macao, in a few days proceeded to Canton by the outside passage in a schooner, and it appears without giving previous notice to the viceroy of his arrival and the purposes for which he came; inasmuch, that a hong merchant coming to Macao to enquire the objects of his mission arrived too late, he having already embarked. It is the well known established regulation in all countries in the world, that the greater the personage the stricter the formality, and that without delay his arrival and office should be made known; consequently, the reception of the visit is always equal to the civility with which it is announced: and in China, more than any other part, these formalities are looked for. Lord Napier, not minding or regardless of the authorities of Canton, or from being extremely unceremonious, landed, at night, entered the factory, formerly occupied by the company, with his suite, and in the morning the Union Jack, which had not been hoisted since

the extinction of the company, appears at the masthead, by magical art. It is natural that the Chinese, seeing the flag hoisted, gentlemen in uniform, cock'd hats, pages &c. walking in the company's hall, should feel astonished, and uneasiness be created in the minds of every one of the populace assembled; the subaltern authorities inquire who the gentlemen are and what they want, and carry the information to their superiors. Lord Napier refuses to have any thing to do with hong merchants, saying it was derogatory to the representation he was to assume in Canton to treat with merchants, and sends his letter to the viceroy by his deputies, who were not received. The hong merchants, some bearing insignias of honors, being a distinct class from the other merchants, are, on account of their slight knowledge of the English language, required to be the first to go to any foreigner, tho' he may be of the highest nobility, to enquire the nature of his business, and report the same to the respective mandarins. Lord Napier's reason for not conforming himself to such old established regulations does not hold good; for, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who were attached to the service of the late company, still remaining here, he had no other to negotiate or associate with but English or Parsee merchants, and all these smugglers or promoters of the illicit trade of buccaniers carried on at Lintin and on the coast of China, who, in the opinion of the public, a better judge than we are, do not appear to be on a par with the hong merchants. In the meantime, the viceroy sends the Quang-chow-foo, and two other mandarins of some dignity, to call on lord Napier, who, according to report, presented themselves with due etiquette, to enquire personally of lord Napier the reason why he came and what he wanted; and afterwards, as lord Napier referred them to the letter he had addressed to the viceroy, and which was not received, the mandarins intimated to him the order of the viceroy, to proceed to Macao, and there await the pleasure of the emperor respecting his coming and intended residence.

Lord Napier, not only rejected their intimation but determined to adhere to his resolution; this measure irritated the Chinese authorities, and they then prohibited the supply of food to lord Napier and his suite until he should leave for Macao. The populace were frequently on the point of attacking the residence of lord Napier, but the viceroy prevented them by a strong body of Tartars, which was immediately placed to afford defence in case of need. The moment lord Napier became resigned, and wished to proceed to Macao, they immediately procured the necessary boats, in which the Europeans proceeded to and from Canton, possessing every accommodation. It pleased God to remove lord Napier to a better world, whilst stretched on a bed surrounded by his illustrious family, administering every possible comfort, and he was conveyed the grave with every mark of respect. Tell me now, readers, in what manner were the Chinese the cause of that illustrious nobleman's death, who seems to have been badly advised by those who surrounded him, and who were the planners for his coming, for which reason, he showed a little obstinacy in his resolutions, which probably did not emanate from his heart.

We cannot conclude this without alluding to the too great remark Mr. Delta has made respecting Mr. —. This gentleman might well have declined signing the petition in question, because it would have made no difference nor produce any effect, remembering that it is more than 40 years that he and his brother have trod the territory of this celestial empire. His brother in a few years made a large fortune and retired to Europe, leaving behind him several Chinese friends; and Mr. — was sufficiently possessed of means to make a greater fortune than his brother; he made two, and is abundantly provided to continue to live happy and independently, and leave plenty to his posterity. The Chinese alone contributed to the fortune of Mr. — and is there not a claim to an obligation, or, at least, to a regard for the empire where he resides, possessed of health and fortune, which we wish he may long enjoy.—Amen.—

Mr. Delta, we had just accomplished our task, when we received intelligence by the last arrival that the vessels which left this in April last for England, doubled the fortunes which they had acquired here by means of the illicit traffic at Lintin, and by acting in the capacity of buccaniers they will clear 80 a 120 per cent on the goods taken from the empire which they wish to overthrow. We will again repeat, what we have already expressed, what a want of calculation! What blindness! where, Mr. Delta, will the subscribers to the petition make 80 a 120 per cent if they dismantle this little church! Let the petitioners moderate or reform, then petition and appeal in a manner more suited to the times and with more discernment. The Chinese attend to reason, and are sufficiently lenient to the Europeans.

Macao, 14th February, 1835.

"The True HABAKKUK."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

So I see you was right, and Habakkuk is a "weak enemy," not an imprudent friend;—be it so, it is as old as Job, who said:—"Of that mine enemy had written a book." But though he is our enemy I am not his, and I will only hope that in his next book he will remember Habakkuk is one of the shortest in the Bible, and that he is in some manner bound to imitate the brevity of his great name-sake; for the rest, I mean to dissect Habakkuk as a friend, not as a foe, and, to begin with the beginning, his motto—if Habakkuk is irreligious enough to put the words of our Maker into the mouth of the celestial emperor; I neither envy his taste, nor adopt his plan.

Habakkuk assumes that neither the emperor nor his government have done us any wrong, but have merely ruled their own people. Is it very likely that ninety or one hundred traders should all at once call out, will it so be wrong?—The emperor himself says, on paper, we have, by law, an open market at Canton;—this his operatives, in practice deny: is this a wrong, or no?—A thousand other wrongs could be instanced, not one good; but I am truly tied down by that brevity which I advise.

Habakkuk, not contented with a tirade against the petition and Delta in this letter, vehemently attacks the late lord Napier's measures; happily for me, these measures have, in the main line of conduct, approvers and defenders more impartial and far more able than myself; namely, the Canton Repository and the India Press (in the acquisition of which latter ally, since I last addressed Habakkuk, we have a tower of strength), as the best test of what our British countrymen will say. Yet, statements so false and so boldly made must be said no to! or left to silent contempt.—So to Habakkuk's attack;

He finds fault with us petitioners taking up the precious time of H. B. M. in council with our complaints. Now, we, being free-men, assert that the very right to reign over us carries with it the necessity of his Majesty of England listening to and redressing our just complaints, as he does so reign by the power, treasure, and blood of our fellow-citizens.

Habakkuk objects to lord Napier not staying at Macao, but going to Canton. Was lord Napier's mission to the governor of Macao, a Portuguese settlement, or was it to China?—Answer this, and you finish the question.

I beg to differ with lord Palmerston as to the location of lord Napier's mission being confined to Canton; I consider Peking was the place; but surely not Macao, under any circumstances.

Pray, would Habakkuk, sending a political mission to Portugal, send it to Cadiz or to Oporto?—No—he would send it to Lisbon.

The awkward hour of the arrival of lord Napier at Canton, Habakkuk knows, arose from the elements; this the public have been informed of over and over again. Lord Napier's conduct when here was, on the whole, most conciliatory, candid and manly. Had he determined to receive communications from the hong merchants, he might as well have staid in his comfortable quarters in Windsor castle: as to break through that system of applying for redress to the party doing the wrong, was indeed, the sole sensible excuse for £30,000 per annum expended in his lordship approaching these shores; and, as I have said, it has, at least, had this good effect of showing that Peking is your place.

With respect to Habakkuk's romance of the populace being about to break into lord Napier's establishment, permit me, who on the spot was a keen observer, deeply interested, and, in part, an actor in the scene, to assure him that the populace (up to the shop-keepers even) were entirely with lord Napier and against their own government; and that the first gathering of people (which never was considerable) was caused by the coming down of about 300 ragamuffin tartar troops, who, whilst they remained, played at cards without ceasing, both night and day; they drew mats over our main entrances, and lighted strong lights at night, and all day and night did nothing but gamble, and stop supplies from reaching lord Napier.

Habakkuk says, lord Napier, not content with rejecting the hong merchants, refused to receive government officers.—Not so!—Lord Napier received one set of government officers, and explained what he had to say through Mr. Morrison. The next set demanded the exclusion of Mr. Morrison, and to be spoken to only by their own linguists. Lord Napier knew, as we all know, that not one linguist understands speaking three words of English; and as to writing beyond the letter S on a bale of Surat cotton, they cannot write, or read, one word; so he rightly declined their services "as his interpreters,"—though he assented to any number of them coming as Chinese clock on Mr. Morrison; but other little, stupid motives of pride, and chairs,—which seem hidden from Habakkuk—helped to break up this intended meeting.

As to the causes of lord Napier's death, I speak cautiously, and refer to the authentic reports of his surgeon; but what I saw myself I have no reserve upon.—The thermometer 97; imprisonment in an oven; deprivation of wholesome food; and an acknowledged fever at that time attending lord Napier! This well placed—and a relapse, caused by worse treatment at Heangshan—and I will ask, what Hippocrates?—Or even stronger—a dear and devoted family?—could do to cure the effects of such unnecessary cruelty!—It is a national claim for redress!—And, without any revengeful feelings, unwise will that nation be which submits, unrepented, to such a wrong!—Not for the past, but as safety for the future!—

The Chinese, Habakkuk says, are unprotected on their shores;—they should have well considered that before they deserved the resentment of England; for it is not the whim of Habakkuk, or their own false paper statements, that can longer screen them.

Their hour has come!

As to the discussion about an individual in Habakkuk's letter, I always thought it indelicate. But pray, if that judicious individual has made three or four fortunes, and lost two of them, what is it to the Chinese. We presume he gave value for the silks, nankens, tea &c. he sent home; and the Chinese, getting the value he asks, is the obliged, not the obliger!—As to Habakkuk's tirade about buccaniers, I suspect 'ho e of my country, so long as they break no law of England, and do not run counter to any moral principle, will not be deterred from eating their rotund r by such a dog in the manger as Habakkuk.

Your's

DELTA.

6 March, 1835, Canton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER,

Sir,—There is a point of some importance, in reference to our country and China, on which I should be most glad to take "counsel's opinion." It is as regards the nature and extent of the authority vested in any of his Britannic Majesty's subjects in this country. The Chinese, as all other nations, deny the power of any foreign potentate to establish laws (imperial in imperio) within their territories, excepting from this only the Portuguese, as far as concerns their own subjects in Macao. Now, in case, as is possible, of any disagreement of opinion or of interests between any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China and the superintendents for the time being, and the former refusing to conform to the advice or orders of the latter, whence would be derived their power to enforce submission to their enactments? or to what extent would their power go? We know that in the small settlement of Macao their orders would bear no weight, and it may reasonably be doubted whether the "great Chinese nation" would consider them deserving of more respect. In fact, is not the degree

tion of power in a foreign country to any subjects of the British nation an act of gross folly on the part of our government! For where, I would ask, is the power to come from? Can we or dare we land a part of ship's companies at Whampoa (that is supposing them willing to act as Bow street officers) to remove any obnoxious or refractory individual, whenever his Majesty's superintendents and interpreter cannot go to the city gate with a petition without getting mauled and pelted, for which attack they can get no redress?

I know that it is said that his Majesty can grant to others power, in any country, over his subjects. This is a fallacy, he can do no such thing. What would become of his claim to this power in the U. States of America, in France, in Spain, or in Russia? Would it be recognised? It would not. It would be laughed at. And how can a power that would not be acknowledged valid elsewhere, be deemed so here? By the 53rd George 3rd it is said that power of deportation from this country was granted to the representatives of the east India company.—So far as the right was in the houses of parliament they no doubt did so; but what was their power? Had THEY any? and if not (as was the case) how could they delegate to others what was not in them to exercise? Is it not plainly an absurdity growing out of the power of the east India company over the actions and persons of British subjects in their own territories in India, and which was thoughtlessly tacked on to it, though the circumstances of the east India company in the two countries were so widely different? In one country masters—in the other suppliants—yet arrogating the same juridical powers in China as in India. Is not such still the case? his Britannic Majesty's representatives are unrecognised, and yet have the power (nominal!) to act as Magistrates in this country! Would it not be as well to point this out among the many anomalies and blunders which have marked the change in the state of things between England and China? The only case, which I am aware of, in which such power was approved of and admitted, was in that of the old Levant company and Turkey; but this was by positive and express treaty, without which the person and property of a British subject were as safe from their power as that of a Turk.—Can you oblige me by any information on these points, which have excited attention from others, as well as,

Your humble servant,
VIATOR.

March 9th, 1835.

REMARKS ON THE TRADE OF CANTON.
(By Frederick Pigou, Esq. 1754.)

As the Commerce of Canton suffers from several impositions, or new duties, exacted since some years, such as the present of 1950 *tales* per ship, and duty of 6 per cent, and as many *bad customs* have been introduced to our prejudice, it would perhaps be proper to send an embassy to Peking. The ambassador must come in the king's name, but in a company's ship, he must never have been in China before; at least not in the company's service, or belonging to any ship, he must be a man of some rank, or figure, an officer in the army would do; he should be a man of understanding and probity, and not too haughty, he may be attended by Mr. Flint, in quality of one of his secretaries. It will be very easy to procure, from the court of Lisbon, an account of the necessary ceremonies, to be observed; and, if that be thought proper, leave for the ambassador to land at Macao, and wait there until he can proceed to Peking. But the embassy may be sent, either from Amoy or from Canton, for to whatever place a ship comes, carrying a proper flag, which denotes that an ambassador is on board, the mandarines are obliged to give notice of it at court, and to entertain the ambassador, until he is attended thither by the persons whom the emperor sends for that purpose.

The ambassador, or one of his secretaries, should understand the Latin tongue.

The ambassador must bring presents for the emperor, the most acceptable things would be, some pieces of our finest cloth, wrought-silks, wrought-plate, wrought-glasses, and finest looking-glasses, fine large undrilled and round pearls, sine landscapes, all of the same size, a fine tent of yellow cloth, secured from the rain on occasion, by some handsome yellow covering.

The ship that brings an ambassador, pays neither *measurage*, nor indeed any duties upon the goods she brings, or carries away, but they must be landed and shipped, in the ambassador's name and as that makes him a merchant, the ambassador from Lisbon, would not suffer it, because it would have lessened him in the sight of the Chinese, the *measurage* and present are however saved: presents to, and from, the emperor never pay duties, and the ship that carries an ambassador home, supposing it is not the same that brought him, is also free from the *measurage*, present, &c. upon declaring the purpose on which she is come.

If the ambassador comes by the way of Canton, he may stop without the Boca Tygris, and there hoist the flag before mentioned.

It would be honourable for the English nation, if she procured to other nations, the same privileges and favours she obtains for herself; the not being used to this way of thinking, has often lost us many advantages. In 1751, in the month of March, or April, the emperor's mother attained the age of 60 years, which is called, by the Chinese, her great birth day, it is an occasion of great rejoicing, and a proper one to solicit favours; the Canton merchants proposed to Mr. Misenor to send Mr. Flint to Nunkeem, to meet the emperor there; and to solicit the remittance of the present of 1950 *tales* per ship, and some other grievances; and offered to be at the charge of his journey, and the presents to be made the emperor: Mr. Misenor refused to make use of this opportunity, lest, he said, other nations should reap the benefit of it. Had Mr. De la Barre staid one year longer in China, all the merchants think, he would have gone himself, to petition the emperor, to remedy the evils that now obstruct our trade; and they think he would have succeeded.

If more than one port, was opened in China, for the trade of Europeans, the mandarines would be more obliging to them, than they are at Canton, for an emulation would arise among them, who should return to court the greatest sums of money for duties: and those who used Europeans best, would have the greatest number of ships come to them.

The ambassador may solicit leave, for a constant residence in China of the company's agents, and for building commodious houses and warehouses, wherever they chuse to trade.

It is written in the Chinese books, that Europeans are a warlike boisterous people, who always seek to invade the eastern countries, where they come to

trade; for which reason they are not allowed to stay in China, but by the connivance of the mandarins; and they are not allowed to purchase, or build houses, least under that pretence they in time build forts; this prejudice begins to wear off.

It has been thought that a constant resident at the court of Peking would be serviceable to the company's affairs; such a person, skilled in some science, either Physick, Surgery, Painting, Statuary, Music, &c. and not meddling in matters of religion, might, in time, be admitted to the emperor's favor, and if he was to marry there, and have children, he might enjoy more privileges than the missionaries do, who cannot live in their posterity, which indeed is one principal reason of their making hardly any progress in the cause they have undertaken, one person settling himself thus to advantage, would soon occasion the residence of many: and it is conjectured they had better enter the empire from the northward, than from the southward, however the first might accompany the ambassador.

The ambassador may solicit at court the following articles.

1. The continuance of our privileges.
2. A remission of the duty of 6 per cent, imposed since the settling the first tariff.
3. The remission of the present of 1950 *tales* per ship.
4. That we be allowed the same favours, and privileges in trade, which the emperor's subjects enjoy, and pay no more than the emperor's stated duties, on any goods imported, or exported.
5. That those who deal with us, or serve us, may enjoy as much liberty as the emperor's other subjects, at present they do not, for the mandarins force the merchants to make them presents; and the servants, that is the linguists and compradores, to pay them money.
6. That we may be protected by the mandarines, in all cases, and particularly from the insults of the lower people.
7. That we be not made to pay duties on the import or export of our provisions, liquors, and other necessities.
8. That effectual orders be given to prevent our goods being plundered on the river.
9. That the officers of the customs exact no presents from us.
10. That we may have leave to walk about the town, and to go from one place to another, particularly, to Macao, without being detained by the officers of the customs, or be made to pay for our chops.
11. That the access to the mandarins be made easy to us, and that the *hoppo*, or a mandarin for the purpose, be ordered to receive us at all times, and redress our grievances.
12. That we have leave reside at Canton, or elsewhere, for the better carrying on our trade.

On our part, we should promise to give the government no disturbance.

Notes concerning the trade to China (by A. Dalrymple)

About the same time, (1758) another alteration had taken place, in the mode of transacting the business at Canton, viz. by trading more directly with the country-merchant, who brought his goods to Canton; although from his ignorance in the English language, in a jargon of which the business of Canton is transacted, the agency of a hong-merchant was requisite, as well as for the security, to government, that the duties should be paid, and for shipping goods, which can only be done in the name of the hong-merchant who is security for the ship.

It may easily be perceived that by so much as this new mode was beneficial to the European, it must be hurtful to the Chinese hong-merchants, who were security to the government: for although, at the opening of the trade to China, it appears the Chinese government would have received the duties at Canton, immediately from the European; yet his ignorance of their modes of transacting business, had induced him rather to pay his duties through the agency of an hong-merchant, and long established custom had sanctioned the mode at Canton, though at Limpo the English paid their own duties.

The hong-merchants at Canton were the persons from whom the Mandarines exacted presents, so that their situations made them necessarily exposed to great expences, for which they were debarred from receiving any equivalent, by the immediate traffick with the country-merchant. As the agency with the country-merchant was confined to few individuals; and these individual hong-merchants became little more than brokers between the European and country-merchant.

At first the hong merchants traded jointly, for although, at the time, the Europeans declared, that they would transact no business with them conjointly, yet their separate transactions were communicated to each other, and concluded in the Cong-hong.

It is questioned, whether this Cong-hong was established by an edict of the emperor, or only by an order of the Canton government; because, in the year 1770, on application of the supracargoes, supported by a large sum of money, viz. 100,000 *tales*, or above £80,000, the Cong-hong was abolished; which, it is alleged, could not have been done had it been established by the emperor's edict: However since that time the hong-merchants, or members who constituted the Cong-hong, have continued to transact business on their separate individual account, though they still remain a body and assemble for purposes of a general concern, such as defraying the expence of presents, &c.

From what has been already said, it is obvious, that the Chinese trade must lie under great disadvantages, from the regulations under which it is necessarily carried on: and it is equally certain, that very great advantages would have attended a settlement of our own, in the vicinity of China, to which the Chinese junks from all the maritime parts of that empire could have freely come: The pamphlet, I formerly published on the proposed settlement at Balambangan, has discussed that matter at large.

† Some papers of the late M. Galbert say "the Con-hang was proposed by the Tsongtou in 1750, and representations made to the emperor on the subject; who after several objections, authorised it in 1762," whatever may have been the authority on which it was established, it certainly was established in 1759, at which time I was at Canton.

DIED.—At Manila, 20th February last, MR. NATHAN L. DURAND, of Milford, Conn. U. S. A. During a residence of a year at Manila, his amiable disposition and agreeable manners had won for him the esteem and affection of his associates, by whom his early decease is much lamented.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1835.

NO. 11. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE DAVID SCOTT, Captain Owen, Teak-built, 737 tons; to sail with all despatch. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

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THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, to sail about the 20th inst. will receive freight at Lintin. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

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THE brig NESTOR, Captain Thibaut. Apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.** Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.

THE French ship TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux, daily expected from Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to **B. GERNAERT.**

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NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WATSON will be admitted a Partner in the Firm of **JAMES GODDARD & Co.** on the 1st proximo. Canton, 17th March, 1835.

NOTICE.

J. GODDARD will hereafter conduct his business under the designation of **JAMES GODDARD & Co.** Canton, March 4th, 1835.

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FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

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AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de começarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents**

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New Quart wine bottles at \$5 per 100. Apply to **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

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NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 19th. January. 1835. **THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.**

A CARD.

MESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of **WILLIAM JARDINE** and **JAMES MATHESON**, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, if being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

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PALE ALE in butts from **HIBBERT**, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

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ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to **R. MARKWICK & Co.** No. 3. Imperial Hong.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to ½ Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to **CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES,"** or to Canton, 16th January, 1835. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

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BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed **Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE**, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same. **JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale at **R. MARKWICK & Co.** few cases **GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE**, from the celebrated House of **GRAHAM & CO.** Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

FOR SALE.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current. per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.

Do.	6 mo.	10 }	do. in advance.
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Vessels for freight &c.	\$5
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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessel, *TARTAR*, Sturgis, from Batavia the 23d of January, is the only arrival in the past week.

Adverting to the "*Jurisdiction of the Admiralty*" published in our ninth number, we now submit to our readers a further illustration of the powers of an Admiralty court. The opinions of the judges, lord Stowell and Sir Christopher Robinson, tend to prove that the powers of the high court of Admiralty in England extend only to engagements founded on sea risks. How far those powers can be legally extended in a foreign country—and particularly in China—is just now a very important question.

February 27th, 1827. The court of Admiralty has an undoubted jurisdiction over bottomry bonds, which are founded upon sea risks and defeasible by the destruction of the ship in the course of her voyage; but the court—inclining that a bond, absolute and without dependence on the accidents of the voyage, was not subject to its cognizance,—dismissed a suit on such bond; the more willingly as questions of mercantile practice were involved more fit to be decided by a reference to merchants.

PER CURIAM. If it be said that the ship is the first pledge in this bond, and, therefore, upon that principle, if it can be so called, the jurisdiction ought to act, I think that is not a principle which will support these bonds. This court, except upon the subject of prize, exercises an original jurisdiction upon the grounds of authorised usage and established authority. The history of the laws of this country shows full well that such authorised usage and established authority are the only supports to which this court can trust, except in respect to the subject to which I have alluded.

There seems to be extreme difficulty in establishing a resident British authority in China that can legally claim jurisdiction over British subjects. In Europe the powers of an ambassador and other public functionaries are based not only on the appointment of their own sovereign but also on the fact of having their credentials recognised by the country to which they are sent; and, we apprehend, their duties and powers do not commence until they are duly acknowledged. If this is the fact, it only serves to show how imperative it is on the British nation to establish forthwith an acknowledged and equal relation with China; for until that is done no process of British law can be pursued in this country. We see no difficulty in carrying this measure into effect, provided the British government sends a naval force powerful enough to impress the public officers with the utter hopelessness of the success of any resistance. It will be but mercy to the Chinese at once to demonstrate the most fixed determination supported by the most commanding force. For, we presume, that H. M. ministers will no longer neglect the national honor and interests in this empire; nor continue to leave the persons and property of British subjects liable to the caprice of a Chinese and a Manchoo tatar; the first, the governor of Canton, and the second—who is a domestic slave of the imperial family—the hoppo or chief commissioner of customs.

We had written these remarks when we received *Viator's* letter, which will be found in another column.

As *Viator* has not given us his name or address, we cannot communicate with him; and we have, therefore, taken the liberty to expunge from his letter some of the abusive epithets which he has heaped on the East India company.

We have heard that a hostile rencontre occurred a few days back between a boat on the strength of the *Nan-hae-keen's* establishment and one belonging to the *Heang-shan-heë*. The former officer had agreed to protect the smugglers for a fee of £6 per chest of opium; and had even let out his own boats—which he had built for the purpose—to them. The boats belonging to the *Nan-hae's* establishment are of a certain length, but the boats he had thus hired out were much larger. The question was asked of him by the *Heang-shan-heë*, whether he had any boats belonging to him larger than the established size, and answered in the

negative. The *Heang-shan-heë* forthwith seized two of the *Nan-hae-keen's* boats, and they are still in custody. This transaction is illustrative of the public virtue of the officers of the *Ta-tsing*, or the purest, dynasty.

Chinese Newspaper. There is only one gazette in all China; it is published at Peking, and called *King-paou* (the messenger of the capital;) but neither in its contents nor form does it resemble the political gazettes of Europe.

The supreme tribunal of the empire, in which the ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial palace at Peking. Early every day ample extracts of the affairs decided or examined by the emperor the day before are posted up on a board in a court-yard of the palace. Compilations from these extracts compose the annals of government; and it is there that one must search for materials for the history of the Chinese empire; which is the reason that all the public offices and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies daily of the extracts which have been considered, and to preserve them in the archives. The provincial officers receive these extracts through their post-messengers, who are stationed in the capital solely for the purpose of conveying them. But in order that the people may obtain some knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed, or a single subject omitted.

Such is the Chinese gazette; it contains all the ordinances that have been submitted to the approbation or presented for the examination of the emperor by the six ministers sitting at Peking, and by the several provincial authorities, as well as by the military commanders. Appointments to offices, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports of the different branches of the public administration, are, consequently, the principal matters contained in the gazette. The reports of the imperial officers on particular events are, by this paper, carried to the knowledge of the whole empire. Occasionally also one meets, in the reports of the provincial officers, with very interesting notices of natural phenomena.

This gazette may be subscribed to for a day, and for any longer time; and the delivery is stopped immediately when it is no longer required. The subscription is one tael and an ounce of silver, about ten shillings a year. The inhabitants of the metropolis alone enjoy the advantage of receiving the gazette every day at a certain hour; but as posts are not established in China, this paper is only forwarded to other cities as opportunities occur; which is the cause of its very late delivery in distant places.

Japan. The present *dairi* (emperor) is the 121st successor of *Zin mou*; he has reigned since 1817; whilst he is living his name is not known to his subjects. The honorary title of his reign is *Boon-zeo* (in Chinese *Wen-ching*). He resides at *Meako*.—The *Koo-bo*, or *Seogoun* is the generalissimo of the empire; he resides at *Yedo*; in fact it is he who reigns; nevertheless, he affects a kind of dependence on the *dairi*, who is descended from the ancient Japanese dynasty which commenced with *Zin-mou*, 660 years before our era. The word *dairi* (in Chinese *nae-le*) strictly means the interior (of the imperial palace)—*penetralia*. They use it to designate the emperor, since it is not permitted to utter his name during his lifetime. The same observance holds good with respect to the *Seogoun* and the heir-apparent, the first is called *Gon-fon marou*, and the other *Ne-soo marou*, after the palaces in which they live.

Arrival of the Russian mission at Peking.

The Petersburg journal of the 24th March (1831) contains the following article.

They communicate to us, it is there said, the following extract from a letter by one of the members of our ecclesiastical mission in China, dated at Peking, the 14th of December, 1830.

"An agreeable meeting was prepared for us at *Tsin-ke*, a suburb of the capital of China, where we arrived on the 30th of november; it was there all our kind fellow-country men met us: the physician, assessor of the college, *Voitsekhovsky*, who has conciliated a general confidence in Peking, and has even deserved a monument in the court-yard of the hotel of the mission as a grateful remembrance for the cure of an important personage, as well as the students, *Leonteusky* and *Voznessensky*, with the members of the ecclesiastical mission. They accompanied us as far as the russian cemetery, situated at the very gates of Peking, and where the reverend *P. Benjamin* received his new flock; the mission moved along in procession, the ecclesiastics in carriages, and the laity on horseback, preceded by an officer and ten cossacks, all well mounted.

"A crowd of inquisitive persons accompanied us as far as the russian hotel, which is remarkable for being extremely well built and for the beautiful simplicity of the architecture. *Peter*, the venerable archimandrite, with all the members of the old mission, came to receive us at the gates of the hotel. We hurried to the church to return thanks to the Almighty for our prosperous voyage, and to call down fervently his blessings on our august monarch, and to invoke heaven for the glory and happiness of our country.

We cannot sufficiently praise the peculiar goodwill of the chinese commissioners, during the continuance of our journey, as well as the distinguished reception accorded to us at *Kalgan*† by the manchoo tatar commandant of the troops. We are glad to inform our countrymen of the high consideration in which the russian name is held in the countries distant from China.

Macao. The new municipal chamber was installed on the 24th ultimo. In accordance with the decree of the 9th of January 1834, it consists of five members. The feelings of the citizens are said to have been manifested with great energy; and the editor of the *Chronica de Macao* argues, from the exhibition of the popular enthusiasm at the election of the members—and the *vivas* for the constitutional charter, the lady D. Maria the second, Don Pedro, duke of Bragança, the deliverer of the monarchy, for the Portuguese nation, and for the governor of Macao,—that the city is deserving of, and fully prepared for, a free constitution.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the new chamber. *Joze Baptista de Miranda e Lima*, president, *Antonio Vicente Cortella*, procurador fiscal, *Joao Damascenas Coelho dos Santos*, *Joze Vicente Jorge*, and *Florianio Antonio Rangel*.

On the use of Tea in China, and the laws respecting this article of Commerce. (By M. Kiaproph.)

The missionaries have furnished us with some detailed information on the culture and use of tea, but one is astonished to find nothing in their writings that can fix the era when the habit of using this beverage spread itself in China. Indeed, even the chinese books contain but very little information on this subject. Yet, from many passages of ancient authors, we learn that the use of tea dates from the time of the *Tsin* dynasty, which reigned 265 to 419 of the christian era. In a book called *Che shoo*, one reads that *Wang-mung*, minister of the public works under the *Tsin*, was very fond of tea; he gave it those who visited him; and, from this habit, the custom became general.

History relates that the emperor *Wan-te*, in the last part of his reign, towards the year 600, dreamed that a fairy changed his skull. From that time he was continually tormented by head-aches. A budhist priest advised him to search among the mountains for the leaves of the plant *ming*, and to drink its infusion. This remedy cured him, and since then tea has been in common use. It should be here remarked that *ming* is synonymous with *cha*, or tea. *Cha* was formerly called *too*. The word *tea*, which is used in Europe, is, doubtless, the malay *Teh*, which seems to be derived from the *too* of the ancient chinese.

† The pass through the great wall, called by the chinese *Chang-ke-kow*.

As early as 780, a financial minister proposed to the emperor *Te-tung*, of the *Tang* dynasty, to impose a tax of ten per cent upon tea, varnish, and wood. This measure, as it regarded tea, was not adopted until 793, and then only on that which was sold out of the mountains where it grew. Under the reign of *Moo-tsung* (from 821 to 824) the imperial treasury was almost empty. *Wang-po*, inspector-general of the salt-pits and mines, encreased the tax upon tea to fifty per cent.

Under the *Sung* dynasty, the government of *Hoo-nan*, charged with the harvest of new tea, proposed to the founder of this dynasty to encrease the price of this article; but *Tai-tsoo* replied:—"Tea is an excellent thing, which must not be made too dear, in order that the poor may not be oppressed."

Under the reign of *Jin-tsung*, of the same dynasty (from 1023 to 1063), great manufactories of tea were established. This commodity was then of two kinds: the first was called *Peen-cha*; it was the leaves dried by fire and then made into a mass like a piece of board; the second kind, called *San-cha*, was made with leaves dried equally by fire and reduced into a powder. They preserved it in porcelain vessels, like other perfumes.

Under the *Sung* dynasty a person named *Lake* exported tea from the modern *Sze-chuen* province into *Shen-se*, and exchanged it for horses. It was under the *Sung* that they began to establish, on the bordering provinces of the empire, markets where they offered to the Tibetan colonies tea in exchange for the horses which they brought thither.

Under the *Yuen*, or Mongol tatar dynasty, they had *Mo-cha*, or powdered tea, and *Ye-cha*, or leaf-tea. This dynasty also established markets, where they exchanged tea for horses with the wandering people of the N. E. who, as the history adds, have been always very fond of it.

Under the *Ming* dynasty, a similar market was established in *Sze-chuen* for the Tibetians, and four others in *Shen-se* for the Mongols.

The way which the reigning *Man-tchoo* dynasty uses to perfectly understand their duties on the teas is very simple. No body can either sell or buy tea without a government license. This license consists of two permits which the treasury issue to dealers who wish to sell tea, and who have paid the duties. Here follow the contents of these permits.

Tea permit, issued by the minister of finance.

The minister of finance having received a report from the administration of teas in the district of..... I have carefully examined it, and find that it is in perfect conformity to the imperial decree concerning the teas, and with all local regulations &c. The minister, therefore, has caused this tea-permit to be made, containing the following heads, and which is given to merchants to prove that they are authorised to sell tea.

1. The merchant receives one of these permits for each box or basket of tea, of whatever quality, weighing one peck. Upon one of these permits is marked the weight; the other, carrying half of the impression of the seal, authorises the sale of the tea. These tickets are a sufficient guarantee for the merchants, if they have paid the price into the treasury.

2. The merchant who sells tea should possess the necessary tickets (for the purposes of trade). If he omits taking this precaution, his tea will come under the class of prohibited goods, and the proprietor incur the same punishment as those who sell contraband salt. (The goods are confiscated, and the offenders *banished*.)

3. When a parcel of tea arrives at a custom-house, the officer should carefully examine the tickets which accompany it. If he finds them according to rule, he will cut one corner; the tea can then pass, if there are not other un-declared goods packed with it.

If any one secretes tea in a house, and conceals it with an old permit, the master of the house is, as a receiver of stolen goods, liable to the same punishment as the defrauder.

4. If tea is carried into a city, the mayor should examine the billets; if he finds them good, he will cut one corner, and permit the sale of the merchandise.

5. He who forges false tea-permits, shall lose his head, and all his property be forfeited to the state. The informer shall be rewarded with twenty ounces of silver.

6. If the proprietor of a tea plantation sells to a merchant unprovided with the necessary permits, he shall receive sixty blows with the great bamboo, and the money which he received for the tea shall be forfeited.

Regulations concerning the exchange of tea for horses.

Each box or basket of tea should weigh ten catties. For a first rate horse twelve boxes shall be given; for a second rate, nine boxes, and seven for the worst.

This barter-trade with foreign nations cannot be carried on except at the prescribed places without the frontier.

It is permitted to receive, in exchange from foreigners, the horses which have been presented to them by the Chinese government.

The tea coming from the plantations placed under the administration of the treasury, should be put into boxes, and equally divided, in the following manner, between the treasury and the merchants. The merchant who buys the tea, carries it to the board of management, which takes half in kind instead of duty, to exchange for horses; the other is the merchant's, to sell.

The military are forbidden to exchange tea for horses.

When foreigners arrive at the frontier with horses to exchange for tea, they must be received with kindness and good will. They are to be furnished with a sufficient quantity of fermented liquors and tobacco, at the expense of government.

In the places of the province of Yun-nan appointed for the exchange of tea and horses, three per cent only is to be levied on this trade.

The Foo-yuen is expected to make every year a detailed report on the progress of this commerce, and to send a list of merchants engaged therein.

The use of tea was introduced into Thibet since the beginning of the 9th century. At that time, Chang went as ambassador to the country. The Tibetians, seeing tea prepared in his tent, asked him what it was. He replied:—"It is a drink which dissipates sorrow and quenches thirst."—The Tibetians desired to have some; he ordered tea to be served to them, informing them of the difference between that of Choo-tseou and that of King-min.

According to the annals of Corea, the introduction of tea into that country dates from the year 828. At that period an ambassador of the king Sin-lo brought some small shoots of the shrub from China, which the king ordered to be planted on the mountain Che-s-shan.

Tea was known in Japan in 810, under the reign of the daïri Sage-en-o, but the introduction of the shrub which produces it did not take place until 815. Two budhist religionists, Mio-sio-nin and Ye-sio-nin, from the Togano-o monastery, repaired to China, and from thence took some suckers, which they planted on that mountain. Since then the use of tea has been general in Japan.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—I have read your remarks on my letter of the 9th, inserted in your last, which to me appear to accord with my own view as to the judicial power of one nation within the territories of another. There is no doubt but that a formal renunciation by the one power in favor of the other, in reference to the subjects of the latter, will give the requisite right; but it must be borne in mind that the power is, in this case, derived from the nation in which the offender may have sought that refuge which is denied him here, and that he is, in fact, "given up" by it to his own. We know that this, in criminal cases, is reciprocated by many of the civilized nations of the world; but how can we look for the same in this?—In China no such feeling exists. If it's subjects choose to go to other countries they may be dealt with in any way that it may please the government under which they place themselves. Are they plundered?—China does not complain. Are they sacrificed?—The celestial empire makes no reprisals; sends no ambassador; claims no satisfaction. In like manner does China expect that those who voluntarily resort to this country, should conform to it's customs, and be obedient to it's laws. If villainy should be detected, or gross injustice call forth complaint, we are told that the great emperor cherishes compassion and benevolence towards distant foreigners, whom he, doubtless, considers as much cast off by their own sovereign as are his subjects in a foreign land. Is the foreigner not satisfied?—Does the barbarian iterate his complaint?—Then he is a darning, whining miscreant, and the hong merchants, linguists, compradores, his hong-coolies, gate-keepers, &c. receive orders to instruct him. Let us suppose that the foreigner (an Englishman) betakes himself in his sorrow to the representatives of his country; that country whose boast it has been that it's subjects should be protected in every part of the world. In answer to his application he would, in all probability, receive a few civil words of condolence, expressive of the regret of the representatives of Great Britain that it was, for the time, out of their power to interfere. And this would be all.—For the time!—Aye "for the time!"—But, as Talleyrand said,—"When will this long act have an end?"—Will the Chinese ever grant to barbarians the right to legislate according to barbarian customs in this central, flowery land?—Or will Great Britain ever so far emerge from the darkness that enshrouds this question as to insist on some understood and just system, replacing the present uncertain and humiliating one?—How soon may not the tragedy of Terranova, or the gunner of the "Lady Hughes", be again called on?—And if the call were made, in consequence of some accidental or justifiable homicide, who should gainsay it?—"Who has the power?"—Think of this all ye who are so loud in your cries for submission to the fiat of the emperor of China, or, in his stead, the governor of Canton, the hoppo, or the hong-merchants; for not even the last, little as they are considered by their own people, but are powerful enough to injure, to oppress, or to slaughter the haughtiest foreigner within their reach. I hear some say that they would not dare to do it. Not dare! Have they not done it? And done it unchallenged and unpunished?—Did Great Britain step forward to revenge the foul deliberate murder of the gunner of the "Lady Hughes"; or did the United States, in more recent times, deem the slaughter of one of her seamen deserving of any notice?—Not in the least; the supply of tea was at stake, and in the balance with this, justice, national honor, pity, and that protection which every subject justly claims as his right at the hands of his country, were as naught. It is true that, in our case at least, the insuperable bar of "the honorable E. I. company" stood in the way of all manly and dignified interference; but what defence has America?—Young, vigorous, and untrammelled, she might and ought to have set an example to the world which her elder but fettered sister had shrunk from, that tea, however great the luxury, may be purchased at too high a rate, the blood of her subjects, and, as a consequence, her own honor. Has this supineness no effect on the

Chinese?—Is it unnoted or forgotten by them?—Can any one imagine that their conduct towards Lord Napier was not the more readily adopted and resolutely acted upon that they felt confident that no vengeance would overtake them?—Had the previously experienced faint-heartedness of foreigners no influence in their treatment of his lordship?—And is it not yet with them a doubt whether it will be avenged?—With them?—Is it not a doubt with ourselves?—And what more forcible argument can we seek for them than this very doubt?

Hence, then, it appears that on neither side can we look for protection. In matters of arbitration, perhaps, the services of H. M. superintendents may be available; but these are not services for which the British nation will be willing to pay £35,000 per annum. For this no secretaries, or chaplains, or assistants, of all descriptions out of number, can be required; nor would many commercial men be anxious to submit their cases for decision to people whose previous habits, did not fit them to grapple with the subjects on which differences of opinion might arise.

I now come to the point at which I wish to arrive. Of what use then is the establishment, expensive as it is, now kept up at Macao?—I will answer—of none!—Nay more—worse than this, it is a positive injury to our cause. A shade, the shadow of a shade—the remnant of the E. I. company, a name which no Englishman should hear repeated in China without disgust; for to this company it is that we are indebted for our late humiliation, and the death of the first representative of England to China. The Chinese saw him mixed up with the servants of a tea company—they now see him succeeded by the junior servants of that company in rotation—what can they think?—They see some other servants of that company still wielding the great power of the means of India, which pass through their hands; monopolize the tea trade, or, at least, control it in a great degree, and at a future time may monopolize it, if yet allowed to go on. What, I repeat can the Chinese think? They do think that the company is still paramount though in abeyance, and that the whole of the late proceedings here were a trick to terrify them into better terms. In what I say, Mr. Editor, I mean no disrespect towards any individual; but you must know that what I now say is the truth, and as such it is your duty to make it known; for whence can the people of England be made acquainted with the actual state of things in this country but through the press? Let the company, as they should do, pension off every member of their establishment here, as I am glad to see they have been compelled to do those of the maritime service; and this being achieved, let us begin *de novo*; for, depend on it, so long as any of the old leaven remains so long should we be thwarted and foiled. Let us have new men and new measures, independence, vigor, and regard to national interests alone;—back these with a respectable force—demand but what is just between nation and nation; be reasonable but be determined and firm; and depend on it, that the subjects of Great Britain would not long remain as now, in this country, despised and unprotected; nor would one of the most powerful nations of the world have to bend the knee to the most arrogant as the most powerless.

VIATOR.

Canton, March 14th 1835.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

Therm. Bar.

	night.	noon.	WINDS.
○ 1	51 65	30:25	N a SE. fine weather, light breeze.
● 2	53 65	30:20	SE. —do. —do. —do.
♂ 3	54 65	30:20	SE. —do. —do. —do.
♀ 4	56 66	30:20	SE. —do. —do. —do.
♂ 5	55 68	30:25	E. —do. mod. breeze.
♀ 6	55 69	30:25	S a SE. —do. light breeze.
♂ 7	55 69	30:25	S a SE. —do. —do. —do.
○ 8	57 69	30:25	S a SE. —do. —do. —do.
● 9	57 69	30:25	S a SE. —do. at times a mod. breeze.
♂ 10	56 69	30:20	S a SE. —do. —do. light breeze.
♀ 11	60 70	30:10	S a SE. —do. —do. —do.
♂ 12	60 70	30:00	E a SE. —do. —do. —do.
♀ 13	60 70	30:00	SE. —do. —do. —do.
♂ 14	61 72	30:10	SE a NE. first part lt. br. mid. & latter fresh br.
○ 15	54 60	30:20	N a NE. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
● 16	59 63	30:10	E a SE. —do. —do. light breeze.
♂ 17	62 74	30:10	SE. —do. most part, light breeze.
♀ 18	62 75	30:05	SE a NW. fine weather, light variable breeze.
♂ 19	60 70	30:10	SE. most part cloudy, mod breeze.
♀ 20	59 70	30:10	N. a NE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
♂ 21	61 66	30:10	E. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
○ 22	64 70	30:10	E a SE. —do. —do. light breeze.
● 23	64 74	30:10	SE. cloudy with light rain at times, lat. fr. br.
♂ 24	65 75	30:10	SE. fine weather, mod breeze.
♀ 25	64 74	30:10	SE. cloudy throughout —do.
♂ 26	68 74	29:30	SE. —do. —do. with light rain —do.
♀ 27	63 75	29:30	SE a N. cldy. lt. rn. 1st & mid. fr. br. lat. light g&rn.
♂ 28	52 55	30:15	NE. most part rain, fresh breeze.

MARRIED, at the British chapel in Macao, on the 6th instant, by the reverend George H. Vachell, Henry P. Sturgis, of Manila, to Miss Mary Georgiana Howard, of Calcutta.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1835.

NO. 12 } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be *two dollars*, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the *Chronica de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The BOMBAY CASTLE, (Brit.) Wemyss, from Calcutta, and the (Am.) vessels HORATIO, Howland, from Batavia, and LONDON, Brace, from New York and Sourabaya, are the arrivals of the week.

We happy to inform our readers that four chinese, who have been confined inside the city for the last four or five months, were released on saturday last. Two of these men are very respectable shop-keepers, and two are, we believe, clerks to hong-merchants.

We have been informed that money has been extorted from them under the pretext of their *un-licensed* dealings with foreigners, but to what amount we know not.

The local government will soon find it impossible to conduct the foreign trade through *official merchants* only. And the amount of duties will decrease so rapidly that new and liberal regulations must soon be enacted in order to protect the revenue and to preserve the *whole* of the chinese trading community of Canton from *entangling themselves in the net of the law*: so certain is it that, eventually, unjust and impolitic laws frustrate their own ends, and become a mere dead letter, a satire on government, and the disgrace of rulers.

We request attention to the proposition of *Utilitas*—which will be found in another column; and we beg to inform him that we would not only vote for it, but double the sum that we subscribed for the erection of a monument to the lamented lord Napier, as our mite towards a mode of commemoration that will retain his memory in the mind of every succeeding generation by conferring a tangible and instant benefit; whilst, at the same time, the recollection of his devoted life will be combined with one of the best feelings of the human heart—gratitude.

We publish a translation of a wordy edict issued from the hoppo's office.

All foreign ships, including the country ships of India, are to be now *secured* with the same *securities* as were formerly those belonging to the E. I. company.

The fetters and manacles for the *barbarians* are to be forged stronger and heavier, and the restrictions on their commerce are to be drawn closer and multiplied.

Such absurd decrees and ridiculous restraints are satisfactory proofs that the officers of government are utterly and disgracefully ignorant of the foreigners who live under their protection, and of the foreign trade—by extortions from which they live themselves. It is quite impossible to conceive that such folly can really have a place in the minds of men who must have given proofs of ability

before they attained their present high offices; such as the governor, the foo-yuen, the judge, treasurer, &c. They hold it to be beneath their official dignity to have any communication with the foreign merchants, and they will receive information concerning them and their affairs only through one channel, namely; the hong-merchants. It is these men, then, who have defamed the characters of foreigners to the local officers, vilified their motives of action, scandalized their morals, and, at the same time, have concealed the power of their different nations to avenge the contumely and wrongs they have so long suffered. Truly, when, by *some means or other*, the chinese government becomes better informed on all these points it will not be slow to punish the slanderers of foreigners and the deceivers of their own emperor and his officers: one of the greatest of chinese social and political crimes.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 9, Page 35.]

The Tatar chief, *Teën-tsung*, who afterwards changed the name of his reign into *Tsung-tih*, had been educated in chinese learning, and endeavoured to gain the hearts of his new subjects by accomodating himself to their customs. In this the Mantchoos were considerably the gainers, for they possessed neither arts nor sciences; nor any fixed rules of government.

The slumbering spirit of the chinese troops had, finally, been roused. The panic, at first infused by the rapid victories of the mantchoos, was followed by a dreadful carnage of the *goltroons* who had fled in consternation, and were pursued by the tatar swift horse. A noble lady, from Sze-chuen, headed a brave band of native soldiers, to inspire the cowardly chinese generals with courage. Such an example was not entirely lost upon *Maou-wan-lung*, a chinese general, stationed at the Ya-luh-keang, in the rear of the tatars. He had, however, nearly fallen a victim to some traitorous Coreans, who induced the mantchoos to imitate their dress, and thus to surprise the chinese troops: a stratagem that almost hurled the chinese army into ruin. The field of battle was now suddenly transferred to Corea; the mantchoos, having approached the capital, were sure of victory, when general *Maou* approached their rear with a numerous army. Such a sudden diversion brought on a bloody battle, in which, we are gravely told, the chinese, corean and mantchoo armies nearly annihilated each other. After all these disasters, the king of Corea succeeded in driving the mantchoos out of his dominions into Leaon-tung; and *Tsung-ching*, the reigning chinese emperor, offered, in the most humble terms, a treaty of peace to the undaunted mantchoos.

E-wan, one of the commissioners chosen for this purpose, is said to have sold his imperial master by subscribing the most ignominious conditions. When the treaty of peace was to be ratified at Peking, the whole imperial cabinet flew into a rage, and determined to humble the overbearing conquerors. *E-wan*, however, being exasperated at the breach of trust, insisted that the mantchoos should dictate the peace at the gates of Peking. Daring as the proposal was the tatars gladly accepted it, and penetrated, in 1630, to the residence of heaven's son. *Tsung-ching*, though impotent, for the country was desolated by robbers and rebels, was a man, and determined to resist to the last. The traitor, *E-wan*, met his doom, and the tatars, instead of trying the emperor's constancy, betook themselves to

plunder, and advanced to the frontiers of Shantung. Loaded with the spoils of the industrious peasant, they returned to *Leaoutung*. Here they might have lived and died in oblivion, if the chinese army stationed on the frontiers had not neglected its duty. The state of the finances threatened the dissolution of the empire. The unpaid soldiers began to mutiny, and to plunder the peaceful inhabitants.

Several meritorious officers who had been unsuccessful in their campaign against the tatars, were summoned to court to be executed for their ill-success. Reduced to despair, they willingly listened to the proposals of the *Mahtchoo* prince, to taken refuge in his dominions. He kept his word, and remunerated the deserters so as to dazzle the eyes of the loyal soldiers. Yet the entire conquest of China would still have been impracticable, if other events had not co-operated in hastening the downfall of the *Ming* dynasty.

(To be continued.)

Summary of the 9th section of the *Wan-heen tung-kaou*, 文獻通考 of *Ma-twan-lin*, on the examina-

tion and employment of government officers.—In the choice which the ancients made of men for different employments they had most regard for virtue; dexterity and talents held but the second place. *Yaou* and *Shun* desired that the candidates should be examined on the nine cardinal virtues. The *Chow* dynasty enquired as to the virtues of those it employed; as for talents—they were then held in little esteem. The right of choosing and of presenting proper persons for public employments was reserved to the governors of towns and provinces; it was afterwards, under the *Wei* and *Tsin* dynasties, confided to the directing tribunal of the nine classes of officers. But both one and the other began by enquiring as to the esteem which the proposed candidate enjoyed in his birth-place: after having obtained favorable reports, they examined him on his qualification for the post he was ambitious of; this examination being finished, he was presented at court, and it was thus that he was enabled to rise to the first offices in the state.

Although this method was inferior to that of the ancients, who examined the virtue of the candidate, it at least served to find out meritorious people. Under the *Suy* dynasty it was no longer the same thing: all the prefectures of the cities and provinces were given by the tribunal called *Tseuen* (or the measure), and dignities were not bestowed except by the *Ko-moo* (or the model inspection). Now, since one tribunal was charged with filling the prefectures, and the examination was confined to a fixed model, two things have happened: the one is, that the lowest clerks, overseers of the verification of the *tsih* (or attestations of those sent up), possess the power of exalting or debasing the deserts of the candidates; the other disadvantage is that the choice of the learned is subject to a certain form, and this form having only for its objects exercises in verse and prose, the way to dignities is opened to the slender talent of composition. Induction into public offices being then no longer accorded but by an examination of weak capacities, occupied in pursuits the utility of which is very doubtful, such as eloquence and versification, mere clerks, whose duties should be confined to the examination of a register or such-like business, find themselves, by this arrangement, supreme judges of the candidates who wish to enter the public service. Consequently, the principal end of the examinations, to discover real talent and ability, is lost. Nevertheless, the two disadvantages which I have just noticed have been the established regulations for many centuries, and it is no longer possible to change them; for if they were changed there would be no longer any fixed method in the examinations, and it would become still more difficult to impede ambitious men.

It must also be considered that the ancients chose civil officers only for immediate employ. Under the three first dynasties the laws were but few in number, but they sufficed to give a certain knowledge of the worth of the objects. Praise and blame were founded upon justice, the sage and the unwise were easily distinguished; for these reasons all those who were then introduced were generally admitted to dig-

nities: that was not done by two methods. But in the latter ages falsehood has increased from day to day; laws are multiplied, and the examinations are become a trade to get forward. The tribunal of appointments has become that of employments, and both roads are equally embarrassed. Under the *Tang* dynasty the examination of the learned was committed to the board of rites and ceremonies, and the admission to the board of appointments. It was then seen that these two boards, without concerning themselves about each other, changed the regulations every month and even every day; so that people presented by the board of rites were not admitted to employments and those who had not passed were employed. It is seen, then, that the road to learning and office is no longer straight and clear; and it is this circumstance that has caused me to divide this section into two parts, when it ought to have been in one only: in the first I shall treat of what belongs to the examination of the learned; in the second I shall speak of the charges: the whole will be in twelve books.

The Fair of Nijni-Novgorod, from a russian paper.

It is known that the fair of *Nijni-Novgorod*, a city situated at the confluence of the *Oka* and the *Volga*, is the great mart for the merchandise of northern Asia, and for those goods which the russians buy from the chinese at *Kiakhta*.

The fair only really commenced in the first half of august. (1832) In spite of the slackness that was apparent in many pursuits, in consequence of the tardy arrival of the tea-caravans &c. from the mountains of *Caucasus*, yet a great many goods were successfully sold, and in general with some comparative advantage over the prices of last year.

The caravans of tea had been stopped, they say, on the *Volga*, by contrary winds. The arrival at the fair of the teas, of the goods of *Georgia*, *Armenia*, and of the caravan from *Buckaria* gave *un grand mouvement* to trade; but it is to be remarked that, for some years past, the opening of the fair has become later and later; for before it was removed to *Nijni-Novgorod*, it was always over by the 6th of august, the festival of *St. Macarius*; this year the fair had not even began at that date.

The sale of metals commenced immediately, and was very soon over. The following quantities had been brought: about 2 millions of russian pounds of iron, 13,000 of copper and more than 90,000 of cast metal. The iron was sold from 30 to 60 kopecks dearer than in the former year, and they have managed to sell not only all the iron brought this year, but all that provided last year, which was warehoused. The demand for iron was so great that it is probable double the quantity brought might have been sold. Metals were sold to the amount of from 9 a 10 millions of roubles, and with such rapidity that all the transactions were concluded in two or three days. A single caravan, belonging to the countess *Polier*, arrived a little too late, because it had not been despatched in time from *Perm*.

The teas, which were unloaded the 14th of august, were, for the most part, sold the next day. The prices with twelve-month's credit being, for those of the best quality, 525 roubles paper; the others from 450 to 300 roubles, and the brick-tea 140 to 150 roubles. It is said that these are advantageous prices for the *Kiakhta* merchants, because they have latterly had a very good barter for teas, and also that the water-carriage is 15 roubles per chest cheaper this year than the last. The whole quantity of tea brought to the fair may be estimated at 28,000 chests of *Peko* (*Baikovoi*), and 3,000 chests of brick-tea.

The goods brought from *Teflis* and *Astrakhan* were sold as follows: red cotton yarn 130 to 140 silver roubles per pound, and there were more than 6000 pounds;—fox-skins 6 silver roubles a pair; marten-skins 6 roubles 60 kopecks each. About 55,000 fox, 12,000 marten, and 10,000 hare-skins were in the market; 80 bales of silk from *Chamakh*; 25 bales from *Kauba*; the quantities of other goods were inconsiderable.

The quantity of cotton-cloths brought to the fair appear

to have exceeded the demand; nevertheless, they brought fair prices. About 40,000 pieces of *Nankin* were sold, but little demand existed for other chinese cotton goods.

The winter caravan from *Petropavlovsk* and a part of that from *Troitsk* appear to be of still less importance. Until now only two parcels of shawls have been brought.

Undressed leather sold successfully and at high prices.

The prices of siberian furs were favorable.

About 3,500 barrels of sugar were in the fair, but it was sold at moderate prices: the best refined sugar from 40 to 50 silver roubles.

The quantity of potash was about 300,000 *pounds*.

The russian silk-stuffs and gingham sold extremely well; the cossacks bought great quantities.

The goldsmith's trade was but dull, and fashionable articles in little demand.

There were about 15 000 pieces of russian manufactured woollen cloth, 10,000 pieces of *Maslovo* and *Meseritz*, and 1,500 pieces of polish cloth, of all qualities; sales were 15 per cent in advance of those of last year, and the cloths selling from 4 to 6 roubles were most in demand. The fine cloths were sold at the same prices. Until the 20th of august, 2031 shops and 1516 stalls were occupied, for the sum of 400,058 roubles; compared with the passed year there was an increase of 33 shops and 77 stalls, the rent of which was 4761 roubles.

In general, it was a larger fair than last year's. The most perfect order and the utmost tranquillity constantly reigned.

The sale of wines, brandy, and strong liquors brought to the fair approximated to 2,810,000 roubles, namely wines and foreign spirits 260,000 roubles, the same from *Taganrog*, 350,000, the same from the cossacks of little Russia, 300,000 roubles, the same from *Kizliar*, *Mozdok*, *Astrakhan*, and corn-brandy, 1,900,000 roubles. The prices of these liquors have in general experienced an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on the sales of the preceding year. The government of *Nijni-Novgorod* sent to the fair 25,000 *pounds* weight of cables, at a valuation of 150,000 roubles. The price of this article has fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. In the demands for iron that for bars was the most active, which have advanced 15 per cent on the prices of the last year, whilst plate and other iron have fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. It is thought that the advance on bar-iron arises from half the quantity having been brought than in 1831, whilst there is a superabundance of the latter articles in the market. Hats and felt shoes and boots were brought to the amount of 520,000 roubles, and their prices were from 5 to 10 per cent higher than in the last year.

There were purchased for the consumption of St. Petersburg 171,300 *pounds* of potash, and 57,000 *pounds* for different manufacturers. The price of this article varied from 4 roubles 60 kopecks to 5 roubles 50 kopecks, according to the quality. English cotton yarn was sold from 77 to 100 roubles per *pound* of the numbers 20 to 46, of which 25,000 *pounds* were bought; of the same red, 3000 *pounds* sold from 177 to 235 roubles per *pound*. The merchants of *Kiakhta* have this year given the preference to english cotton-velvets dyed at St. Petersburg, over those from Riga. The narrow russian cotton velvets (*velveteens*) were all bought up for *Kiakhta* and for the consumption of the interior, at prices from 20 per cent higher than those of last year. The dealers in furs were very well satisfied with their sales.

The fair was closed on the 6th of september with the usual religious ceremony, on which occasion the principal russian merchants of *Nijni-Novgorod* gave a great banquet.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The age of monuments being in full force here, I cannot do a better turn to society than to try—through your columns—to direct the stream of public opinion to some useful end. The grand "Wilberforce" meeting at York was the first time, in the energetic language of Henry Brougham, when the eyes of the public were opened to the non-utility—nay, even the non-durability—of bronze or marble to perpetuate worth, in comparison with the real good done to society; or, in other words, to make the object of veneration immortal, not by presenting to view a doubtful likeness of his decayed body, but by carrying

into futurity the true deeds of the MIND of the object of regard: thus, as it were, entailing on worthy heirs the brilliant and beneficent deeds of the mind, which never does decay, in opposition to that body which, devoid of a tenant, is a mere worthless piece of clay.

Apply this amongst us. If the memory of the author of the first Anglo-Chinese dictionary is to be preserved to his countrymen and the people of this land, where he passed his life and where he now lies in the grave, it will surely not be by a piece of bronze. And would it not be a far more affecting and useful way of cherishing the memory of the descendant of *Merchiston*, by instituting a chinese scholarship—either in China or at Malacca, through which means, morals, religion, and science may be disseminated in this empire—than by erecting a colossal statue bestriding the "Tiger's gate?"

The one is use, however small, the other is mere vanity, however great.

To show that other parts of the world are opening their eyes to this mode of preserving the remembrance of the dead, I beg you will insert the annexed extract from the *Bombay Durpun*; and if this letter and that quotation induces any one man to vote for a scholarship or a school, in opposition to empty bronze or "a tinkling cymbal," my object is gained.

UTILITAS.

Macao, 20th March, 1835.

Extract.

While the European gentlemen are preparing to give a ball and supper we call our countrymen to show their sense of Mr. Newnham's character and conduct in a way more worthy of his merits, and calculated to preserve the memory of his name amongst us and our children: this cannot be better effected than by establishing a scholarship similar to the one in honor of Chief Justice West—for which purpose subscriptions should be set on foot immediately. We doubt not that the European portion of the community will cordially unite with the natives in founding such an institution.—*Durpun* Oct. 24.

Edict issued from the hoppo's office. Pang, by imperial commission, acting chief commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and enrolled ten times, commands the hong-merchants and the others to make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

The governor has transmitted a document, saying, "I, the governor, on the 28th day of the 1st moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang, united with you, the hoppo, and Te, the fooyuen, and respectfully reported to the emperor preventive regulations respecting the trade of foreigners; and the vermilion reply was received, ordering the governors of *Chih-le*, *Fuh-keen*, and *Che-keang*, and the foo-yuens of *Keang-soo* *Fuh-keen*, and *Che-keang*, to respectfully unite and consult together, and direct their subordinate civil and military officers to strictly enjoin the laws. Hereafter, when the foreign merchant vessels come to trade at Canton, when they enter the port, the hoppo is to be solicited to stamp with his seal and carefully write out a list of the goods, and not to allow clandestine purchases. Moreover, at every river's mouth if there are any foreign ships returning with foreign goods without the hoppo's seal—they are then to be considered as smuggled goods, and according to law, examine and decide. Order the *Tung-che* of Macao immediately to strictly enjoin the pilots, compradors &c. respectfully to obey the orders. Hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, in accordance with the commands, to establish preventive regulations, that the pilots in bringing in foreign ships may not form secret connections; for if the foreign vessels oppose the laws both in coming and going, and the foreigners secret themselves in small boats, and remain loitering about the villages on the sea-shore, the pilots must be seized, examined and severely punished; if there is dealing in prohibited goods and remissness in levying the duties, and the compradors neglect to report the same to the hoppo, forthwith, with severity, inflict punishment for the crime; decidedly, there must not be any indulgence. Moreover, communicate with the treasurer of Canton to consult with the criminal judge and to report to the emperor on the management of affairs; and immediately send civil and military officers to the coasts to obey and manage.—Further, officially enjoin on the hong merchants, linguists, and the others to circulate the orders amongst the foreign merchants of every nation, that they all may obey accordingly, without delay. And let reports be forwarded on all subjects. Do not oppose. Aspecial edict.

The contents of another paper annexed are as follows, respecting the report on the preventive regulations concerning the trade of foreigners.

Regulations as to the trade of foreigners were reported in the 25th year of *Keen-lung* (about 1750) and afterwards in 14th year of *Kea-king* and the 11th year of *Tau-kuang*, by the former governors, fooyuens and officers; and since, regulations have been consulted on, reported, approved, and obeyed.—But now, reports have become a mere matter of form, and gradually a low course of conduct has been followed by the civil and military officers. In the past year the English company was broken up, the merchants of the said nation are now trading on their own account, and there is no chief manager, although orders have been already given to the said foreign merchants to send a letter to their country that a *taepan* may be appointed as formerly to Canton to direct affairs. And now the trade of the foreigners is in confusion, and business is without a general comptroller. Certainly, regulations must be issued every-where that every-body may obey them. But the affairs of the present time are different from the affairs of former times; the English barbarian company is already broken up, and circumstances now with what were formerly are not the same. Although the former regulations have been clearly explained—and instructions as to the debts due to foreigners, issued—still it is necessary to consult and devise and to add to the regulations. Already, I and the others have united with the two *szu* officers—the treasurer and the judge) and have consulted about and planned strict regulations to prevent excesses and the growth of local native traitors, by watching their motions and severely punishing their crimes. The preventive regulations are advantageous and should be followed in sincerity; the hong merchants are strictly enjoined to be just and equitable in their dealings, and each have regard to his respectability—and to order all the foreigners to be imbued with the fragrant dew of imperial favor, and all to yield a trembling obedience and cherish a reverential awe; to look up to the high emperor, and tranquillize and subdue the barbarians from afar, and sincerely guard the seas with perfect intention and diligent union.—The whole of the consultations on eight regulations have been respectfully reported, and the imperial instructions have been humbly requested.

Tau-kuang, 15th year, first moon.

We have diligently consulted respecting the preventive regulations concerning barbarians, and have added the eight following.

1. The men of war convoying the goods of foreigners are not allowed

o run into the inner waters, and the commanders of cruisers are strictly enjoined to be careful and attentive; it is their particular duty to guard against them.

It appears that foreigners have for a long while brought men of war to guard their merchant ships. Former laws only permitted them to remain anchored outside, to wait for the merchant ships leaving the port—and then return together. They are not to presume to enter the river without permission. From the middle of the reign of *Kea-king* there has gradually crept in a carelessness respecting the old regulations.—Last year there was an affair of an irregular entry of the river's mouth; altho' the said barbarian ships hastily entered into the shallow waters of the inner river they were totally unable to effect even the very least—the preventive guard being altogether complete and attended to, as well as the batteries at the *tiger's gate* and its neighbourhood.—Now orders have been issued to strengthen the fortifications with great guns and shot—and to plan and provide complete defences, besides clearly explaining the awful laws and prohibitions. Hereafter, every man-of-war that comes as convoy, if they presume from the Macao offering to enter the "*tiger's gate*" and the inner river, then immediately proceed to shut the holds of all the barbarian merchant ships, and stop the trade, and at once, instantly drive them out;—moreover, especially enjoin on the admiral that wherever he meets with barbarian men of war anchored outside to order the gunners and military officers to encrease their diligence in their preventive guard; and the commanders of cruisers stationed at the river's mouth are to row about keeping guard, and to unite their strength with the batteries—if the military officers are remiss and idle, let them be dismissed in disgrace—and have on the *water road* a string of boats to prevent the foreign vessels from bolting in.

2. As to the foreigners clandestinely bringing to the provincial city muskets and foreign women and sailors, the hong merchants should be particularly ordered to examine into it. It appears that the law does not forbid each foreigner to possess one musket and one sword; but as for presuming to bring guns, and muskets, and military weapons, and foreign women wandering up to the provincial city, particularly charge the custom-houses and military stations with the execution of the fixed laws and to lookout and stop the passage. All the houses in which the foreigners dwell are rented by the hong merchants—therefore, the eyes and ears of the said merchants are very near, and most certainly they cannot be ignorant (of any thing). It is right for the whole of them and it is their especial duty to be vigilant. Henceforth, the whole of the barbarians of every nation are not allowed to bring muskets, and military weapons, and foreign women and sailors, up to the provincial city;—if any of those things are done secretly, it is the peculiar duty of the merchants who rent the factories to examine and prevent, and not allow them to enter the factories, but repair, forthwith, to the district officers and report;—if they are retained and concealed, immediately punish, according to law, the said hong merchants for having clandestine intercourse with foreigners.

If the custom-houses and military stations do not institute enquiries—and if they neglect to examine, in accordance with their separate duties—and are lax and remiss—punish them severely.

3. The *Tung-che* of Macao is to give a *label* license to the pilots and compradors of the barbarians; private hiring is not allowed. It appears that the *Tung-che* of Macao has 14 pilots who go to meet the foreign ships arriving at the Bogue from outside; they should give faithful reports to the *Tung-che*, who will then order them to pilot the vessels into the river. The said *Tung-che* will also appoint compradors to the foreigners arriving in the ships, who will procure them necessary food; and the *Tung-che* is to select native and faithful persons to fill the situations of compradors. Lately, there have been banditti about the coast aiding the pilots, and defrauding by lying speeches, and then absconding.—And, moreover, there is a class of vagabonds who assume the name and employment of compradors, and are connected with a set of rascals, who defeat the caption of the officers by fictitious names. Henceforth, the *Tung-che* of Macao is to appoint a yearly examination of the pilots' persons, with an account of their birth-places, age &c. and give a *stamped certificate* waist-badge, and keep a register, to be reported daily at the governor's and hoppo's offices.—Pilots bringing in a barbarian ship must report her, with the name of the pilot-boat—and information is to be given to the custom-houses and military stations. He who has not a stamped badge suspended from his waist, the foreign ships must not hire; the compradors will also receive a badge from the *Tung-che*—and whilst the ships remain at Macao the *Tung-che* will act—and when they arrive at Whampoa, the *Puan-yu-keen*. If the barbarian ships oppose the laws either in coming or going, or if the barbarians conceal themselves in small boats, lurking about the villages on the coast—then seize the pilots and punish them severely. And punish the compradors if they do not report all opposition to the laws respecting foreign goods.

4. As to natives being hired into the foreign factories, there should be limiting and restraining regulations. Examining the former laws concerning the trade of barbarians, exclusive of linguists and compradors's they are not allowed to hire natives. It was reported in the 11th year of *Tau-kuang* to allow the foreign factories gatekeepers, water-carriers and porters &c. all to be hired by the compradors; for the people are but ignorant, seeking for gain with little shame; and in the neighbourhood of the provincial city are many well-versed in the foreign dialects, if they listen to the foreigners indulging their own thoughts as to hiring &c.—and it is difficult to prevent traitorous connections—it is their (the compradors) duty to be firm in the execution of the restrictive regulations, and it is right that they apply to their particular duty. Henceforth, each foreign factory—whether containing a greater or less number of foreigners—will be allowed two gate-keepers—4 water-carriers, and each foreigner may hire one porter to look after his goods and they are not allowed to employ a greater number. It is the comprador's business to hire those workmen, and they and the linguists must become security for them, as well as the hong-merchants; and they shall all be answerable if there are any *unsecured* persons hired contrary to law. Every month the hong-merchants are to make out a list of all the compradors and others employed by the foreign merchants, with their names, birth places &c. and present it to the Heen magistrate, to be recorded.—Porters are to be hired by the linguists for the job—when finished, they are to be sent back.—As to the natives who hire themselves to the foreigners as (*Shaou-teen*) servants—this has been forbidden for a very great length of time; if the foreigners, exclusive of what are allowed, hire a great many workmen, and secretly hire servants to attend on them, punish the neglect of the hong merchants and linguists.

5. Foreigners, when staying in the inner waters, using boats, they must be distinguished, but few allowed, and forbidden to wander about. It appears that foreigners entering the port in merchant-ships—anchored at Whampoa, residing in the provincial city—and returning from Macao and

English company's sanpan-boats were allowed to travel with a flag-flying. In this kind of sanpan boat it was easy to see the body; but there are deep hollow boats in which it is easy to bring weapons and prohibited goods. Now, the company is already scattered, therefore the number of sanpan boats carrying a flag should be limited. As to the foreigners residing in the factories, they are not allowed to go in and out as they like. In the 11th year of *Kea-king*, the then governor, *Tsang*, made a fixed regulation that on the 8th, 18th, and 28th, days of each month they might walk about the neighbourhood. Of late years the said foreigners have constantly disobeyed the old regulations. It is absolutely necessary to strictly prevent this. It is ordered, henceforth, that by every foreigner arriving at Whampoa, or when dwelling in the provincial city, or in the intercourse of letters with Macao, small open *sanpan* boats may be used—but boats with a flag flying must not again be used; and when these sanpans pass the custom-houses they must be searched to see if they carry any smuggled goods, or guns and military weapons—if so immediately drive them out.

Foreigners dwelling in the factories are allowed on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month to visit the neighbouring flower grounds (*Fa-te*) and the *Hae-chang-see* temple (*Honan Joss house*). Each time, no more than ten persons are allowed to go, and the time is limited from 3 to 5 in the afternoon; and when returning to the factories, they are not allowed to stop at taverns drinking wine; if the stated days are not observed, and if the number of ten persons is exceeded, and they go to other places, wandering here and there about the villages and markets, punish both the hong merchants and linguists.

6. As to the duly-prepared petitions of foreigners, the first regulation is that they be transmitted through the hong merchants, in order that the rules of government may be respected. On examination it appears that the books of outside barbarians compared with those of the central and flowery nation are different.

Amongst the foreigners are some who have a coarse kind of knowledge of the characters of *Han*, but they do not understand literary composition, and are unacquainted with the proper way of drawing up petitions, and their style is obscure and unintelligible, and extremely difficult to unravel; moreover, they write confused and incoherent letters and present them in a disorderly and irregular manner, in utter opposition to official forms;—and the affairs of foreigners—whether the petition is presented by the hong-merchants, or by the foreigners themselves, it is equally impossible to distinguish and to manage. Henceforth, all foreigners must transmit the circumstances of their petition through the hong-merchants; they are not allowed to petition in person; if there are affairs of accusation against the hong-merchants, or if the hong-merchants have behaved oppressively and neglected to transmit petitions, then it is permitted to the foreigners themselves to proceed to the areas of the public courts, and by petition accuse the hong-merchants and bring them before the magistrates, and there impeach them.

7. The two hong merchants securing the foreign ships should unite together to prevent improper conduct. When foreign ships arrive at Canton, the old regulations are that all the hong merchants should secure them in turn—if there are any who oppose the laws—and do not secure—they shall be punished—for a refusal to become security implies an adherence to something unworthy. All country ships must likewise be regularly secured.—Now, the company being already scattered, so that the foreign ships arrive irregularly at uncertain times, if it is ordered according to former laws that if the hong-merchants secure in succession there may be some low affair of oppression—and if they indulge themselves in securing, it will also be difficult to prevent affairs of connection. Hereafter, when the foreign ships arrive at Canton, and go to a hong where there is mutual confidence—that hong shall be the *recognised* security in matters of trade—requesting the grandchop, paying the duties according to the regulations—a hair must not be secretly withheld; and besides, each ship is to have a *rotation* security, to be taken in turn from the hong-merchants, to examine and manage. If the *recognised* security merchant holds tricky and vicious intercourse with foreigners—or is guilty of traitorous acts—or secretly hoards up the duties—or involves himself in debt to foreigners, it is the peculiar duty of the *rotation* security merchant to state immediately the facts to government—and if they connive together—institute an examination, and equally prosecute both.

8. The foreign ships, when on the ocean (outside) clandestinely sell taxed-goods; it is the especial duty of the naval commander to examine and seize them; and to search the provincial coasts. Foreign ships of every nation coming to Canton to buy and sell, it is reasonable that they should enter the port, with a list of duties, in order that the hong merchants may sell their goods.—If the foreign ships always anchor outside and delay to enter the port, and, finally, do not enter the port at all, forthwith drive them away. Not only is opium sold on board the *store ships*—but it is to be feared they also traffic in foreign goods. I, the governor, and the others are constantly receiving petitions, and now issue the strictest orders to commanders of cruisers to urge them into port. If they do not enter the port immediately drive them away, and do not allow them to loiter about and haunt the coasts. Further, at every river's mouth military guards are stationed to seize native rascals and vagabonds, and they have often been taken.—Those who go off to the foreign ships to buy opium, find out and punish.—

Canton, *Fuh-keen*, *Keang-se*, *Che-keang* and *Tsun-tsin*, being all connected by their sea-coasts, the native provincial traitors, concealing themselves in boats, go to sea and carry on a clandestine trading intercourse with foreigners, and forthwith circulate this traitorous traffic through the water communications;—since they do not all come from the sea-ports of Canton province, they cannot all be captured, and the sale of foreign goods has gradually lessened, and the consequences to the duties are very great. Henceforth, the naval commander in chief is particularly directed to issue general orders to the commanders of cruisers to be constantly at sea cruising round Lintin &c. If the foreign ships still continue to traffic in foreign goods, then immediately seize, examine and punish; and let it be established, that to what province the boats belong is not to be a question—but forward them to the Canton hoppo, requesting him to stamp the goods with his seal—and confiscate them, and no clandestine buying (of the *exchequered* goods) is to be allowed. Send clear statements to the provinces of *Fuh-keen* and *Che-keang*, that all the orders may be respectfully obeyed.—Further, at every seaward outlet institute rigid enquiries after coasting vessels with foreign goods; examine if they are without the hoppo's seal—if so, they are smuggled goods—and examine and punish according to law—and both boats and goods are to be given up to the hoppo.

Tau-kuang 15th year, 2d moon, 10th day.

† *Jin-pau* and *Pae-pau*. The *Jin-pau* is the security merchant who transacts the business of the ship; the *Pae-pau* is the security merchant whose turn it is to become security.

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CHARLES GRANT.

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NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be *two dollars*, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

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CANTON.

The **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Johnson, from Bombay, and the **MARMARA**, Pearce, from Manila, are the only vessels reported.

Intelligence received, we believe by the latter vessel, has ended the anxiety which had begun to manifest itself for the fate of the **SYLPH**, Wallace. We have been informed she ran ashore on the coral reef off the N. E. point of the island of Bintang, at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 30th of January, the day she sailed from Singapore.

The company's cruiser **CLIVE** was despatched to her assistance the next day, followed by some other vessels. She is reported to be about a mile in upon the reef, and from appearances there is not much hope of saving her. Arrangements were being made for taking out the opium—of which there were on board the Sylph 1176 chests: but the surf was dangerous. On the 2nd of february other boats with experienced men on board left Singapore to go to her assistance. None of the crew were lost.

A translation—which we have received from a friend—of the address of the new governor of the Philipines to the people under his government will be found in another column.

The sentiments—so encouraging to religion and morality and to the freedom of commerce—which H. E. has thus fully and frankly expressed, are consonant to his former career, and equally honorable to the Spanish government and to himself.

As a proof of the sincere intentions of H. E. to improve the moral and social condition of the inhabitants of the Philipines, we are happy to inform our readers that the Press will be brought to the aid of public instruction, and that a newspaper will soon be published at Manila.

Pwan-wan-hae (Punhoiqua), one of the hong merchants who have not paid up the duties to government, and who, in consequence, had been detained in the city, was released a few days ago, having made an arrangement with the hoppo. He owes upwards of thirty thousand taels to government, and he has requested to be allowed to pay twenty thousand, and to owe ten thousand, which he is to pay off on an early day. The government seal has been removed, and the hong again opened.

This hong merchant was formerly **King-ching**, or head clerk, in the hoppo-office.

At 2 o'clock, on the 25th instant, the hoppo issued a *Fung* (une lettre de cachet) to the **Nan-hae** and **Pwan-yu Heen** magistrates, and directed them to go out of the

city and *Fung*—or seal up—**Wan-yuen** (*Fatqua's*) hong. It is said the hong owes upwards of Taels 200,000 to government for arrears of duties.

The two instances of chinese domestic crimes, reported in to-day's Register, are submitted to our readers because they are illustrations both of the power of a governor's veto and of the weakness of the local government when it has to deal with a rich individual.

The penal code, section 284.—*Parricide*. directs that—"Any woman convicted of a design to kill her husband, husband's father or mother, grand-father or grand-mother, shall, whether a blow is, or is not struck in consequence, suffer death by being beheaded. In punishing this criminal design, no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories, except as far as regards their respective relationships to the person against whose life the design is entertained. If the murder is committed, all the parties concerned therein, and related to the deceased as above-mentioned, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution."

This law is applicable to the women in each of the two cases.

In book 8. section 366. The penal code directs that—"Deliberate intrigue with a married or unmarried woman shall be punished with 100 blows. Violation of a married or unmarried woman; that is to say, a rape, shall be punished with death by strangulation." And section 368-directs that—"A criminal intercourse with the wife of a son or grandson, shall be punished with death, by being beheaded immediately on conviction."

These laws apply to the men, separately, in the two cases.

Further, section 369, on—*Accusing an elder relation of adultery*—directs—"When a wife falsely accuses her father-in-law or her elder brother-in-law, of having obliged her to consent to an incestuous intercourse, she shall suffer death by being beheaded."

In the first case it will be seen that in China compassion and mercy sometimes temper law and justice, when proper subjects for the imperial clemency—or for the exercise of the discretionary power of governors of provinces—are produced. In the second case, the power of riches to ensure protection—for a time, at least—to crime in China, is also exemplified; whether they are used as bribes to seduce the government officers from their duty, or in retaining a large number of dependants, who can defy the local police force.

From the profound secrecy of chinese domestic life we should think it difficult at all times to arrive at truth in affairs occurring under the family roof; or, without some palpable fact as a ground of deduction, to distinguish between true and false accusations. Torture can elicit evidence, but not truth; and even truth itself, when divulged under torture, should not be evidence; for can the utterer be so perfectly master of his own heart and reason as to distinguish and to tell, when under the thumb-screws or rack, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?—It required a considerable degree of moral courage in the chinese attorney to petition against a sentence passed by the board of punishments; and his success is another proof of the truth of the maxim:—*Aide-toi et ciel t'aidera*.

In the Heën *Po-lo* of the Foo *Hwuy-chow* in the Province of Canton, lived a man who had passed his fiftieth

year. Both the father and son were literary graduates (*Sew-tsae*). The son married a wife who was "beautiful exceedingly."

From the time she entered the house this old man was daily lusting to know his daughter in law; but she was resolutely chaste, and he tried again and a third time without success. By and by this old fellow seduced one of his daughter in law's slave girls, and he tried to make her a go-between: but how ignorant was he of the rigid chastity of his daughter in law!—He could never induce her to submit. In the middle of the 8th moon of last year his son came to the provincial city to attend at the examinations; and on the same evening his daughter in law also went to visit in the neighbourhood. The father in law's heart immediately conceived evil thoughts, and he concealed himself behind his daughter in law's bed. She returned, entered her chamber, undressed herself, blew out the light, went to bed and fell asleep. The father in law then got into bed and wrapped his arms round her, entreating her to consent; she saw the difficult dilemma, and that she could not release her person. It happened that on the bed was a pair of scissors. The daughter in law—her mind being agitated—urged—scarce knowing what she was doing—*manum extendit, forficem corripuit, socero penem abscidit*, who immediately died. The daughter in law was afterwards brought before the magistrates, and her crime investigated and reported to the emperor, who ordered the board of punishments to put the laws in execution, and behead her. Afterwards, an extremely good attorney drew up a petition for her, and presented it to the great men.—The petition explained—that the daughter in law, having killed her father in law, should suffer capitally; but, in this instance, this married woman was very young, and that she was an only child; further, that it was in the deep, dark night when she was embraced by her father in law, about to violate her. This was a time and an extremity that defied all laws; moreover, there was no way of deliverance open to her, and she could not but seize the scissors as a means of safety. Who would have thought that the father in law would not have desisted after his repeated attempts. Her mind was in the extremity of hurried and afflicting distress, and if she had not acted as she did, in the very nick of time, she could not have preserved herself from her father in law's constupration. Your excellency is urgently requested to save her life.—After the governor had looked at this petition, and found the explanation very agreeable to reason, he sent the daughter back to her parents, directing them to find another husband for her; so this worthy attorney succeeded in saving the life of the daughter. Moreover, a sum of money was ordered to be given to her as a reward for her chastity. In a few days, when the petition is returned from the board of punishments, the names of the of the parties may be known.

A few days ago there was a rebellious wife, aged about 18 years. She was a native of *Ho-ping heën* in *Hwuy-chow Foo*. She committed adultery with a native of the same place. They then poisoned the husband, and buried him in the ground underneath the bed. Afterwards a native of the place, having obtained a knowledge of the affair, reported it to the officers, who immediately despatched ten police runners to seize the adulteress and her paramour. When they are brought to Canton they will be tried, and their crimes punished. On the 14th day of the 2nd moon the adulteress was brought to Canton. The judge has again sent a despatch for the adulterer—but he is one of the richest men of the district, and the police have not yet been able to apprehend him.

MACAO LOTTERY.

We regret that we cannot give any information to *Paul Pry* on the subject of his letter—the drawing of the Macao government lottery by permission of H. M. F. M. And we agree with him in thinking that it is time the public should be informed of the intentions of the managing

agents as to the time of drawing, or of the completion of any other measures they may have in contemplation. There cannot be a doubt that the lottery will be drawn, or the money paid for tickets be refunded. Our faith in Portuguese honor and in the strict justice of the Macao government warrants the fullest confidence in this matter, and we have no hesitation in informing *Paul Pry* that we will close with his offer, albeit not over-credulous, and purchase his tickets at half-price.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Mr. Editor,—“Hope I don't intrude” but I should be glad to know what has become of the first Macao Government Lottery, the prospectus of which was published in the Register of the 2nd December last, as also a notice from the agents, in the paper of the 16th of the same month, informing the public that the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January, but which, notwithstanding, has not yet taken place; having purchased several tickets, and these being hard times, Mr. Editor, I fear me point Non Plus will be soon in view; if, therefore, you or any of your friends can give me some information as to the probable fate of the lottery you will be conferring an eternal obligation on your loving friend and ardent admirer for ever and a day.

PAUL PRY.

P. S. Some people tell me that, in consequence of being unable to dispose of all the tickets, the Macao Government intend to refund with interest to those who have already purchased; “tant mieux”, as we say at Dunkirk, but, between yourself, myself and the post, I'm rather sceptical on this head, and shall therefore be happy to part with all my tickets to any of your credulous friends at the small discount of 50 per cent.

Canton, 25th March, 1835.

P. P.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 12, Page 46.]

The tranquillity which pervades the chinese empire has often attracted the admiration of foreigners. For, comparing it with the constant wars and feuds which distract other countries, praise is certainly due to a great nation, trained to habitual obedience, connected by a common language, and united by similar manners. But as soon as the equilibrium, which exists between the ruled and rulers, is destroyed; when utter want changes the patient chinese into desperadoes, the most furious passions produce a sudden alteration in the chinese character, and they pounce upon each other with the fierceness of the tiger.

The successors of *Wan-leih* had neglected to exercise a vigorous government, and to provide in time for the wants of distressed provinces. The people, therefore, being left without control and urged by starvation, gladly flocked to the standards of robber chieftains. The first seeds of disorder appeared in *Sze-chuen*, but the leaders were repeatedly routed (once by the celebrated lady who led an army against the tatars), and took refuge in the inaccessible mountains of *Kwei-chow*. Years of scarcity in the northern provinces, where the crop had been destroyed by locusts, had reduced the inhabitants to despair. Two robber chiefs, *Le-kung* and *Chang-heën-chung*, appeared at the head of large armies, resolved to divide the empire between themselves. Having ravaged *Shen-se* (1641) they marched into *Honan*. The capital of this province, being besieged by the rebel army, was destroyed by the cowardly imperialists, who endeavoured to drown their enemies by destroying the banks of the yellow river, and inundating the whole city. *Le-kung* took in 1641 the title of *Shun-wang*, and, instead of living longer by rapine, he affected the behaviour of a benevolent prince; remitted all taxes, punished the officers as extortioners, and flattered himself with having gained the affections of the people.

The government had hitherto been under the sole management of an eunuch, a base and unprincipled man. At the accession of the emperor *Tsung ching*, however, he lost his power and influence; and his party, exasperated at the disgrace of their leader, only premeditated revenge. The court, therefore, was constantly kept alive by factions; and when *Le-kung* crossed the *Hwang-ho*, the chinese army, stationed to repel his inroads, deserted to the robber chief, and the last hope of the capital was thus cut off.

Having, by secret agents at Peking, created a strong party in his favour, *Le-kung* found little resistance when

he approached the gates. The eunuchs, anxious to hurry the devoted emperor into destruction, did not warn him of his impending danger. *Tsung-ching*, perceiving his inevitable fate, instead of dying the death of a defender of his country and throne, despatched first his daughter, and afterwards hanged himself with his girdle, having most earnestly admonished the conqueror to spare the innocent people. His example was followed by many grandees, and the trees of the imperial garden exhibited a dreadful sight (1644).

Le-kung acted like a tyrant; the two infant sons of the emperor were inhumanly murdered; the Peking magistrates had to experience his wrath for having served a prince whom he accused of oppression, and whose body he ordered to be cut to pieces; and the city was given up to the plunder of a licentious soldiery.

There was still an army stationed on the frontiers of *Leaou-tung*, under the command of the celebrated *Woo-san-kwei*. Seeing his native country reduced to the last extremity, he had recourse to the inveterate enemies of China—the manchos—to deliver it from the oppression of the robbers. Even without stipulating a great reward for their services, they would have gladly obeyed the summons; but, prompted by self-interest, they instantly joined the chinese army. Against such large numbers *Le-kung* could do nothing; he fled like a robber, having carried away immense treasures, and the tatars only pursued his troops to take from them the spoils. When they appeared as the deliverers of their country at the gates of *Pe-king*, they no longer contented themselves with the subsidies, but raised the son of *Tsung-tih*, *Sun-che*—a boy of 6 years under the guardianship of his uncle, *Amawang*—to the chinese throne. In vain did *Woo-san-kwei* remind them of their promise, and to fulfil the treaty; they were at first silent, but as soon as new reinforcements had arrived, both from Mantchooria and Mongolia, *Amawang* declared his firm intention of retaining the empire by main force.

The fame of this unexpected success very soon spread through the Scythian steppes, and the hordes of Mongolia, desirous of sharing in the general spoliation, placed their forces willingly at the command of *Sun-che*. *Woo-san-kwei*, having been proclaimed emperor by the chinese party, rather declined instead of contesting the honor with a barbarian chieftain, who grew every day more powerful.

The governors of the southern provinces had scarcely heard of these disasters when they recalled the grain boats, and proclaimed *Heun-kwang*, the cousin of *Tsung-ching*, to be emperor. He generously offered the tatars half the empire for their share, but met with a stern refusal. Instead, however, of concentrating all his forces to establish his throne, he bestowed all his attention in regulating the court, where a new aspirant to the imperial dignity—either the real or pretended son of *Tsung-ching*—had roused his impotent jealousy. The tatars were not slow in availing themselves of this dissension; their army crossed the *Hwang-ho*, and the chinese fled with consternation, without having made the least preparation for resistance. Having advanced to the *Yang-tsze-keang*, their passage was disputed by the chinese fleet. *Hwang-shwang*, the commander, defended himself with the utmost bravery, and the manchos had already resolved upon their retreat, when a traitor killed the loyal admiral and went over to the tatars. The ephemeral emperor with his rival were taken prisoners, and the former was hanged on the walls of *Peking*. They now marched in three divisions to *Keang-se*, *Hoo-kwang* and *Kwang-tung*; whilst another prince of the *Ming* family—who adopted the title of *Lo-wang*, became the leader of the chinese party at *Hang-choo* in *Che-keang*. He enjoyed the dignity only for three days. Upon the appearance of the manchoo army before the city walls, and the mutiny of his troops, he surrendered his own person as an expiatory offering to the enemy, and earnestly entreated the victors to spare the innocent people. The manchos, however, unmoved at this generosity, slaughtered the imperialists in cold blood, whilst those who tried to save themselves upon the *Tseë-tang*, found a watery grave. When they triumphantly entered *Hang-choo* they spar-

ed the city, being eager to push their victories to the southern parts of the province, and to engage the affections of the people in their behalf. In order to distinguish their friends from their enemies, they insisted upon shaving the head and the growth of a dangling tail, as the true badge of servitude. Against the introduction of this new custom, the national spirit of the chinese revolted, and they fought with greater ardour for their hair than for their heads. The progress of the tatar army, therefore, was slow; they found resistance where they could least expect it; but after having beguiled the pirate *Chin-lung*, and gotten him into their power, the conquest of *Fuh-keen* and *Kwang-tung* was easy, whilst another army reduced the central provinces. (To be continued.)

We submit to our readers some extracts from a rather scarce Portuguese book, the title page of which is as follows: "*A treatise, in which are contained, at great length, affairs relative to China, and also some particulars of the Kingdom of ORMUZ, by the most reverend Father Friar Gaspar Da Cruz of the order of Sam Domingos. Dedicated to the most powerful king Dom Sebastian, our lord.—Printed with permission 1569. Second Edition. Lisbon, 1829.*"

Chapter 23rd. How the Portuguese were treated in times past by the Chinese, and how they armed themselves against them.

As we have spoken several times before of the Portuguese captives in China, it will be a convenient thing to know the cause of their captivity, when may be said many notable things. It is to be known that since the year 54, they carried on trade with China very quietly, and without peril; and since then until now, not a ship has been lost, nor any other great disaster; there being, in times past, many lost. For then there were constant wars, as it were, between the Chinese and Portuguese, and when armed vessels were sent against them, they prepared to go away, or stayed about the places on the coast, much exposed, and when the tempests arrived many vessels were lost on the coast or on shoals. But from the year 54;—*Leonel do Souza*, a native of Algarve, and married in *Chaul*, being *Capitão Mor*, consented to pay the duties, if the chinese would allow his goods to enter their ports. And from then was the trade at Canton begun, which is the first port of China; and thither the Chinese brought their silks and musk, which were the principal articles of the trade which the Portuguese carried on with the Chinese. And in those secure ports they were quiet, without any danger, or being disturbed by any body. And the chinese have managed their trade very well until now. And it pleases many both great and small to trade with the Portuguese, and their fame has spread throughout China. So that many principal persons of the court come only to see, they having heard of their fame. Before the said times, arising from the conduct of *Fernam Perez d' Andrade*, there was difficulty in trading, the Portuguese were not allowed to land, and, to make them hated and detested, they called them *Faa-kwei*, which is to say, *devil's children*. Now they do not call us Portuguese, neither was this the name known at court when the duties were settled, but by the name of *Fan-jin*, that is, people of a foreign country. Here it should be said that by the laws of China the chinese are not allowed to navigate beyond the kingdom under pain of death. They are only allowed to navigate along the China coast. Yet, neither along the coasts, nor to any part outside of China are they permitted to go without certificates from the authorities of the place they leave: in which certificates is stated where the trader is going, his route, a description of his person, and his age. If he does not carry this certificate, he is banished beyond the frontiers. The merchant who brings goods, brings also a certificate of those goods, and how he paid the duties on them. The duties are paid into the provincial custom-houses, and he who does not pay loses his goods and is degraded beyond the frontiers. Notwithstanding the above laws some chinese do navigate and trade beyond China, but these never return to China. Some live at Malacca, others at Siam, others at Patane, and scattered about many other parts of the south are those who leave without a license. Moreover, of those who already are living abroad some return in ships going to China under the protection of the Portuguese; and when the duties are paid on those ships they get some of their Portuguese friends, to whom they give a per centage, to pay the duties in their names.

Some chinese desirous of gaining the means of living, go concealed in those vessels to trade abroad, and return clandestinely, unknown to any—even to their kindred, so that it is never revealed, to avoid incurring the pains of punishment. This law is imposed because the king of China thinks that much communication of his people abroad may be the cause of insurrections; and because many chinese, from navigating abroad, turn larders and assault the sea-coasts, and neither does this caution prevent there being many chinese robbers along the sea-coasts. Those chinese who live abroad, and use to sail with the Portuguese, since the scandal of *Fernao d' Andrade*, began to persuade the Portuguese to go and trade at *Liam-poo* (*Ning-po*), because there were not in those parts cities nor walled towns, but only many and large villages of poor people along the coast, who were well pleased with the Portuguese, to whom they sold provisions, and thereby gained profit. In those villages, the chinese merchants who sailed with the Portuguese, had relations, and at known rendezvous these were received for their own sakes, and the Portuguese got through them to trade with the merchants in-land, and bartered their goods. And as those Chinese

who went with the Portuguese were those who mediated between the Portuguese and the inland merchants in buying and selling, they made very great profit from this trade. The petty officers along the coast also received very great profits from these dealings, for they took great bribes from both parties, as they allowed them to make contracts and to bring and take away goods. And, consequently, this traffic was long concealed from the king and the great officers of the province. After their trade at Ning-po had been carried on for some time in this concealed way, the Portuguese began to extend themselves by degrees, and went with their trade as far as Chin-chew, and the isles of Canton. And also, through bribes, to the other officers, allowed them willingly by all parties, some Portuguese had begun to trade even beyond Nankin, which is far distant from Canton, without even this trade being known to the king. (To be continued.)

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BY THEIR
GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Gratitude to the august queen-regent, who, in name of our high and mighty queen and lady, Isabella the second, has been pleased to bestow on me the government of these islands, would exact from me—even were it not a matter of duty—that, responding to such a distinguished mark of her confidence, I should devote myself incessantly to guard that peace which they so fortunately enjoy, and to consolidate that happiness which their loyal inhabitants so well deserve. They are, and ever have been, an especial object of our sovereign's care. It is my duty to regard them in the same light; such is my desire, and such will be my constant aim while I remain entrusted with the government of these islands. Separated by an immense ocean from those countries where I have had the honor to dedicate myself to the service and glory of my native land, and in which the testimonials of my political career amid the changeable circumstances that I have witnessed would serve to stifle all hasty conjectures, I have deemed it proper and becoming to my own character to anticipate these by frankly coming forward with a short but sincere exposition of those principles which I propose to myself as a beacon in the administration of the countries over which Her Majesty has set me, and the means I intend to adopt towards their benefit.

My first object will be to guard and defend, at all hazards, the sacred rights of our august queen throughout these islands. Their history is not unknown to me; and during the time I have resided in them I have been able to satisfy myself of the good intentions of their citizens. I therefore look forward with confidence—that their honor, their gratitude, and a knowledge of their true interests will, henceforward, as till now, ward off from their happy shores the insidious suggestions of the genius of discord; and—convinced that it is only under the shadow of the throne of the innocent Isabella they may live secure and fearless from the calamities and horrors which civil war has entailed on other countries, happy and envied whilst they enjoyed the protection of the Spanish flag—they will give me new proofs of that loyalty which has always distinguished them, I, as the careful guardian of the rights of the throne, as the bulwark of the peace, and prosperity of the people, at whose head I stand, will watch, day and night, over such a sacred deposit, over such an inestimable treasure. And if—which I do not fear—there should arise amongst us any of those wretches who shrink from the society of the upright, who abhor peace because it affords no mantle to their crimes, who foment and kindle the flames of rebellion, because they can only thread their way amidst anarchy and confusion—against such the law shall be enforced in its utmost rigor. The punishment of the wicked shall guarantee the safety of the good citizen.

The morals of a country inspire distrust, or hold out a prospect of security: these are the test of its civilisation or its barbarism. Fortunately, those of the inhabitants of the Philippines, being guided by a pious and enlightened legislature, and cherished by zealous ministers of the gospel, do not, on the whole, belie the un-remitting care and attention of the supreme government to direct them aright. Nevertheless, I cannot omit to state that respect for our holy religion, veneration for its ministers, subordination to the laws, esteem for the constituted authorities of the country, and decorum in public conduct, are the principal guarantees of the security and the prosperity of the people: these are qualities which ennoble them. Dignity, virtue, and true happiness were never yet found at the side of impiety, insubordination and disorder. It will, therefore, be one of my chief objects zealously to labor for the preservation of good morals, to support and strengthen them, and to correct those blemishes which might lead to their being corrupted. To effect this, therefore, a constant vigilance shall follow the footsteps of those who, without any known means of subsistence, make a profession of vice, and live by fraud and deceit; who roam about with unfixed intentions, who take advantage of candour, honor, and good-faith to involve them in their toils; these corrupt by their pernicious example, they are actual drones, the pest of society. In this abundant country, the productiveness of its soil, the simplicity of its culture—a mild and protecting legislature—the rapid communications which facilitate the export of its valuable staples—and even of its scanty manufactures—have given such an impulse to production, that the industrious and persevering man cannot do less than take advantage of circumstances, as advantageous as they are difficult to unite. He who in the midst of these should prefer a vile and degrading sloth to moderate exertion—to an honorable means of obtaining a livelihood—is a wretch who is only anxious to enjoy his ease at the expense of his neighbour's sweat. My eye will be upon such.

But the honorable man, the deserving citizen, be his estate or condition what it may, will always find with me a kind reception; at all hours my ears will be open to his complaints, and I will remedy them if they are just; I will listen to his prayers, and grant him the help he may require, if it be in my power. I will not permit that he be the play-thing of authority, or the victim of power. I will interpose between the oppressor and the oppressed, if the law be trampled upon; its voice shall be heard, not amid the clash of the passions, but in the respectful silence of the temple of justice, as clearly and as distinctly pronounced as it is my determination never to see her venerable statutes despised.

Convinced that at times it is not the depravity of the heart, but human weakness, or perverted judgment—the impulse of violent passions, which, unfortunately, induces men to deviate from the path which a sense of duty

and the laws of their country have chalked out to them, I shall feel an earnest desire, a sincere pleasure in checking them for their amendment; and to obtain this end I will use the solicitude of a father who is anxious to change his misguided sons into useful members of the family over which he presides.

Thus, at one time armed with the sword of justice, and at another time soothing its rigors with mercy; always inexorable with the wicked, and always protecting from their thousand snares the upright citizen, peace and safety will be established; and, thus complying with the wishes of the august queen-regent and satisfying my own, I will devote myself to the utmost to insure the prosperity of these islands.

From the days of Philip the second till our own time all our august sovereigns have bestowed unremitting attention to this most interesting object, as the numerous laws and royal schedules, perennial proofs of their wisdom and magnanimity, abundantly attest. But the immortal Christina, scarce yet recovered from her intense grief, way-laid by a reckless and turbulent faction, who are stirring up revolt against her illustrious daughter, surrounded on all sides by the wants of a great nation, probing their wounds and procuring their remedy; in fine, busied with all those weighty cares which are natural to a new reign, which beams on the world the dawn of Spanish regeneration—at the beginning of such an important task directs her thoughts to this distant handful of her loyal vassals. The supreme tribunals that have to take cognizance of their complaints and necessities assume a more expeditious and analogous form;—up-right ministers and employes—whose services beyond sea, whose knowledge and experience equal the firmness of their resolves, are called to her confidence. Sundry other measures for support and protection emanate from the throne; and the future happiness of our ultramarine possessions will be guaranteed by the best wishes of a good and illustrious queen. It having fallen to my lot to put in force her sovereign will throughout these islands, I shall consider it an honorable task to give activity and impulse to the sources of their riches.

Different royal decrees, issued especially since the reign of Charles the 3rd, of glorious memory, up to the present day, have had for object not only to protect the industries laborer, but also to stimulate and support him by rewards, which added to the motive of private interest in a country whose fertile soil so abundantly repays the skilful agriculturist, ought to induce to every exertion in the culture and care of their valuable productions. I will see that the most wise and fatherly steps be taken; I will patronise to the utmost the first and noblest of the arts. I will examine minutely the obstacles that might cramp its perfect growth; I will do all in my power to obviate them, and will neglect none of the ways and means that my authority may enable me to use in its support.

The first of these is, and ought to be in every agricultural country, to facilitate the export of its surplus produce. Commerce, therefore,—that channel of human wealth and knowledge—which has become the stay, the strength and the common soul of nations—will find in me all the protection which its importance demands, and all that security which a government jealous of its good-name can possibly hold out.

Our wisest monarchs have opened their hands liberally to commerce no less than to agriculture; but ill-founded calculations; information adulterated by impure motive, or mistakes arising from the ignorance of the age, have changed at times their protection, however well-meant, into useless, nay, perhaps, fatal interference. The enlightened government of our illustrious queen is even now discussing this important subject, and new royal decrees, loosing some of the fetters that have till now cramped the genius of commerce in these islands, foretell a favorable change in this branch of the legislature. For my part, in the sphere of my own power I will avoid all restrictions not absolutely necessary, nor shall I interfere, unless peremptorily called for. I will give individual enterprise all the scope that it requires, even until it trespasses on the royal commands, and it shall not want the succour that my authority can supply. This succour I will extend alike to native industry, and, as is my wish, so shall I exert myself to rescue it from the state of backwardness in which it is plunged.

Such is my sincere desire to respond worthily to the unlimited confidence with which her Majesty has been pleased to honor me, by supporting and consolidating that happy peace and security which the inhabitants of these islands enjoy, and cherishing their wealth and prosperity. To put these resolutions in force I reckon upon the co-operation of all the authorities, more especially upon that of the royal council, of which I have the honor to be president; and from my personal acquaintance with all of them, I may entertain a well-grounded hope that they will proceed in union and harmony, not allowing a spirit of competition or ill-timed discord to stifle their zeal for the service of H. M. or the common good of these, her royal vassals. The boundary-line of the faculties and privileges of all is distinctly chalked out; not only will I respect it myself, but I will take care that it is trespassed by no other individual; and although, by the royal decree of the 8th of April last, H. M. has been pleased to grant me new powers of the most ample and unlimited nature, I will not make use of this great distinction and high mark of her confidence, unless compelled to exert them in defence of the important trust committed to my care.

I reckon likewise upon the loyalty of the distinguished army of these islands, as it may count upon my attachment and particular regard. I will endavour that every individual of it may look upon me as his comrade—a sharer of his fortune—interested in his welfare—in his advancement, and determined to honor and protect all those whose conduct may respond to my hopes. Although fully persuaded that the meritorious chiefs and officers at its head will, as until now, know how to be grateful for the distinction and confidence which H. M. has bestowed upon them, still, having been schooled by a long experience, I will not fail to inculcate the strictest discipline; and convinced that this is the true strength of soldiers, the nurse of warriors, and the support of the state, I will never look with an indulgent eye on the slightest breach of its laws.

I have thus given a slight sketch of the principles which I propose to act upon in the government of these islands. Having adopted them because I believe them just, I will support them with firmness because I consider them equally conducive to the fulfilment of my duty, and the accomplishment of my ardent desire for the happiness of this country.

GABRIEL DE FORRES.

Manila, 1st of March, 1835.

BIRTH.—On the 26th Inst. at Macao, the lady of the reverend George Harvey Vachell, M. A. Chaplain to H. B. M. superintendents, of a son.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1835.

NO. 14. } PRICE
50 CENTS }

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

PURSUANT to Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. has this day succeeded to the Office of Second Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, vacant by the resignation of John Harvey Astell, Esq. and Alexander Robert Johnston, Esq. late Secretary to the Commission, has succeeded to the Office of Third Superintendent.

Edward E. Elmslie, Esq. Senior Clerk on the Chief Superintendent's Establishment, has been charged provisionally with the duties of Secretary & Treasurer, and it is requested that all Public communications may be addressed to that Gentleman.

By order of the Superintendents,
EDWARD E. ELSLIE,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Macao, 1st April, 1835.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The LYRA, Billings, from Singapore, and the American vessel SAPHIRE, Chewer, from the west coast of South America, via the Sandwich islands, have arrived in the course of the week.

The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word *season* will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year and be continuous throughout ages.

One hundred and fifty eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting lbs 43,641,200 of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year of 1834: memorable by many important events: memorable by the lesson read by governor Loo to lord Palmerston; and which we trust his lordship—if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain—has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it *memoriter* greatly to Loo's satisfaction: memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented lord Napier on these shores: memorable by his precipitated death: memorable by the contrariety of interests so *cunningly* and so *collusively* established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send there the agents of the company, *non-trading* by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in leadenhall street or an *orderly factory* in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unbridled license; and let but the British government protect it's subjects residing in China with it's strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.

The rumour of the insurrection in the large, mountainous, and well-watered province of *Sze-chuen* (the four streams) is still increasing. It is said that the adherents of *Chang-kih-urh*, the mahommedan prince who caused so much anxiety to the emperor when he was out in 28, are rising to revenge his death. They plead that as he surrendered himself his life ought to have been spared. The independent *Meau-tsze* are, it is said, espousing the cause of this murdered chieftain, who was hewn in pieces in the presence of the merciful emperor of China, and many of his relations beheaded.

On the 18th day of the 10th moon one of the imperial concubines was elevated to the rank of empress. The name of H. I. M. is *New-yew-luh-she*.

Necrology. In the 11th moon of last year, *Tsaou-chin-yung*, one of the cabinet ministers, inspector of imperial edicts, president of the *Han-lin* college, &c. went to *ramble with the immortals*, being 87 years old, and having served threesuccessive emperors. The emperor himself, with strict ceremonies and abundant kindness, performed his funeral solemnities.

Tae-tun-yuen, the president of the *Hing-poo*, or tribunal of punishments, died on the 11th day of the 12th moon.

On the evening of the 7th day of the present moon, a man named *Le*, living in *Tsae-lan-hung* street, had a wrangle with a friend about money. The friend disliking to be raided at, brought in more than ten ruffians into *Le's* family house and commenced a bullying clamour; this *Le's* spirit could not bear, he seized a knife—used for cutting vegetables—and wounded one of the men in his right hand and another in his head. Some runners of the *Nan-hae-heens* interfered and stopped the quarrel, and recommended medicines and money should be given to the wounded men, and the affair was thus ended.

Yesterday the comprador, cook, cowkeeper, and cooly of Mr. Jackson's, who were seized with their master and some other gentlemen in the 8th month of last year, when coming to Canton from Macao in a fast boat, were released from confinement in the city. The poor cooly was punished, as being a willing accomplice in this breach of the local regulations; and the others were let off, as they said they did not know that the boat had been hired by Mr. Jackson, and had taken their passage to come to Canton on their own affairs.

WHAT STEPS SHOULD THE EXPECTED STRENGTH FROM ENGLAND TAKE?

Dear Mr. Editor,

Here is a question for you and your readers; for certain as fate a force is to come, and as surely the good or bad management of that force is to secure it's success and our welfare, or it's failure and our further loss and degradation.

The only way I can clearly explain the matter is supposing the envoy one entirely to secure public confidence, let us say the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; and the force sent precisely what the British merchants here have lately asked from their gracious sovereign. That granted, let him rendezvous his strength off the mouth of this river, take on board your interpreters, fresh provisions and water (in large quantities), and any native pilots, or charts the zeal of your countrymen may furnish you with. So supplied make for *Amy*; let all the fleet anchor in shelter inside the bank, but let the line-of-battle ship—say the *Caledonia* of 120 guns—piloted by the steamer, enter the finest harbour in the world, and reaching up abreast of the town, let the envoy, receive on her deck a receipt for a letter from WILLIAM of England to the emperor of China, demanding redress for the insults and injuries done to her honor through lord Napier, and this receipt from the highest mandarin the envoy must insist on, and if the receipt is not got he is to proceed to bombard the town till got.

I suppose the receipt to be granted and he sails away, letting it be in writing understood that he goes to meet an accredited servant of rank of the emperor's, to settle, without bloodshed, his claims at *Teen-sing*, or that point of water he considers nearest to Peking.

This operation should be repeated in Lat. 30. off Ningpo, only so changed that the fleet goes outside the islands. A frigate, with the envoy on board, and a steamer going to Choo-san.

Once more off Nanking!—And as soon as the gulph of *Pe-che-le* (shallow water) is approached, a safe anchorage for frigates and line-of-battle ships should be chosen, and the envoy, in a vessel of small draft of water towed by the steamer, should proceed to the mouth of the small estuary distant about 12 miles from Peking, where another copy of the letter to the emperor should be sent to the gates of Peking, in the care of an officer, attended by Mr. Gutzlaff, and a small select guard of honor, and intimation in writing given that the envoy demands the presence of a man of rank to hear our complaints.

If redress is granted, a specific demand should be made for the destruction of the Bogue forts for the insult by them offered to our flag, and that destruction should take place in presence of, and be certified by, a command-

er of a British cruiser, and a distinct intimation given that, if this is not complied with, England will herself undertake the work of demolition of those forts.

Loo, as the highest officer insulting Lord Napier, should by stipulation, be degraded.

These things complied with, and security given for the landing of a British envoy, the after treaty on amicable terms is a matter of ease and certainty.

Suppose them not complied with, two or three stations in safe harbours by the largest ships are to be selected along the coast, and the trade of China (perhaps the largest coasting trade in the world) to be absolutely annihilated, taking such other steps of annoyance as a good military judge may consider within his means for intercepting the imperial revenue in its progress to Peking.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the first programme of operations I would expect to be filled up with spirit and skill were the envoy I have hinted as the likely person to do the work; and it's triumphant success is about as certain as the rising of the sun tomorrow.

3rd April, 1835.

AN ENEMY TO HALF-MEASURES.

We perfectly agree with an "Enemy to half-measures," in his opinion of the difficulty of explaining away the matter between Great Britain and China, and also, like him, we despise half-measures, the paltry subterfuges of ignorant and weak men. We should be extremely glad to be more often favoured with the opinions of our "Co-mates and brothers in exile" on this very intricate question; namely:—What are the best measures for Great Britain to adopt towards China, combining at the same time a politic regard for her commercial interests, and a proper and dignified concern for her national character.

In the resolution of this important question it must not be forgotten that the government of Great Britain have already passed the Rubicon. They have publicly and pressingly invited the people to enter into a trade—free on their side—with all the dominions of the emperor of China. A Superintendent and his establishment, entailing on the nation a large yearly expenditure, have landed in Canton, and been beaten back. The government and the king of Great Britain have been mentioned contemptuously in public official papers by a provincial governor of the celestial empire. The claims of the foreign trade for protection, and the pretensions of foreigners to be civilised men have been derided—scorned. Their ignorance and rudeness have fully proved that they cannot understand reason, and, therefore, are not to be ruled as rational creatures. Is it, then, either the duty of H. M. government, or the interest of the nation, that the false steps and imbecile measures lately taken and pursued, be retraced and abandoned; or is it safer for the preservation of our present position to consider the acts of the Chinese government as beneath the serious notice of a great people who presume to "teach the nations how to live"?—

Paley laid it down as "a rule of prudence which ought to be recommended to those who conduct the affairs of nations,—never to pursue national honour as distinct from national interest".—This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for the sake of its interest. Concessions which betray too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points of mere ceremony, invite demands and attacks of more serious importance.—Utility is to be the test when points of national honour are debated.

The same able writer further observes that "the pursuit of interest, when regulated by those universal maxims of relative justice, which belong to the affairs of communities as well as of private persons, is the right principle for nations to proceed by: even when it trespasses upon these regulations, it is much less dangerous, because much more temperate than the other." i. e. the pursuit of honor.

We presume to hazard an opinion that the interest and honor of the British nation are inseparable in their relations with China. It should be remembered that the Chinese are ignorant of, or do not allow, any "universal maxims of relative justice as belonging to the affairs of (foreign or barbarian) communities." How would Paley himself argue in this question?—He would inculcate obedience to the laws of the state in which we live; but, if there were great grievances, cruelty, oppression, and tyrannical encroachment upon natural liberty, he would also say, "that

"if public expediency be the foundation, it is also the measure, of civil obedience."

Arguing abstractedly, it is not difficult to prove that the exclusive system of the Chinese is a state of hostility to the rest of the world: they wave a flag of eternal defiance in the face of all mankind; and any nation may accept their challenge and take up the gauntlet which they proudly and disdainfully cast upon that earth which they claim as their own: this would be nothing more than a vindication of national honor and independence. But when a long-continued intercourse is abruptly broken off, property endangered and life threatened—a friendly herald rejected with contempt—his word, and the words of his king and government scornfully disbelieved—an assumption made by special public edicts of universal empire, claiming the kings of the earth as the tributaries of China—it would seem to be the interest of all civilised nations that China should be made to recede from these demands of homage and respect; for, if they are submitted to any longer, and after what has passed, how can the Chinese believe that their pretensions are absurd, or contrary to the universal maxims of relative justice, so far as they understand them?—

The conceited arrogance and haughty ignorance of the Chinese will never be broken through but from without. Coercion must be used for self protection; it is merely the degree of self-assertion that is doubtful. And here we may also be guided by general principles. The means must be proportioned to the easiest and speediest attainment of the end. Fear is the single passion we have now to excite in the mind of China, and it is from that feeling alone we may expect any acknowledgments either of general or particular rights. A fleet then, such as the Chinese never saw before, led by a Cockburn or an Otway, at once plenipotentiary and commander in chief, should be the means of correcting all their idle notions concerning themselves and others. After the late misunderstandings have been properly explained, admittance to other ports to the northward and eastward should be a *sine qua non*. For now, having only one point d'appui, we are necessarily constrained in our operations and entirely at the mercy of one provincial government. But when we are admitted to the ports of Fuh-keen, Chekeang, &c. trading unrestrictedly with natives freed from the incubus of a hongas the British people are now from the company, the reports of the governors of those provinces will be a set-off against the mendacity of the Kwang-tung officers. A better order of things will naturally follow, and by degrees even the domestic manners of the myriads of China may be ameliorated by contact with European refinement.

It is clear something must be done; and it is almost equally certain that something will be done; but defend us from a repetition of last year's specimen of British talent for establishing diplomatic relations with this empire, and from the infliction of company's servants in any leading public employment in this country: for brought up under an exclusive system, and legislating over subdued nations, they are either ignorant or too forgetful of the birth-rights of their fellow-countrymen.

Eighty years ago (*vide Register No. 10 page 40.*) Mr. Frederick Pigou disapproved of a company's China servant being employed as ambassador to China. Since then we have sent two embassies, both equally fruitless. It is now time for Great Britain to assume a higher tone, and protect the free trade, or that trade will be obliged to protect itself along the east coast of China: what will be the inevitable consequence?—A smuggling traffic carried on in defiance of the Chinese government, protected by armed private ships, and scenes of violence and perhaps bloodshed will be frequently occurring, equally discreditable to the to the executive of either country. All this can be prevented by judicious measures on the part of the British government: by selecting proper functionaries and adopting a decisive conduct; but we again deprecate, with our correspondent, half-measures, and the employment in a leading public office in China of any persons who have ever called the court of directors their honorable employers: such a selection will, as it has already been proved to have

done, be only courting unnecessary difficulties, and arousing at the same time both the suspicion and the contempt of the chinese.

We can never re-iterate too often that the preservation of the trade,—that is, its continuance during all public discussions—should be the first object of the British plenipotentiary, and this can only be accomplished by the presence of a commanding naval force in the chinese waters. Any threat on the part of the chinese officers to resort to their favorite and hitherto too successful policy—a stoppage of the trade—chafing the mouths of the barbarians by a severe *rhubarb-curb* and a tight *tea-rein*—should be instantly retaliated: for it is a declaration of war, a cartel of defiance, a manifestation of passive hostility: by thus being, “fire with fire,” and “threatening the threat’ner,” their master-stroke, both of attack and defence, is parried, their guard beaten down, and they are left defenceless and must capitulate, for they have not the spirit of patriotic martyrdom. All our remarks apply particularly to the civil and military officers of China; the *people* of every nation will favour a free trade.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[Concluded from No. 13, Page 51.]

Hitherto victory had crowned all their efforts; but they were, for the first time, routed in a pitched battle fought in Keang-se. The chinese generals gaining confidence immediately created *Tung-leih*, a nephew of *Wan-leih*, emperor, who fixed his seat in Kwang-tung province, where he favored the christians, his mother and the empress herself having become proselytes to popery and sent a flattering embassy to Rome.

The N. W. provinces were likewise in a state of rebellion, and even the imperial city was threatened by *Keang*, a magnate who had revolted because the debauchery of some of the mantchoo graudees remained unpunished. The sudden progress of his arms made even the capital tremble. *Sunche*, the tatar emperor, although he had reached the age of manhood, was by no means capable of quelling this insurrection; and *Amawang*, his uncle and guardian, had to undertake the difficult task of overthrowing a patriotic leader who was bent upon the ruin of the mantchoo usurpers. Hemmed, however, up in a city near the great wall, he despaired of his fortunes, and whilst attempting to force his way through the tatar’s camp he was slain, and in him fell the last staunch defender of chinese liberty.

The end of *Le-kung* is unknown; he is said to have perished in an engagement with *Woo-san-kwei*. *Chang-heen-chung*, his former associate, however, a brutal monster in human shape, went on ravaging the central provinces, and fixed his government finally in Sze-chuen.

He was the enemy of mankind in general, and slew all indiscriminately. Having murdered several *Ming* princes, slaughtered their eunuchs, killed 20,000 priests in a general massacre, despatched the officious mandarins and invited the students to an examination, he put them all to death. A division of his soldiers, being unable to reduce the fortress of *Nan-chung*, was involved in a dreadful punishment. He flayed some alive, and sent the skins stuffed out with straw to their native villages. When he was informed of the march of the tatars he killed the inhabitants without distinction, men, women and children, to prevent them rising in rebellion during his absence; the soldier’s wives and the maimed and sick shared the same fate; and having thus disencumbered himself from all burdens he determined to annihilate the tatars. Being shot in a reconnoitering party, his whole army dispersed, and the mantchoo general, though he had been victorious, was sentenced to death.

Yung-leih enjoyed his dignity only for a short time. His most faithful servants were either surprised by assault, or bought over. Kwang-tung surrendered after a most obstinate siege; the unhappy prince fled to Kwang-se, and being there also pursued, he finally retired to Yun-nan. But the tatars were determined to hunt him to the last

corner of the empire; he fled to the king of Pegu, who struck with terror at the approach of a chinese army, delivered him and his family up to his enemies. Here he was ignobly strangled, but his wife and some princesses were permitted to die in retirement.

The last faint struggle for chinese independence was made by *Woo-san-kwei*, then viceroy of Kwei-chow and Yunnan. He was joined by the governors of Fub-keen and Kwan-tung, who, assisted by the famous pirate, *Ching-ching-hung*, might have bid defiance to the united army of the tatars, but they did not act in concert; they were jealous of each other, and, instead of uniting for their common interest, they fell single-handed into the hands of the mantchoos. The wise *Kang-he* was then upon the throne; he was equally great as a warrior and politician; he reconciled and fought, and proved far superior to all the rebels. *Chin-ke-san*, the descendant of the famous pirate, was the last who tendered submission—1683—after having been reduced to the sole possession of Formosa. From this moment the mantchoos exercised an uncontrolled sway over all the country, and wisely mingled with the numerous chinese, blending their interests, and adopting their customs.

We continue the extracts from *Padre da Cruz’s treatise concerning China*; and it appears from the narrative of the venerable friar that smuggling on the east coast of China, *through the officers of government*, is not, by any means, a modern innovation on the *customs* of the celestial empire.

(Continued from No. 13, Page 52.)

Those contracts succeeded so well that the Portuguese began to winter at the islands of Ningpo, where they fixed themselves and in time got so many privileges, as to be able to establish their own laws and regulations, and only a gallows and pillory were wanting. The chinese who went amongst the portuguese, and certain portuguese with them, became so depraved as to begin committing great thefts and robberies, and even killed some people. Those evils increased so much and the complaints of the injured parties became so loud, that they reached not only the great officers of the province but also the king himself, who immediately ordered a very large fleet to be fitted out from the province of Fokien, in order that it might drive all the ladrões off the coast, and principally those who frequented Ningpo; and all the merchants, Portuguese as well as Chinese, were considered as ladrões. The fleet being hastily fitted out, cruized on the sea-coast. And because the winds were unfavourable for going to Ning-po, it made sail off Chin-chew, where finding some Portuguese ships trading they commenced fighting with them and stopped all kinds of goods from going to the Portuguese. Affairs were in this state for several days, fighting at times, in order to see if they might find a way of conducting their business; several days having passed, and seeing that there was no chance, they determined to go away without them. When this was known to the captains of the chinese fleet, they sent by night, very secretly, a message that if they were willing to trade, and have goods through them, they ought to send them some things. The Portuguese being highly pleased with this message, made them a large and splendid present, secretly by night, as desired. From then and afterwards they got as many goods as they wanted, those officers never troubling them again, and dissembling with the merchants. And after this manner they carried on trade in that year, which was 1548.

Chapter 24th. How the Chinese armed themselves another time against the Portuguese, and what followed from this armament.

In the following year, which was 1549, the coast was more strictly guarded by the captains of the fleet, and the ports of China with greater vigilance, so that neither goods nor provisions came to the Portuguese; but vain were all the caution and watch, as the islands along the land are so numerous that they run in a line the whole length of China; nor were the fleets with all their caution and vigilance able to prevent the Portuguese from receiving some concealed goods. But there was not enough to enable them to finish loading their ships, and to dispose of the goods they had brought to China. But at last leaving the goods that remained, in order to sell them, in two chinese junks, belonging to those expatriated chinese who had already left the boundaries of China and traded under the protection of the Portuguese: in those junks they put thirty Portuguese in charge of ships and goods, and to defend the ships, and go to some other chinese port, where they might be better able to sell the goods that were left in barter for the goods of China, and afterwards they sailed away for India. When the chinese fleet saw that only two junks remained, the other ships, having sailed, they came against them, being prompted by certain merchants on shore, who had revealed to those in the fleet that a great quantity of goods remained in those two junks, and that a small number only of Portuguese remained to guard them. They then armed themselves secretly, as a snare, and placed some chinese careening in ambush on the shore, while from the armed places they made believe as if they were desirous of attacking the ships and fighting with them, for many were close by on shore, so that when the provoked Portuguese might go out of their ships to fight with them, and thus leave their ships defenceless, the

feet, which remained near, was ready to attack them behind from a bridge made from the shore to the water. Provoked in this manner, those who were left for the defence of our ships, being incautious as to the snare, some of them went out to fight with those on shore. The which those of the fleet seeing, who remained watching in ambush, attacked with great briskness and readiness the two junks, and killed some Portuguese they found in them, wounded others, and took the ships. The Chinese *Capitan Mor* and the officers were so glorified and contented with this victory that it was a thing to be wondered at to see their joy. Immediately he began committing many cruelties on the Chinese who were taken with the Portuguese. And he strove to induce four Portuguese who had a better personal appearance than the rest, to say they were kings of Malacca. And to entice them he finished by promising them better treatment than the rest. And finding amongst some clothes a gown and cap, he questioned one of the Chinese who had been taken with the Portuguese what garment that was, and the Chinese made him believe it to be the spoils of the kings of Malacca; and forthwith he ordered three gowns to be made according to that measure, and also three caps, and he clothed the whole four uniformly after this manner, in order to show truly his trickery, and more glory for his victory. Besides, this mandarin became covetous of trying to purloin as many goods for himself as he could carry from our ships. So that he was willing to show conjointly his triumph over the kings of Malacca, in order to gain a great name and glory with this people, and also that the king might exalt and thank him for the service which he was desirous of showing he had performed, and also he desired to help himself with the goods which he took, in order to make a greater show to the people of China of his most glorious victory. And in order to be able to do this with greater safety, and not to be caught out in a lie, he executed the Chinese whom he had taken with the Portuguese, and killing some, he resolved to kill the others also. This coming to the notice of the *Aitao*, who was his superior, he was severely reprimanded for what he had done and ordered immediately not to kill any more of those who were left, but presently to come to see the *Aitao*, bringing with him all those people he had taken who were still alive, as well as the goods. Now the mandarin, preparing to go his way to the *Aitao*, as he had desired, ordered four chairs to be given to those four who bore the title of king, that they might be carried with greater honor. And the other Portuguese were put in cages, with their heads protruding, their necks being squeezed through a hole in the board on the top so that they could not draw in their heads, but some had them wounded, and were thus exposed to the sun and sky during the journey: thus they were obliged to eat and drink, &c. which were done with no little torment and pain; and being placed within those cages they were carried on men's backs. In this manner this mandarin conducted the booty inland with very great majesty, and carried before him four flags flying which had written on them the names of the four kings of Malacca, and when he entered the towns, and he entered with great noise and pomp with trumpets sounding and criers before, who proclaimed the great victory the mandarin had gained over the four powerful kings of Malacca, and all the principal men of the towns and villages came out to receive him with great feasts and honor, all the people gathering to see the new victory. As soon as the mandarin arrived with all his pomp and glory where the *Aitao* was, after given him a very detailed account of all that had passed and of his victory, he discovered his design and agreed with him that they should divide the goods between themselves, and that they should continue the deceit of the kings of Malacca, through which both might receive honor and thanks from the king. This being agreed to they both resolved that to keep this in secret it was necessary to prosecute the plan the mandarin had begun, which was to put to death all the Chinese who had been made captives. And they forthwith ordered the whole of it to be done, so that they killed upwards of ninety Chinese, and among those who were put to death were some little boys. They left, however, three or four boys and one man, insinuating (at their peril) to report to the king all that they desired, which was to prove the Portuguese *ladrones*, and to try to conceal the goods which they had taken; making sure also through them of proving that the four actually were kings of Malacca; and as the Portuguese could not speak the language of the land, nor in that land was any person who would intercede for them, so that they should at last perish, and they being reckoned powerful would compass the end for them designed. And for this cause, and to increase the triumph of the victory, they did not kill the Portuguese, but left them alive. Neither, however, could these officers do all this in such secrecy, and with so much safety to themselves as not to betray their fraudulent malice, and not without being generally suspected. And it was principally through the rumour of the murders and cruelties they had committed spreading in distant places; for it is an unusual thing in China to put any body to death without the king's authority, as we have already said above. And still, in executions in this country justice is very slow and cautious, which is also proved by the above tale. Besides all this, many of those whom they killed had relations in the place, who were grieved for their loss. And by these, as well as by some mandarins, zealous for justice, and who did not wish to give their consent to so great evils and frauds, this transaction was brought to the notice of the king, and it was proved to him how the Portuguese were merchants, who came to China with their goods to trade, and not *ladrones*, and how falsely four of them bore the title of kings, to the end that the king might confer on them great rewards and honors, and how they had usurped a very great quantity of goods, and at last, that in order to conceal all these evil deeds, they killed innocent men and children, which being made known to the king, he was on that account very mournful and sorrowful, and he presently, with great speed and diligence, ordered justice to be administered, as may be seen in the following chapter, which gives a long account of it.

Chapter 25th. Of the diligence he used to learn what people the Portuguese were, and how the examination of witnesses and prisoners was made.

As soon as the king was informed of all that has been said above, he immediately despatched from his court a *Kin-chae*; that is to say—a golden chop; and such officers are not sent except on the most important affairs. And with him two others also of great authority, one of whom had been a treasurer and the other a judge of a province, as inquisitors into this business. Recommending also the envoy that this same year he should visit the province of Fuh-keen, and the treasurer and judge of the said province were directed to aid the *Kin-chae* and the two inquisitors, in all that might be necessary in this affair; charging the whole of them strictly that in this case they should act like faithful servants and friends of exact justice and the good government of his kingdom. And as this happened at a time when all the provinces were provided with new officers,

the whole of the above-named commission came from court, and all entered the city of Foo chow with great pomp. And immediately on their arrival the whole of them began with very great diligence and care to attend to the business on which they came, and which had been so strongly recommended to them. The two who came with the *Kin-chae* as inquisitors, presently established themselves in two large houses, having in the centre a large open court, and on one side of the court were two large and very fine private rooms, and on the other side were others of the same kind. Each of the inquisitors took possession of one of the said houses. The prisoners were soon brought and placed before one of them. That one courteously referred them to the other, that he might first commence the enquiry, with many expressions of civility. The other directed them to return, with many thanks. And thus they were several times carried from one to the other, each being willing to give way to the other that he might first begin, until one of them gave in as vanquished and commenced. And as this affair was of very great importance, and strongly recommended (to them), all that the criminals and accusers said these officers wrote down with their own hands. The Portuguese had great opposition from a Chinese pilot of one of the captured vessels, and a Chinese Christian boy, who had been brought up amongst the Portuguese from his infancy; and all this was done by the inimical officers, being prevailed upon by gifts and promises; those officers (*Louthias*) being already deposed from office, and reputed as delinquents, as they were accused before the king; but although they were in this situation they were very powerful and greatly befriended, so that they could draw from amongst the Portuguese, through their influence, a Chinese boy who served them as linguist, so that not having anyone who could understand them, they could not defend the right. The Portuguese then held up a petition in their hands which a Chinese prisoner made for them, and presented it to the inquisitors, the which, when seen by them, they ordered to be delivered. And this boy was the cause of their deliverance, as through him they understood the officers of justice, and they were able to show very clearly they were guiltless. They enquired of us after this fashion: the accusers were first brought, and being questioned by one of these officers, they took us to the other to be re-questioned. And having much re-examined the accused between one and the other, the accusers were brought for examination. And thus the accused with the accusers were all questioned by both those officers, and the sayings of each party were afterwards seen by both of them, that they might see if they clashed. And firstly, they asked questions of each one separately. Then they questioned all together, by which they might know if one contradicted another, or if they wrangled and reproved each other, and thus, by degrees, they tried to gather the truth of the case. In the course of those questions the pilot and the Chinese Christian boy were served with many stripes, because they contradicted each other in some things. And they always showed to the officers that they were pleased to hear the Portuguese in their defence, which was a cause of great comfort to them. And it was also a great help to them that they never contradicted each other, as they all spoke one language. And when the Portuguese rejoiced in their reply, when they would know who they were, and that they were merchants and not *ladrones*, that they might order an enquiry concerning them along the whole coast of Chin-chew, where they shall learn the truth, the which they shall be able to know from the native merchants, with whom they had traded many years, and also of those people they shall know that none of them were kings, because kings never dub themselves so much as to come with such a handful of men to traffic, and what before they had said to the contrary was a fiction of the officers (*Lathiss*), and for themselves to receive better treatment.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

THERM. BAR.

night. noon.

WINDS.

○ 1	45 50	30:20	N a NNW. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
● 2	50 55	30:20	N a NE. ———do. ———do.
● 3	53 65	30:15	NW a SE. fine weather, light variable-do.
● 4	55 65	30:20	N. cloudy ———do. ———do.
● 5	60 65	30:10	SE a N. fine weather, ———do.
● 6	57 64	30:10	N a N by W. cloudy, light breeze.
● 7	55 56	30:20	N. ———do. mostly fresh breeze.
○ 8	53 60	30:20	N. ———do. light breeze.
● 9	57 65	30:15	N a NNW. 1st & mid. mod. latter fresh br.
● 10	54 61	30:30	N. ———with light rain at times, mod. breeze.
● 11	49 60	30:35	N. fine weather ———do.
● 12	56 58	30:15	N. cloudy, light rain at times, light breeze.
● 13	55 65	30:15	N a SE. fine weather ———do.
● 14	62 72	30:10	SE. ———do. latterly a fresh breeze.
○ 15	64 75	29:55	SE. ———do. sultry, light breeze.
● 16	66 72	30:00	E a SE. cloudy ———do. ———do.
● 17	66 72	29:55	SE fine weather, at times a fresh breeze.
● 18	64 76	30:00	SE. do. first part, latter cloudy, light breeze.
● 19	63 70	30:00	E a SE. cloudy, first part fresh a N. latter mod.
● 20	63 70	30:00	E a SE. cloudy, mostly a moderate breeze.
● 21	63 73	29:50	SE a S. most part cloudy, lt. rain at times, fr. br.
○ 22	69 75	29:50	SE. cloudy ———moderate breeze.
● 23	58 62	30:00	N a NNW. cldy. lat. part rain, mostly a fr. br.
● 24	51 53	30:20	N a NNW. do. throughout ———do.
● 25	49 55	30:30	N a NNE. ———do. ———do.
● 26	50 56	30:30	Na NNW. ———do. ———do.
● 27	52 58	30:30	N a NNW. ———do. ———do.
● 28	51 53	30:25	N a NNW. ———do. most part a mod. breeze.
○ 29	52 58	30:30	Na NNW. cloudy, with light ra. at ti. mod. br.
● 30	55 64	30:30	NNW a NNE. most part cloudy, light vble br.
● 31	60 70	30:30	SE. do. do. mod. breeze.

DIED. At Valparaiso in november last, Thomas H. Patrickson, Esq. (formerly of Calcutta) of the house of Sewell and Patrickson.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1835.

NO. 15. } PRICE
50 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

MACAO. Edict.—The municipality and governor of Macao do hereby make known to the public, that by an act of their session of the 20th of march last the drawing of the lottery, as advertised in the *Chronica d' Macao* of the 12th of october last, will commence on tuesday, the 5th of may next, at 10 A. M. precisely, on the premises of the late Baron of St Joze de Port' Alegre; the *vereadores* Sns. *Antonia Vicente Cortella* and *Joze Vicente Jorge* will preside at the drawing, and four hundred numbers will be drawn on each day.

The unsold tickets will be taken up by government; and this edict is published for public information.

Macao, in the session of the 3rd of April, 1835.

(Signed) J. J. Barros, Secretary. Andrea, Lima, Rangel, Cortella, Santos, Jorge.—*Chronica de Macao*.

The British vessels *GULNARE*, *Metcalf* and *AUSTRARIA*, Forrester, the first from Manila, and the last from Sourabaya, are the only arrivals of the week.

There has not been any rain in Canton since september, the last winter being a complete contrast in that respect to the preceding, when rain fell constantly and heavily with every wind. If the drought continues much longer we fear that high prices for grain will obtain throughout this and the neighbouring provinces: a calamity so universal and dreadful is always to be sincerely lamented, not only because of the distress and starvation in which the great mass of the population are involved, but also for its reaction on the general commerce of the port.

On the 11th of this moon a tea merchant having taken leave at the tea-bong *Tsow-poo ke*, before quitting Canton for the tea-provinces, the *hong-lord* sent his cooly, *Yen*, with him to carry his baggage to the boat. The boat was anchored off *Leen-shing* street, near the hoppo's office. When leaving the boat *Yen* hired a *sampan* to take him on shore, and in stepping from the boat to the *sampan* he slipped, fell into the river and was drowned. The corse was found the next day, and on the 13th he was followed to the grave by his weeping wife and children.

We extract the following notices, concerning the *SYLPH* and her cargo, and the loss of the *ELIZA*, Follins, in the China sea, from the Singapore chronicle and supplement of the 21st and 23rd of february.

During the week a meeting of the agents for Branches of Calcutta Insurance offices established at Singapore was convened and held at the request of Captain Wallace commander of the bark *Sylph* to take into consideration what was best to be done with the wreck. We understand it has been determined that the wreck should be kept possession of on account of the underwriters as being likely to be more beneficial for their interests than disposing of the vessel under present circumstances. Captain Wallace is of opinion that when the southerly monsoon sets in, and the sea becomes smooth, there will be no insurmountable difficulty in floating the *Sylph* back to Singapore at a moderate expense, and should the expectations now entertained of her being then in a state fit to repair not be realized, it is thought she would still make a good break up from the copper on her bottom and the large quantity of copper fastenings in her, and that a sum of from three to four thousand dollars might be obtained. This appears to be a very advantageous arrangement for the underwriters, the more so as the government both of this place and Rhio, so long as the wreck continues the property of the underwriters are disposed to grant

protection to the hull, the one by sea, and the other by land, but which would most probably be withdrawn on its becoming the property of private individuals. We learn also that the subject of salvage was submitted by Captain Wallace, and that the meeting had expressed an opinion that one eighth of the value of all property saved should be tendered in full satisfaction of all claims for services rendered by the *Clive*, leaving captain Wallace to make such further equitable arrangements for the adjustment of all other claims in the best manner he could, in order that the Opium may be reshipped for China without delay. The meeting in approbation of captain Wallace's conduct throughout the trying circumstances in which he has been lately placed, and as some compensation for the losses sustained by him has recommended the whole of the Opium to be placed under his disposal remitting the proceeds to the bank of Bengal for the benefit of those concerned. We are pleased to observe so commendable a disposition on the part of the mercantile gentlemen who composed this meeting to endeavour to lighten the burdens of adversity, and although we ourselves are not personally acquainted with captain Wallace, we have materials sufficient in our possession to appreciate his cool, honorable, and intrepid bearing through the disastrous exigency of the wreck of the *Sylph*. On the question of salvage it is stated that captain Hawkins of the *Clive* claims one-third of the amount of all property saved, and refuses the tender of one eighth as being an inadequate compensation. The final settlement of the claim has been deferred by captain Hawkins, with his accustomed liberality, until the Opium arrives in China, is sold there, and the returns made to Calcutta. This conduct is certainly very handsome, and the advantages are doubtlessly on the side of the underwriters, as we all know the possession of the property need not have been given up until a proper remuneration had been made after the nature of the services performed had been taken into due consideration, and which, in our humble opinion, might have been arranged at once on the spot by arbitrators according to the equity of the occasion and more to the general satisfaction of the salvors than the present reference to Calcutta agreed upon. Besides, where could an inquiry as to the *labour* and *peril* of the salvors, the *promptitude* and *alacrity* manifested by them, the *value* of the ship and cargo, and the *degree* of danger incurred, be so properly instituted as at the place where the respective parties as well as property are, and where all the above material points should be ascertained by the evidence of competent witnesses. The hardship falls of course upon the officers and crew of the *Clive*, for unless the underwriters in Calcutta prove liberal and so end the matter, the rate of salvage will have to abide the event of a suit at law determinable no one can tell when, with the additional risk necessarily attached to the issue of all inquiries made and entered into at places so far distant (as Calcutta is) from the scene of their occurrence, that in the event of the rate offered by captain Wallace being considered sufficient by the court, the Salvors would in all probability be liable not only to their own costs but also to the costs of the other party.—When the state the *Sylph* was in at the time of the arrival of the *Clive* to her relief, is considered, it will not be denied that her opportune arrival prevented a total abandonment of the vessel. We are informed, that all on board were ready, immediately before the appearance of the *Clive*, to quit the *Sylph* and to trust to their chances of reaching, or of being drifted on shore upon a raft which had been prepared for that purpose. Had a little further time elapsed without assistance being rendered, the vessel would have been abandoned, and her cargo indubitably have become the prey of pirates and the inhabitants of the Islands in the neighbourhood of the wreck. The peril of the Salvors, as well as of those who were rescued, may be conceived from the wreck having taken place upon a lee shore in the height of the north east monsoon completely exposed to the violence of the wind and sea, the *Sylph* forged in shore of the outer rollers apparently bilged and laying on one side with the sea breaking over her poop. In such circumstances to have performed what was done in the first few days during the prevalence of bad weather and heavy seas nothing but the energy and spirit of European seamen would have encountered and overcome with such pre-eminent success, having saved and shipped on board the *Clive* nearly seven hundred chests of Opium and the ship's stores, and to make room for all of which the men yielded up their accommodations—One fourth in place of one eighth would in our humble estimation of the merits of the case, not have exceeded the bounds of liberality.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ELIZA, OF BRISTOL.

We regret to state that the ship *Eliza*, Captain Follins, has been wrecked on the *Paracels*, in the China Sea, with the particulars of which disaster we have been favoured, as communicated by Captain Follins, who arrived here during the week in the Portuguese ship *Susana*.

The *Eliza* left China on the 21st ult. bound for London, with a cargo of teas, in company with the bark *Planter* and ship *Mermaid*. She spoke the *Planter* on the following day. The accident occurred on the 23rd. when the ship struck at 10½ P. M. on the Crescent Reef, *Paracels* Shoal, the weather blowing very fresh. The sea soon stove in her counters, and within two hours she became a wreck. Next morning at day-break the people all landed on Roberts's Island, and remained there two or three days. It was then blowing so hard that they could not go

(Continued at page 60.)

One of the Europeans longest resident in China has left Macao in the Portuguese ship *CÆSAR*, Captain *Ramos*. We allude to Mr. Bletterman, formerly chief of the Dutch factory and afterwards H. M. the King of the Netherland's Consul in China. Mr. Bletterman accompanied M. Van Braam's embassy to Peking in 1794.5. His kindness and hospitality during his long residence in Canton endeared him to the foreign community, by whom his absence must be deeply regretted. In him we have lost one of those able men who were intimately acquainted with the Chinese character, and who, during the palmy days of the different chartered monopolies, when the Chinese were less suspicious and more confiding than they are now, did not neglect his opportunities of forming a just estimate of their national character. We wish Mr. Bletterman a happy passage, and that he may re-assume among his countrymen at Batavia that degree of official consideration due to him in vindication of his honorable character, and of which, by perverse aspersion and cruel calumny, he was once most unjustly deprived; and that he may be received by his friends with the regard and esteem he so highly deserves.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th instant, as a younger brother of an affluent family, named *Hwang*, went to perform the ceremonies of the spring festival at the tombs on the hills to the north of the city, fell from his horse, rolled down the hill and was killed.

On the 8th instant the *Nan* and *Pwan* Heëns repaired to the black-dragon-king's temple in the city to supplicate for rain; the killing of animals for food was interdicted on that day, in consequence of the long drought.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* has issued severe prohibitions on several matters. Firstly, forbidding flower lanterns to be used in temples and private dwellings in the first month of the new year.

Secondly, forbidding the use in the 1st and 2nd moons of handle-lanterns, fish-lanterns, gongs, drums &c.

Thirdly, forbidding fireworks in the streets on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

Fourthly, forbidding the running of dragon-boats on the 5th day of the 5th moon; and sixthly, forbidding extravagant expenditure at weddings, funerals, and in sacrificing.

On Friday, the 10th instant, *Yaou*, of *Shih-urh-foo* street, outside *peace-and-plenty* gate, being a little more than thirty years old and rather fat, went with his two sons through the great north gate to worship at the tombs. The weather being extremely close and warm made him perspire greatly, and chancing to meet a hill-hole that contained some clear water, the coolness pleased him much, and he stopped to wash himself. Suddenly he became chilled; and in returning, when he reached the western gate he was unable to walk farther. He then hired a shoulder-chair to carry him home; but just before they arrived at his door he was a corpse inside the chair. The bearers, seeing that he was already dead, were unwilling to carry back the chair, and a great clamour was made about it; afterwards, forty dollars having been paid for the chair, they immediately burnt it.

On the 11th day of the present moon (8th April.) The *Nan-hae-heën*, having prayed for rain, forbade the killing of animals for food. The butchers, however, sold their meat secretly. On the 12th two of them were detected in selling by the *Nan-hae-heën's* runners, who seized and brought them before the magistrates. They were immediately punished by twenty blows, and sentenced to wear the collar and be publicly exposed for one month at the *Hwang* temple.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* has stuck up a notice at his office stating, that the examinations will commence on the 18th of the moon (tomorrow). At the *Foo* examinations all the students of the *Heën* examinations must collect together early, that their names may be marked

for admission into the public hall. If at the appointed time any do not arrive, but come later and then petition to be admitted, decidedly it will not be allowed.

April 13th. For the last two or three days a long line of black vapour has been observed on the stones in the middle of several streets in the city, which has surprised and alarmed the multitude; and many have gone with lanterns to observe it narrowly. This is quite true (says our Chinese informant). Knives and water have both been used to scrape or wash it off, without effect. On the 14th of the moon (the 11th instant), this line of vapour was seen all the way from the western gate of the city to *Te-woo-foo* street. It is not discernible in the day time, which is most extraordinary. There are different opinions concerning it. It is generally said that it is an indication of calamity by water, because water harmonizes with the colour of black, therefore a black vapour is a water-prognostic. It is said that the same appearance has been already observed at *Fuh-shan*, a large town distant about forty Chinese *le* from Canton.

IMPRISONED LINGUISTS. We are extremely sorry to state to our readers that the two linguists *Kwan-ho* (*Atom*), *Yuen foo* (*Aheën*), who were apprehended by the local government last September (having been implicated under the charge of *Chinese constructive treason*), have lately been sentenced to exile.

The unfortunate *Aheën* has incurred the severest displeasure of the rulers of Canton, and is fated to undergo a punishment worse than death to a Chinese; he is *chung-keen peen-uae*; sent to the ranks beyond the frontier: i. e. he is to be a slave to the Tartar soldiery.

The cause of this cruel and unjust sentence (for it is founded upon a false charge brought against him by the officers—a charge which *they know to be false*—namely; that Lord Napier came in Captain Rees's ship, the *Lord Amherst*.)—is his being denounced as a *Han-keen*—a traitor to his emperor and country; and we may here observe that the words, *Han-keen*—*Chinese traitor*—convey a much more intense meaning of uncharitableness, selfishness, faithlessness, ingratitude, treachery, rebellion, and all the other unnatural crimes committed by that man who betrays his country, than our word—*traitor*. In Chinese ethics, the *Han-keen* violates all the duties of social life; his want of fidelity to his emperor is ingratitude towards his father; he is the evil principle, the adversary of order, law, government, and of all human relations, personified. Judge, then, what must be that government which can knowingly institute a false charge of treason; pursue it to a sentence, and let that sentence take its course.

Atom is only banished from the provincial city for three years, as having been the head linguist when Lord Napier arrived, and for his negligence in that office, because he allowed him to arrive in the *Lord Amherst*. The lenity shown to *Atom* is attributed to the liberal use of *palm-oil*; and by a further application of this unguent he may probably obtain a remission of his sentence.

Mr. Jackson's personal servant and the pilot employed last year by the *Lord Amherst*, have received the same sentence as *Aheën*.

Thus, four men in the service of foreigners—for the linguists may in some sort be called our servants—have incurred the displeasure of their government and consequent punishment (three of them in extreme degree) for having been in that service, and for doing their duty. Are we not, then, called upon to protest against the exercise of such sickening tyranny? It is very probable that all our endeavours to save these men from their dreadful exile may be unavailing; still, is it not our duty to *place on record* our attempt by presenting in a body at the city-gate, *proofs* of their *innocence*, petitions in their favour, and our solemn protest against the accusations, trials and sentences?—There is yet time for the performance of this duty; Governor *Loo* is now in the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*, reviewing the troops, and will not return to Canton until

next month; on his arrival the sentences will be put in execution. Let us, then, see whether the foreign community of Canton are not held in greater estimation and respect than is supposed even by themselves, or avowed by the government. The cause is a good one; the ceremonious punctilios of Chinese official life will not be disturbed by any attempt to shock the pride of the *buttoned and peacock-feathered* officers by claiming an equality of rank and station. We shall simply be humbly presuming to set the government right on points concerning which they *must* have been *mis-informed*; for, can it be conceived that such dreadful punishments shall be suffered to fall upon innocent persons?—No!—When *Loo* sees the determination of the foreigners, if their representations to him are fruitless, to submit the truth of this case in a petition to H. I. M. transmitted through the governor of another province, either of *Fuh-keën*, *Che-keang*, *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung*, or even *Pe-che-le*, he will listen, if not to the still small voice of conscience and reason, at least to the trumpet-call of fear and self-preservation. We think that there is now a proud opportunity for the foreign merchants to prove their national character, to erase former stains, and to emerge from that slough of despond and contempt into which the neglect or imbecility of their separate governments have plunged them.

We should feel proud if we could draw the attention of the foreign merchants to the case of these ill-treated men, which we have thus feebly endeavoured to advocate. Success or failure in the attempt will be equally honorable; but success will prove that the trade can, in some degree, protect itself; and this fact once established, how fast improvements will follow, if the spirit of union on all common questions is cherished!—The moral effect of the attempt only on the government and people will be incalculable. Indeed, the more we consider the matter the more we are inclined to think that we have too hastily concluded that any of our efforts may be unavailing; we recall the misplaced and cowardly doubt; we shall succeed; we shall save these men to their families: of this we are so convinced that we could support it with the asseveration of "my uncle Toby." If any other persons feel as confident as we do on this subject, the duty of the foreign community is clearly indicated: and should they neglect this great opportunity of doing so much good to others—of self-justification—and of the vindication of common rights—they will become a party to the cruel and tyrannical measures of this government, share the guilt of its officers, and be exposed with them to the execration of the people.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

By letters from Manila we have learnt the following intelligence. The brig *SAGUENAY* had arrived at Manila from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th of October.

Some teas imported from Singapore per *Columbia* went off at an average advance of 4d on preceding sales, until they came to a lot declared to be spurious Bohea, when a discussion took place between sellers, buyers and brokers, and the sale was stopped. It is supposed that the objectionable parcels were teas imported in Junks into Singapore.

The common's house of parliament was burnt about the 20th of October, supposed to have been done by incendiaries. Parliament had met and was prorogued to the 25th of November.

The *Sorerega*, a new bark belonging to Glasgow, arrived on the 29th of March at Manila from Batavia.

The expected junk from Nanking had arrived in Manila bay.

Several shipowners of Manila, employed in the rice trade, petitioned the governor to prohibit the exportation of rice and paddy in foreign vessels; but the governor promptly and officially replied that the trade should be free to all flags until it appears there is an actual scarcity. It is thought at Manila that the question is settled for some years.

Portugal. Don Pedro is dead and the Marquis Palmella regent; public affairs were going on satisfactorily, and the state of the country was prosperous.

Spain. Don Carlos was rather gaining strength, and it is said Dom Miguel is with him.

The following letter from a known correspondent states that the ships at Lintin have the authority of the Chinese naval officers to remain at that anchorage. We agree with the writer in thinking that this is a very important admission, although it is in direct con-

tradiction to the eighth regulation of the edict lately issued from the hoppo's office (*Vide Register No. 13, page 48*). This permission puts an end to all accusations as to smuggling on the part of the foreigners. We shall not go into the question how far Lintin belongs to China, or any detached portion of the territories of any country belongs to it if that country cannot hold by its own power and defend at the peril of war all its possessions. It cannot be doubted that the governors of *Kwang-tung*, *Fuh-keën*, and the other maritime provinces of China, could put a stop to the trade at Lintin and along the east coast, if they had talent and nerve to combine and direct their forces to that end; or rather if they were so minded. But no—they are fully convinced that the orders they receive from Peking are not to be literally interpreted; and it is a well understood arrangement that the foreign trade is to be made to supply, by all manner of means, the deficiencies of the government salaries, from that of a governor of a province down to those of the tidewaiters of the hoppers. The government of China, then, is the *universal smuggler*!—It allows its officers to contravene its own laws; winks at all their delinquencies; and encourages a contraband trade not only by impossible and ridiculous restrictions, but even invites its own functionaries to engage secretly in it. The government of China is like the Eleusinian mysteries: there is an esoteric and exoteric doctrine. Our initiation into the former is going on by degrees; and as we advance in the profound arcana we doubt whether the emperor and his officers will not think it politic to admit us into the priest-hood.

The pusillanimity of the Chinese masters of the four seas, referred to by our correspondent, is amazing. A war-boat carries a number of men, well armed with shields, pikes and other weapons. That one European and four Lascars in a jolly boat should drive these fellows where they liked is almost incredible; but such is the fact, although utterly unaccountable. The men employed in the army and navy of China must be the most worthless of the nation; and we do not believe we should do the officers, civil and military, any injustice if we applied the same epithet to them.

Brig.....Lintin, March 31st, 1836.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

My Dear Sir,

Having lately had occasion to anchor off Chuenpee for a few days, we were a good deal bothered by mandarins coming alongside to make enquiries as to our intentions. Receiving no satisfactory answers, they told us we must immediately depart, or that a war junk lying at anchor in shore would drive us out, as no vessels were allowed to proceed so far up without a license and pilot. Our answer was simply, that it did not yet suit our convenience to depart, and that if the war junk troubled us we should certainly repel force with force. Yes, they said, that is true; but you are not permitted to remain here, and we shall get into trouble, if you do not go away. Why do you not go to Lintin, which is the proper anchorage for outside vessels. Now, Mr. Editor, this last is what I wish to draw your attention to: that a mandarin of some rank with mandarins of an inferior rank in attendance, pointed out the Lintin anchorage as being the proper anchorage for outside vessels, that is, vessels not intending to enter the port of Canton; that he ordered us to go there, and assured us that there we were permitted to remain.

As an instance of the extreme cowardice of the Chinese navy, I give you the following, and vouch for its correctness.

In an bay, situated between this and the yellow sea, where an English vessel was lying at anchor, two mandarin war-boats dropped their anchors nearer to her than was thought convenient.

A jolly boat, with an officer and four Lascars armed, was instantly despatched, to insist on their moving farther off; as they appeared disinclined to acquiesce in this demand, the officer boarded the first boat and seized the whole of her arms, both great and small; then boarded the second boat, tumbled all the great guns overboard, seized the small arms, and made both quit the bay.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

An earthquake reel'd unheededly away.

Childe Harold. Canto, iv. Stanza 17th.

"And such was their mutual animosity, so intent were they upon the battle, that the earthquake, which overthrew in great part many of the cities of Italy, which turned the course of rapid streams, poured back the sea upon the rivers, and tore down the very mountains, was not felt by one of the combatants." Such is the description of Livy. It may be doubted whether modern tactics would admit of such an abstraction. (Notes to Childe Harold, Canto iv.)

"We had a little ball the other night at Mrs. Boothby's, and by dancing, did not perceive an earthquake, which frightened all the undancing part of the town." (Horace Walpole's letters to Sir Horace Mann. Letter 15th.)

Whether the passion of the English nearly a century ago for dancing rivalled the ardour of the combatants at the

(Continued from page 57.)

near the ship, but when the weather moderated, they went to her to save what they could. On the 4th day after the vessel struck, a small fishing junk with ten persons on board came to the island, and the crew expressed a desire that the *Eliza's* people should go on board the junk; and the Captain with part of his men did so. They remained two days and allowed the junk-men to take about 70 chests of tea from the *Eliza*, the Captain and his people saving wearing apparel, charts, chronometers, ship's papers &c., under the impression that the junk would take them to the coast of Cochín China; but before the whole of the crew got on board, they beat the captain and two of his crew, (who alone had reached the junk, the remainder being still on the island) and threw them overboard. However, as they fortunately could swim, the three succeeded in reaching the shore. Captain Follins then manned both boats in pursuit of the junk; the mate and five men in the pinnace; the boatswain and four others in the jolly boat. Both boats started together late in the afternoon, but on the following day the boatswain returned with the jolly-boat saying that he had parted company with the pinnace at 10 o'clock the previous night, and the junk had escaped them. The pinnace did not return, nor has been heard of since; but the people in her had sufficient water to last a fortnight, and it is hoped they have reached the Cochín China coast. The captain remained on the island six or seven days more, when two other junks arrived and landed about twenty men, who plundered the crew of their clothes and every thing they possessed. Captain Follins then thought it advisable to leave the place in the jolly boat (the only one left), for Singapore, which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After being two days and two nights in the boat they were picked up by the Portuguese ship *Susana*, captain L. Encarnação, from Macao bound for Singapore and arrived here on the 17th inst. Every praise is due to Mr. Beale, a part-owner, the captain and officers of the *Susana* for their kind treatment to captain Follins and his people, while on board, and we are happy in having the opportunity of gratifying capt. F.'s desire to notice their conduct so particularly.

When the *Eliza* struck, the *Planter* was within half a mile of her, steering the same course—her lights were seen from the *Eliza*, but she must have got clear, as she was not visible in the morning.

(Continued from page 59.)

battle of Thrasimene for fighting, is yet unproved; but both parties, it seems, set about their business *con amore*; and the abstraction of the happy set at Mrs. Boothby's—considering the rarity of earthquakes in England—must have almost equalled that of the Romans and Carthaginians. We presume it must have been towards morning, and that the slow and graceful minuet had given place to such country dances as "*Sir Roger de Coverley*" &c. for quadrilles and gallopadés were not yet brought into fashion.

PADRE DA CRUZ'S TREATIES CONCERNING CHINA.

(Continued from No. 14. Page 56.)

The edict which the emperor, *Kea-tsing*, issued in favour of the portuguese, contains some remarkable clauses. But as the occurrences narrated in this treatise happened under a former and conquered although a native dynasty, we do not imagine that the line of the *Ta tsing* will allow it to be referred to as a precedent, even if the original could be procured now. The edict, however, although issued nearly 300 years ago, and seen through the medium of two translations, proves the efficacy of an appeal to Peking. We trust the lesson may not be forgotten.

Having this information from the Portuguese, the *Kin-chae* and the two others, forthwith resolved to send officers to Chin-chew, to enquire into the truth of what the Portuguese had said, neither would they trust this enquiry to another, but only to those two persons. So much did these officers (*Louthias*) endeavour to draw confirmation from Chin-chew, that they might know the truth of what the Portuguese said and the lies of the officers (*Luthissi*) and of the *Aitao*, that they immediately despatched a courier, and ordered the *Luthissi* and *Aitao* to be imprisoned under a strict guard. From this it may be seen how great were the powers these men brought, that they were able to apprehend such powerful men, a thing that the whole land wondered at, and many said to the Portuguese that their luck was great that their cause should be undertaken by such high officers. Wherefore, from that time all began very much to favour them. If, however, witnesses had been brought from Ning-po as they had been from Chin-chew, the portuguese would not have fared so well in consequence of the evils they there had done, which were great. After the officers (*Louthias*) returned from Chin-chew, they ordered the portuguese to be brought before them, and consoled them much, showing their great good-will, and telling them that they were already convinced they were not ladrones, but that they were good men and true; and they again cross-examined them and their enemies, to see if they contradicted themselves in somethings which they had before asserted. This chinese pilot in his cross-examination, who before had proved very much against the portuguese and had been in favor of the officers (*Louthias*), seeing that already those officers (*Louthias*) were prisoners, and that already they were proved to be guilty, and that the portuguese were now favoured, and the truth had shown itself, began to recant much of what he had said, and averred that it was true that the portuguese were neither ladrones nor kings, and nothing but merchants and very honest people; and he discovered a great quantity of goods which the officers (*Luthissi*) purloined when they captured the portuguese. And all that which until then he had said to the contrary was through the large promises made to him by the officers (*Louthias*), and through the great fear which they put him in if he did not comply with their wishes. But as they were already prisoners, and it was now proved they had never done any ill, he desired now to speak the truth. This affair caused great wonder to the officers (*Louthias*), and they were so much astonished that they remained

a long time looking at one another without speaking a word. Then turning round, they ordered him to be tortured and whipped severely, to see whether he was telling falsehoods, but he was constant to his confession.

Having finished the examinations that were in this case necessary, and the *Kin-chae* and his companions being most desirous to return to court, he wished to see the portuguese first and to give a view of himself in the city. And it was a pattern of very great majesty, the way in which he walked through the city, for he was accompanied by all the principal men, and with many people well armed, and a great number of flags flying very gaily, and with many trumpets and kettle-drums, and many other things, as is the custom on like occasions of show and pomp. And he was accompanied by the members of many great and noble families. And after taking leave of the great men, he ordered the portuguese to be brought to him, and with a few words he took leave of them; for he had merely desired to see them. Before these officers (*Louthias*) departed, they directed the local officers and the gaolers to be friendly to the portuguese, and to treat them very well, and they ordered that all their personal necessities should be supplied. And they ordered all who were able to write to sign a paper, as for them they went to court, and sent their papers, carefully not forgetting a single one. And they ordered the *Luthissi* and the *Aitao* to be kept in strict custody, and that they should not be allowed to communicate with any-one. And they went forth from the city and withdrew to a small village, where they arranged all their papers, making clear statements only of what was required; and because the papers were numerous, and there was a good deal of writing to do, they took three men to help them. And having drawn clear reports of all that they wanted to carry to court, they burnt all the rest. And to prevent the three men whom they had taken as assistants from divulging any thing they had either seen or written, they left them shut up so strictly that nobody was able to speak to them; directing them to be supplied abundantly with all necessaries until the sentence should come from court and be declared. The papers having been presented at court; and all seen by the king and his officers, he pronounced the following sentence.

Chapter 26th. Containing the sentence which the king gave against the *Louthias* in favour of the Portuguese.

Before we give the sentence it is proper to notice some things. And firstly, that the sentence was of much greater length than is here related, and as the portuguese who possessed it shortened it, I have shortened it more, quoting only its most important parts, and rejecting all the rest. It is to be noted secondly, that there appears to be some obscure points in it, such as "*pontoo*" which means the cruisers watching the sea, and that certain persons being condemned to "*red helmets*," means to be condemned to be banished to the army beyond the frontier. And moreover, the duties of China, it is to be known, were not paid in the manner we use, but as is done in Siam, for the ships that bring goods to China are measured from poop to prow with covids, and according to the number of covids, so they pay, so much per covid, but now they pay in China so much per cent, which was done by agreement between the portuguese and the chief justices of Canton by the advice of those chinese who traded with the said portuguese, by which the duties are increased beyond what should be paid according to the custom of the land. These things being stated, here follows the sentence.

Edict by command of the king, because *Cha poo Hu-chin-Tuta* without my orders, neither making the same known to me, has ordered many people whom he had captured to be put to death. Being willing in that to do justice, I commanded first to enquire into the truth by *Chia, my Kin-chae*, who has taken there with him the *Louthias*, that I might know the truth concerning the portuguese, and so of the *Aitao* and *Luthissi*, who had reported to me that the portuguese were ladrones, and that they came to all the coasts of my kingdom to rob and murder. And the whole truth being known, they return now to day before me. And the papers have been inspected by my "*Pimpu*" and by all the great officers of my court, and after examining them thoroughly they now give an account of the whole. And also, as I ordered, the *Ahmpoo*, *Atoo-chae* with *Athayl'ssi Choo qu'm* have examined carefully the said papers, which are concerning very important matters, and in which I desire to act with due justice. And the whole, having been thus seen by all, it is manifest that the portuguese have come to the seas of China for many years in order to trade, which is not permitted to be done in the way they have done it, but only in my market-places, as always was the custom in all my ports. There are men whom I have not hitherto known: I already know that the people of Chin-chew go to their vessels on the sea to trade, by which I know that they are merchants and not ladrones, as they wrote to me they were. I by no means attribute blame to merchants in aiding each other, but I attribute great blame to my officers (*Louthias*) of Chin-chew: for when any vessels came to my ports, declaring themselves to be merchants and desirous of paying the duties, they should have immediately written to me. If this had been done no great harm would have happened. Or when they were taken, if it had been reported to me, I would have ordered them to be directly released. And although in compliance with the customs of my ports, the vessels that come there should be measured and pay the duties, this people being from afar it was necessary only that they should be permitted to trade, and then let them return to their own country. Instead of this, my cruisers, who knew that they were mercantile men, did not tell me so, but concealed it from me, which has been the cause of many people having been taken and put to death. And those who remain alive, as they did not know how to speak they looked up to heaven and begged for justice (for they seem to know no other God but the heavens). Besides these things, I know the *Aitao* and the *Luthissi* did them many evils through covetousness of the many wares which the portuguese brought, and never considered when they made them prisoners, whether those who brought the wares were good or bad. Thus, even the *Louthias* on the sea-coast knew that these men were merchants, still they did not say so to me. And they have all been the cause of much evil. I know more through my *Kin-chae* that the *Aitao* and the *Luthissi* had letters by which they might have known that the portuguese were merchants and not ladrones; and whilst knowing this, they were not content with seizing them, but wrote me a great many lies, and not contented with killing men they killed children, cutting first the feet off some, and the hands off others, and lastly taking off all their heads; writing to me that they had taken and killed kings of Malacca. And having attended carefully to these things, I have found out the truth, which makes my heart ache. And because until now, without my orders, they have committed such great cruelties, hereafter I order that they may do no more. (To be continued.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1835.

NO. 16. } PRICE
50 CENTS }

MACAO LOTTERY.

TO commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1 French Hong and No. 2 Dutch Hong.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The British vessels **FALCON**, **Ovenstone**, **FRANK** **Seawright**, from **Calcutta**; and the **SOVEREIGN** **Campbell**, **COLON**, (Sp.) — and **SYDEN**, (Danish) **Burd**, from **Manila**, have arrived. By the **Sovereign** a report of the speeches delivered at the dinner given in **Edinburgh** to **earl Grey** has been received; but we have not room for any extracts in our present number.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. April 16th. To day the **Nan-hae-heen** has again issued a proclamation severely interdicting the slaughter of animals for food; and all public officers, high and low, are ordered to repair to the altars of the **dragon King** (the **Neptune of China**), to supplicate for rain.

On the 18th of the moon (15th instant) the **Kwang-chow-foo** attended the review of the military shooting on horseback on the eastern parade, and on the 16th he again went to the same ground and superintended trials of skill and strength, such as the sword exercise, lifting weights, drawing the strong bow, &c.

To day (21st) the **Kwang-chow-foo** has forbidden the catching of fish as well as the killing of animals.

An imperial edict has been received, dated in the first decade of the 10th moon, directing, it to be proclaimed throughout the empire that in the 8th moon of the present year, by an act of grace, in consequence of the empress-mother attaining her seventieth year, there will be in every province an extra examination of graduates who are candidates for the **Keu-jin** degree, and in the 3rd moon of next year, an examination at **Peking** of the successful **Keu-jin** men for the degree of **Tsin-tsze**.

The following is an account of the perils of the sea-passage in a chinese fast boat, between **Lintin** and **Macao**.

The night I left (the 12th), going over in a **Lintin** fastboat with nine men, we were stopped at 10 P. M. two miles from **Lintin**, and boarded by a thief mandarin smug boat; she contained certainly one hundred men; down each side were planted a row of men, each armed with a broad long dagger like a Spanish sword; six came on board us, and roused out every portion of the boat; I sat still, and when they had done, I told some of them who spoke English, that "they were fools and would lose their heads", and I aided the action to the word.

EDICT RESPECTING SOUTH AMERICAN DOLLARS.

Lew, **heên** of **Heang-shan**, and acting **heên** of **Nan-hae**, raised five steps, and enrolled ten times, and **Chang**, **heên** of **Yang-shan**, and acting **heên** of **Pwan-yu**, raised five steps and enrolled ten times, for the purpose of communicating on the subject of a government proclamation.

On the 14th day of the 2d moon of the 15th year of **Taou-kwang** (march 12th) we received from the **Kwang-chow-foo** an official communication, as follows.

On the 20th day of the 2nd moon of the fifteenth year of **Taou-kwang**, I received from the guardian of the prince and governor general of the two **Kwang** (provinces), **Loo**, an official reply.

It is authenticated that the said **heên** (the **Nan-hae-heên**) has united with the **Pwan-yu-heên**, and they have jointly petitioned respecting their report of their assay of the qualities of the new-fashioned foreign money; and request

that a proclamation be issued on their report. It is already proved to be in general use amongst the hong-merchants, shopkeepers, and brokers. It has been already proved by assay, that the quality of the **fowl-money** (Mexican dollar) compared with the **foreign-face-money** (Spanish dollar), is inferior in value one candareen, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and decimals of a cash; that of the **tree-money** (Bolivian Republic dollar) is superior $\frac{1}{2}$ and decimals of a cash; that of the **staff-dollar** (Peruvian Republic dollar), is superior $4\frac{1}{2}$ and decimals of a cash. In compliance with the regulations of the 5th year of **Taou-kwang** (1825. Vide Register No. 3, page 10.), *le* (cash) are to be the limit: i.e. the decimals are to be cut off. I have ordered the **Kwang-chow-foo** and the two **Heên** (**Nan** and **Pwan**) to issue an explicit proclamation. Hong-merchants, artificers, soldiers, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to me, the **Kwang-chow-foo**, it is proper that I enjoin the commands, prepare a document, and order the **Heên** immediately to issue an explicit proclamation (that the) hong-merchants, artificers, military, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Do not oppose. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to us, the **Heên**, we obediently issue an explicit proclamation, for the purpose that the hong-merchants, artificers, shop-keepers, military, and people should fully inform themselves thereof. Henceforth, all of ye (the above-named), in the currency of the new-fashioned **fowl**, **tree**, and **staff-money**, are to observe the above proportions (which are again repeated). There is in the **Kwang-chow-foo's** office standards of the assayed dollars. It is absolutely necessary that all respectfully follow the different currencies. It is not allowed to deceive by inferior and false money, purposely to cause difficulties. After this proclamation, if any dare oppose, or are denounced, or detected, they will be immediately seized and punished. Decidedly, indulgence will not be allowed. All should obey with trembling awe. Do not oppose. A special edict. **Taou-kwang**, 15th year, 3d moon, 14th day. (April 11, 1835.)

We recommend the foreign mercantile community of Canton to memorialize the emperor, to order, by his imperial edict, that the dollars of all the South American States be received as currency throughout the empire. Without this exertion on their part, we fear the circulation of all coins, excepting the old Spanish dollar, will be confined to the province of Canton.

SYLPH'S OPIUM.

A meeting of the consignees of the opium taken out of the **Sylph** by the company's cruiser **Clive**, shipped on board the **Sophia**, and brought by that vessel on to **Lintin**, was convened by circular, and held at the house of **Dadabhoj Rustomjee**, the consignee of the **Sylph**, on the 16th inst. Mr. **Jardine** in the chair. A letter from Messrs **A. L. Johnston & Co.** and Mr. **D. L. Shaw**, of **Singapore**, to Messrs **Thomas Dent & Co.** and a bill of lading, also signed by Messrs **A. L. Johnston & Co.** and Mr. **D. L. Shaw**, which consigned the opium to captain **Wallace**, and, in his absence, to Messrs, **Thomas Dent & Co.** and Messrs **Dadabhoj & Maneckjee Rustomjee**, were put in and read. Various points were mooted: such as the power of Messrs **A. L. Johnston & Co.** and others, to put themselves in the place of the consignors, or to accept an abandonment; but as the

question involved many cases on which none present were prepared to offer an opinion until a further consideration of them, the only resolutions that were passed unanimously were, firstly, that captain Wallace deserved every praise for his conduct in transshipping the opium to the *Clive*, and for bringing it on to its port of destination; and secondly, that a deputation of Chinese brokers and others should be sent down to Lintin to inspect the opium, and that Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee should arrange and despatch the deputation. The meeting then adjourned to the 18th instant, having fixed that early day to decide upon their measures as soon as possible, in order to enable captain Wallace to fulfil his promise of returning to the *Sylph*, and to endeavour to save her, which captain Wallace conceived to be his imperative duty to the owners of the vessel and the underwriters.

ADJOURNED MEETING ON THE 18TH APRIL.

The same individuals, with one or two exceptions, assembled at the adjourned meeting, Mr. Jardine continuing in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the chairman requested the opinions of the assembly. In the course of the meeting it appeared to be the general opinion of all present, excepting Mr. Inglis, Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee, and captain Wallace, that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods *in transitu*, however well intended for the benefit of all concerned, was an illegal and uncalled for proceeding, totally indefensible in its results, and only to be excused at all as having been done under a misconception of their powers. It was thought generally, that the proper and legal course for captain Wallace, after he had landed the opium at Singapore, was to have taken sole charge of it *ex officio* as master of the *Sylph*, and to have met the consignees in China, and then arranged with them as to the mode of receiving payment for the freight and the delivery of the cargo; for all the marks being obliterated, there must be some common agreement as to the delivery.

But now, through the interference of parties at Singapore, the goods laden on board the *Sylph* and transhipped to the *Sophia*, although they have arrived at the port of discharge, are not to be delivered to the parties to whom they are consigned, but to captain Wallace, who has in this case specially appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee his agents. There was much conversation on the subject, and captain Wallace offered to deliver the opium to the consignees, provided *each and all* would deliver up his bill of lading, and guarantee captain Wallace harmless for that act. To this Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee were the only dissentient consignees present; it was objected that their dissent was founded on interested motives, inasmuch that, if the bill of lading from Singapore was acted upon, they would become the consignees of the whole of the *Sylph's* cargo, and thus be usurping a control over property to which they could show no kind of claim. Messrs Jardine, Turner, and Gibb, recorded their protest against such a proceeding; and captain Wallace was solemnly warned that he was doing an illegal act, and rendering himself accountable to the consignees and underwriters. After some further consultation, captain Wallace, in a set speech, re-iterated his intentions of acting under the obligations imposed on him at Singapore, and his declaration of having appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Dadabhoy and Maneckjee Rustomjee, conjointly, his agents for the disposal of the opium transhipped from the *Sylph* to the *Sophia*; with instructions to pay the sums due on policies payable in Canton, and to remit the remainder to Calcutta, to answer the lien of one third, claimed by the *Clive* for salvage, and ten per cent for contingent charges; thirty five chests of opium having been left at Singapore, to meet the expenses incurred there. This declaration was received with great surprise by the meeting, and it was suggested that an application should be made to H. M. superintendents to

detain captain Wallace in China; but nothing on this point was then decided upon. The meeting then dissolved itself. In the course of the evening captain Wallace sent round a circular to those interested in the *Sylph's* cargo, containing his determination "to act in the manner marked out for him at Singapore for the realization of the property in China, and as he was bound to return to Singapore immediately, he had consigned the goods to Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs D. and M. Rustomjee, for realization by public auction as early as practicable, and had directed them to remit the proceeds to the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, to the order of Alexander L. Johnston, Esq. W. D. Shaw, Esq. and himself, as trustees for captain Hawkins and all concerned in the property." Protests were again entered on this circular.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. Inglis, as representing the house of Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. stated that he accepted the agency thus conferred upon them by captain Wallace, and considered that Messrs T. Dent & Co. had been named in the bill of lading from Singapore only that they might be moderators in the affair between the consignees and captain Wallace; that Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. would, in the usual course of business, charge a commission on all the transactions connected with their duty as agents for captain Wallace in the matter of the *Sylph's* cargo, but that the commission so charged should be remitted to the bank of Bengal with the sale proceeds, to await the award that might be given at the close of all the proceedings.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee objected to transfer the opium to the consignees on their bills of lading on one ground, namely; that the opium consigned to him was old, and therefore more valuable than the rest: this objection was met by the proposal to sort the opium, if it should be found possible so to do in the course of the sale; and to render separate account sales of each kind of opium; but this proposal was not received.

The consignees at Macao had no opportunity of declaring their sentiments owing to the speedy departure of captain Wallace.

The foregoing is a sufficiently correct detail of what passed at the two meetings. The result has given general dissatisfaction, and occasioned great surprise to all concerned, except to those who benefit by the singular determination of captain Wallace. The course marked out to him, both by law and usage, appears to be plain. His vessel is stranded; there is a salvage-loss; the goods are transhipped—being all one commodity of different qualities and under different marks, which latter are obliterated—and are brought to the port of destination; the consignees meet, and the numerical majority, as well as, we presume, the majority of the goods, are willing to adopt any method that can meet the difficulties of the case, and to give captain Wallace every possible acquittance, by delivering up their bills of lading, and by other means, if desirable; but they want and claim the possession of their own and their constituent's property, and endeavour to prevent any third party coming between them and the consignors; but from this and all other arrangements they are precluded by captain Wallace acting upon the advice of parties at Singapore and here, and endorsing over a bill of lading which attaches property *in transitu* from the consignor to the consignee. We do not profess to give a legal opinion in this case; but we cannot help thinking that captain Wallace has made himself liable to an action of *trover* from every one concerned in the *Sylph* and her freight. And we shall endeavour to collect in as small a space as possible some rules and opinions that bear on this subject from the authorities we possess and have access to.

As a general rule, the right to abandon must necessarily depend upon the amount and not on the cause of loss.

The insured are not bound to abandon in any case, and if sales are made adversely against the insured, or even if it were made by the master in case of extreme necessity, the insured would be entitled to recover for a total loss, without notice of abandonment. (*Hughes on marine insurance*, page 387.)

The adjustment of a partial loss on goods sea-damaged, is by a comparison between the gross produce (not the net proceeds) of the sound and damaged sales; for the underwriters have nothing to do with prices, nor with losing and saving markets; and—"The insurer is not always in the place of the assured; he is only guarantee to him for the damage that may happen to the thing insured." (*Valin. Stevens on Average. passim.*)

The disposal however of the cargo by the master is a matter that requires the utmost caution on his part. He should always bear in mind that it is his duty to convey it to the place of destination. This is the purpose for which he has been intrusted with it, and this purpose he is bound to accomplish by every reasonable and practicable method. Every act that is not properly and strictly in furtherance of this duty, is an act, for which both he and his owners may be made responsible; and the law of England does not recognize the authority of any tribunal, or officer, acting upon his suggestion or at his instance; but will scrutinize their acts as much as his own.

A sale is the last thing that the master should think of, because it can only be justified by that necessity, which supersedes all human laws. If he sell without necessity, his owners as well as himself, will be answerable to the merchant and they will be equally answerable if he places the goods at the disposal of a Vice Admiralty court, in a British colony, and they are sold under an order of the court, such a court having no authority to order a sale. And the persons who buy under such circumstances, will not acquire a title as against the merchant, but must answer to him for the value of the goods.

When the ship has arrived at the place of her destination, the master must take care that she be safely moored or anchored, and report his ship and crew, and deliver his manifest and other papers to the proper officers, according to the law and custom of the place, and without delay deliver the cargo to the merchant or his consignees upon production of the bills of lading and payment of the freight and other charges due in respect of it; and he has no right to detain the goods for wharfage, if the consignee tenders the freight, and requires them to be delivered over the ship's side &c. (*Abbott on ships*).

We have looked through several books, but have not met with any case where the master declined to deliver up the goods to the consignees only because the marks were obliterated; and appointed his own agents to sell the goods, and to remit the proceeds to a bank where they must be totally beyond the control of all parties interested, either consignors, consignees, underwriters, or agents. By this act of captain Wallace it appears that no alternative is left to the consignees who are insured but to abandon; and should any consignee not be insured his property is arbitrarily detained from him and placed under the control of others for a time to which, at present, no limit can be surmised. And through this forced abandonment the underwriters will—contrary to legal maxims—profit by the wrong done to the consignees, and be benefited by the saving market and prices in China: which the law never contemplated for them; for it should be remembered that the principles of assurance are for the benefit of the assured, not of the assurers. And where parties are willing to receive their damaged goods, to ascertain the damage, and claim only for it from the underwriters, that course which prevents such reception and adjustment, and removes the goods from the control of the only parties interested in them, namely: consignors, consignees, and underwriters, must be illegal. We think captain Wallace should have remained in China, and followed the directions of the majority of the consignees in number and property; it would have been as easy to ascertain the portion of the opium due to any particular dissentient consignee as it is to calculate a particular average from the gross produce of the sound and damaged sales. The plea of hastening to the assistance of the *Sylph* is not valid; for she is already in the charge of the agents of the insurance offices; and at this present moment may be either a total wreck, or lying in Singapore harbour. If it is possible to float her off the reef, the attempt will not be delayed until captain Wallace is present. His private affairs may call him to Calcutta, but we presume to think that his duty to the owners and freightors of the *Sylph* should be first discharged; and that that duty would be more efficiently and satisfactorily discharged in China—where the freight of the *Sylph* now is—than in Calcutta. However, captain Wallace has followed the plan recommended by his advisers in Singapore and Canton. The result will prove whether that advice was sound, either in law or usage.

We have copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 13th of dec. the correspondence between lord Napier and the Parsee merchants in Canton in the month of

september last year. We first saw this correspondence on the 3rd of January, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 13th of november. Now that we have possession of the opinions of the *Bombay Courier* and *Bengal Hurkaru* on the consistency of the men and the policy of their measures, we think it may not be uninteresting to the public—and particularly to our distant readers—to submit the whole in one view to their reflection and judgment.

THE PARSEE MERCHANTS AT CANTON.

We publish to-day some correspondence, which has not hitherto appeared in print, between the Parsee merchants at Canton and lord Napier, relative to the late stoppage of trade at that port. This we believe has been sent to us as a justification of the course pursued by the former on the above occasion. The Parsees, however, it is to be observed, together with the British residents in China, agreed in the most formal manner to refer the China authorities to the Superintendent on all official matters, and stated their determination to consult his wishes and regulations as far as they had then been made known. Had this firm and politic step been followed up, as there was reason to suppose it would be, at the time it was taken, the result, there is ground to believe, would have been satisfactory. The Chinese were startled at the unanimity they found prevailing where previously they had seen only discord and opposition, and signs of vacillation were apparent in their measures. At this critical juncture, they discovered a portion of the commercial community against which they were acting disposed to give in. They seized the favorable opportunity—a meeting was proposed at the Consol house, and the Parsees, who, only a few days before had resolved to have nothing whatever to say to the Hong merchants on public matters, attended in a body, entered into a long discussion regarding lord Napier and the trade, and finally took upon themselves to forward a chop, or sort of mandate from the Chinese Government, to his Lordship. Now, how this can be defended on any grounds whatever we do not see. We are given, indeed, to understand from their letter to lord Napier that the Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequences to their constituents from a continuation of the restrictions on trade; and that they were bound, therefore, in justice to those constituents, to adopt the course they took. But this can hardly be admitted as an excuse for the violation of a solemn engagement; and moreover, it does not appear that their constituents were differently situated from the constituents of the English merchants in Canton, who remained stanch; or that they, themselves, would have suffered more in proportion than others.—(*Bombay Courier*, 13th December.)

Dadabhy Rustomjee and other Parsee merchants, or their friends at Bombay, have published a correspondence which took place between them and lord Napier, from which it clearly appears that the Parsee merchants at Canton, in opposition to the earnest recommendation and request of his Lordship and their own formal agreement, attended the meeting at the Consol House to which they were invited by the Hong merchants. This of course had the effect of weakening the hands of the Chief Superintendent, and strengthening those of the Chinese by showing that lord Napier was not supported unanimously by the body of British merchants. We notice the fact only for the purpose of bringing into view every circumstance that led to the unfortunate result. We cannot but regret that so respectable a body of merchants as the Parsees, as British subjects enjoying the protection of the British Government, should have thus virtually leagued with the Hong merchants in opposition to the only legal authority which they were bound to recognize.—(*Bengal Hurkaru*, 30th December.)

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We, the undersigned Parsee merchants, beg leave respectfully to address your lordship on the subject of the extreme difficulties in which we find ourselves involved by the present position of affairs between your lordship and the Chinese government.

In common with all British subjects we hailed your lordship's arrival here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the trade and wellbeing of foreigners in China. We did not expect that the change in trade could be brought about without some difficulty, and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good. We received the first order of the stoppage of the British trade as one of the customary measures of the Chinese government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your lordship's measures.

We can, however, no longer conceal from ourselves that the affair has assumed an appearance which does not hold forth promise of early adjustment; and we therefore respectfully lay before your lordship this our memorial, and point out to your lordship the dreadful consequences which must result to our constituents, whose interest we are not authorized to commit by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed.

The months of august and september are those in which the principal sales of Cotton, &c. are made here, and the Chinese buyers, though accustomed to the arrival of several ships at a time, may form most dangerous combinations against the importers, when the large quantity which will arrive during the present difficulties comes to be brought into market at once.

Our constituents in India, calculating also upon the usual promptitude of remittance for their goods, will contract engagements, depending on such remittances, and the consequence of their being detained here need not be described to your lordship. The ship-owners must also be great sufferers, if their ships are detained—their expenses are heavy, and many of the voyages depend on agreement which they will not be able to fulfill, unless the trade be speedily renewed. Indeed, whichever way we look, ruin appears certain if the present state of things lasts but a short time longer. We are convinced your lordship is acting for the best, but we cannot sit down quietly and see certain ruin coming both to ourselves and to others who have entrusted their property to our care, we therefore beseech your lordship to devise some measures for relieving us from this most perilous situation, and avert the ruin, which we are sure it cannot be your lordship's wish nor his Majesty's benevolent intention should be intailed on us.

We have, &c.

[Signed] DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,
and other Parsee merchants.

Canton, 10th Sept., 1834.

Canton, 10th September, 1834:

TO DADABAOY ROSTOMJEE,
and the other Parsee merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial stating the "extreme difficulties in which you find yourselves involved by the present position of affairs between myself and the Chinese government, &c. &c."

I can assure you I am very sensible of the cruelty and injustice with which the said government has acted towards the British merchants, and that I will relax no endeavour to restore matters to their former course. It would be highly inexpedient to enter into premature discussion on these points. I therefore can only repeat that they shall continue to have my best and most deliberate attention.

I have, &c.

[Signed] NAPIER, Chief Superintendent.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We had the honor to receive your lordship's acknowledgment of our memorial of the 10th instant, and we felt grateful for the assurance that your lordship would use every exertion to relieve us from the distress occasioned by the present unhappy position of affairs with the Chinese government. We consider it our duty to inform your lordship that we met the Hong merchants this day at the Consol house by their invitation; and were there informed by Howqua, the senior Hong merchant, that he had used every exertion in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, but in vain. The viceroy has notified to him, that he is resolved to stop all the commercial intercourse till your lordship has left Canton and the frigates been ordered away. We beg respectfully to lay before your lordship the Chinese chop we have received on the subject. It is farthest from our wish to embarrass your lordship by repeated memorials, but we dare not in justice to ourselves, and in duty to our constituents—whose interests are vitally threatened by the stoppage of the trade,—omit an opportunity of representing our case to your lordship, which we do most respectfully, merely repeating what we stated in our former memorial, that the consequence of continuance of the present state of things will be utter ruin to thousands of our countrymen depending on the China trade. The Hong merchants represented the case as pregnant with damage to property and even life, from causes over which they have no controul: and recognising us as peaceable merchants, have recommended our leaving Canton, offering us shops. We therefore once more beseech your lordship earnestly to consider our case, and adopt measures for relieving us from the distress under which we now suffer, and the ruin which nothing but speedy resumption of the trade can now avert.

We have, &c.

[Signed] DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,
and other Parsee merchants.

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

TO DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,
and other Parsee merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to acquaint you, whatever you were told at the Consol house by Howqua and the other Hong merchants, that the whole is false. I may say that I believe that you are indebted to Howqua himself for the stoppage of the trade. When they presume to tell you even your lives are in danger, they are only endeavouring to operate on your fears. You are British subjects, and entitled to the same protection as Englishmen themselves. If you take my advice you will remain where you are, and if a few days do not put an end to this unnatural state of affairs, let the blame rest on the head of the guilty.

Yours, &c.

[Signed] NAPIER, Chief Superintendent.

PADRE DA CRUZ'S TREATISE CONCERNING CHINA.

(Concluded from No. 15, Page 60.)

Besides that, the Portuguese have resisted my fleet, when it would have been better if they had allowed themselves to be taken, than to kill my people. And besides, that it is long since they came to the seas near my kingdom to trade like *ladrones* and not like merchants; by which, if they were natives as they are strangers, they would be subject to the pain of death and to forfeit their goods, because all were guilty. The *Tutao*, by whose order so many people were put to death, pretended still that I should exalt him; but their hearts, their souls, and their blood cried aloud to heaven for justice, after their heads were severed off so cruelly. I, seeing such great evils have been committed, in reading the papers my eyes cannot restrain their tears, and my heart is pierced with pain. Neither do I know why my *Louthias* who have captured these people, have not released them, in order that I should never hear of such great cruelties. This reflects on the natural mercy of a gentle king: which is still encouraged by the merciful laws of his country, and which we say are most merciful touching the deaths of malefactors, and in them they are slow. Here follows the sentence.

On a view of all these things, I command that *Seu-foo* shall be a great *Louthia*, as he acted with justice in the commission I charged him with and reported the truth. I order also *Quin-cheo* to be a grandee, because he

wrote to me the truth concerning the cruisers who carried concealed goods and traded to the Portuguese at sea. But those who have been perverse, I shall degrade them to the level of those who plant rice, and even lower.

Moreover, because the *Pacho* traded with the Portuguese, and through bribes also permitted the inland merchants to trade with the Portuguese, and while these things were being done, wrote to me that the Portuguese were *ladrones*, and came to my land only to rob. And this same he told to my *Louthias*, who presently answered that he lied: for they already knew the country. And here he named ten *Louthias*. All you others are to wear the red helmets, to which I condemn you, but you deserve to be put lower than I have placed you.—And as to *Chae* and others, (here he names many more), who by taking prisoners these men and in perpetrating so many cruelties pretend not to fear me, but that I would still exalt them all. Besides, knowing that you also took bribes, I hereby degrade you all.

And if the *Aitao* and *Luthissis* sought to kill so many people, why did you agree? But then as consenting you went along with them, you have incurred the same blame. *Chifoo*, and *Chachifoo*, you also conformed to the wishes of the *Aitao* and the *Luthissis*, and you went with them to kill those who were guilty, as well as the innocent.

Therefore, all the above named I condemn to the red caps. As to *Loopoo*, who proved he had a good heart, for when the *Tutao* (*Tetuht*) ordered to kill the people, he said that I should be first informed. As he has done well, I shall reward him as he deserves, and order that he be made a *Louthia*. *San-che* I appoint my judge of the city of *Cansi*. The *Antezoo* I order to be deprived of his honors. *Assao*, who knows the Portuguese language, is to have honor and a salary where he was born (this was the boy through whom the Portuguese defended themselves, using him as a linguist; they gave him the title and allowances of a *Louthia*). As to *Chinque*, the chief of the merchants who went to trade with the Portuguese at sea, and cheated them, bringing many goods on shore, they shall be demanded back and warehoused for what the Portuguese may want to eat, and him and his four companions I condemn to the red caps, and they shall be banished to where it shall seem best to my *Louthias*; and let these give to every one the punishment he deserves. As to the *Chae*, I order him to bring me here the *Tutao*, that his crimes may be made known to all the great men of my court, and order him such justice as to me may seem fit. The *Tutao* was jointly consenting to the evil deeds of the *Aitao* and the *Luthissis*; for it is sure the *Luthissis* and the *Aitao* themselves informed him, and they gave him part of the profits they took from the Portuguese, in order that as the chief he might approve all they had done; for in truth, those would never dare to do so much without having his consent, and hearing his advice.

This man, hearing the sentence against him, hanged himself, saying, that as the heavens gave to him to be born entire he would not allow any body to cut off his head!

The chiefs of the cruisers who are still prisoners, shall be again questioned and immediately be despatched. *Cui-chu* shall be immediately removed from the degree of *Louthia*, without being again heard. *Chihes*, the chief of the twenty-six, I order to be released along with them, for I find that they are very little to blame. Those who owe money, it shall be immediately received from them. *Famichim* and *Tsumicher* shall die, if it seems good to my *Louthias*, and nothing shall be done but what seems best to them. *Afonso de Paiva* and *Pero de Cea* (these were Portuguese) *Antonio* and *Francisco* (these were slaves), as they are found guilty of killing people belonging to my fleet, shall be confined in prison like the *Luthissis* and *Aitao*, where, according to the custom of my kingdom they shall all die—slowly. The other Portuguese who are living, with all their attendants, which are altogether fifty one, I order that they be taken to my city of *Cansi*, where I order that they be well treated, for my heart yearns towards them, and for their sake I punish my own people after this manner. And I treat them thus, because it is my wont to do justice to all. As the *Louthias* of the fleet are found to have small blame, I order them to be released, and I behave thus to them that all my *Louthias* may see all that I do, and that I do it with good will. I order all these things to be done forthwith.—Thus far runs the sentence.

Clearly to be seen from the process of this sentence, is the good course and order of justice which obtains amongst this idolatrous and barbarous people, and the natural mercy with which God has gifted a king who lives without having a knowledge of God. And with how great diligence and with what great importance he treats weighty affairs: the good government of this land, and the great justice, appears to be the cause why China, a kingdom so great as we have shown it to be, has maintained itself for so great a number of years in peace, without insurrections; and God has protected it, for its enemies have never made inroads and caused damages, and generally he has sustained it in abundance, prosperity and fulness. And the rigorous justice of this land is the curb of the wandering inclinations of the people, and yet, strict as it is, nevertheless the prisons are generally full of criminals, being so many as we have already said.

And as famines are frequent it is necessary to have a great force throughout the country as well as on the coast, to restrain the licentiousness of the numerous *ladrones* that break out.

The Portuguese who were set free according to the sentence, when journeying to where the king ordered them, found on the road all necessities in great abundance, and in the houses which, as we said above, the king has in all towns for the *Louthias*, when they travel. They carried them in large bamboo chairs on men's backs, and they were in charge of small *Louthias*, who caused every where all they required to be given to them, until they delivered them to the *Louthias* in the city of *Cansi*. Henceforth, the king only allowed them per month one *foo* of rice, which was as much as one man could carry upon his back; if they needed more they must shift for it through their own industry. Afterwards, they again scattered them in twos and threes in several places, to prevent them in time from becoming powerful by combination. Those who were condemned to death, were immediately put into the condemned cells. And *Afonso de Paiva* found means to acquaint the freed Portuguese, that at first entrance he had forty lashes and was treated very ill, showing himself in God comforted. Those who were turned adrift by little and little found their way to the Portuguese vessels through the industry of some Chinese, who brought them by very secret ways, on account of the very large profit which they received from the Portuguese merchants who traded with them at Canton.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1835.

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THE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Searight; to sail on or before the 15th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to
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Canton, April 16th, 1835. No. 6 Old Company's Hong.

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Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835. Agustin Scarella.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;
1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 13th January, 1835.

W. SPROTT BOYD,
Secretary.

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NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January, 1835, for Marine Insurance, is now in action.
Canton 19th. January, 1835. **THOMAS DENT & Co.** Secretaries.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by **JAMES GODDARD & Co.** Agents for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by
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FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to **R. EDWARDS.**
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Friday the 1st of May, and following day, will be sold by Public Auction at Lintin to the highest bidders

(On Account of the Concerned)

From 100 a 400 Chests of the damaged OPIUM saved from the SYLPH. And a further Quantity will be put up to Public Sale on the 15th of May.

TERMS. Fifty Dollars per Chest bargain Money to be paid down, and the remainder of the purchase Money in Seven days from the day of Sale, or the Bargain Money will be forfeited.—Fourteen days, from the day of Sale, to be allowed for clearing; after which the Opium will be at the risk of the Buyer, and Godown rent will be charged. Fees payable on delivery.

Sale to commence at 10. A. M.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs D. & M. Rustomjee, Canton; Captain Crockett, Lintin, or Mr. Markwick, Macao.

Canton 23rd April, 1835.

MACAO LOTTERY.

TO commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1 French Hong and No. 2 Dutch Hong.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT IN CHINA; AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.

Gratefully bearing in mind the kind reception with which friends and acquaintances were pleased to welcome two "Contributions to an historical sketch of Macao" (which they did me the favour to accept in 1832 and 1834) I have ventured to presume that a more elaborate essay on the same subject may afford some satisfaction to those who are desirous of obtaining well authenticated facts concerning the Portuguese settlement and the Roman Catholic mission in China. And, thinking that a division of the subject into distinct parts would facilitate the reference to any events, which may deserve the attention of the reader, I have adopted the following plan.

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PART FIRST.

I. TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS. Preliminary remarks. 1. LIAMPO—LYANGPO—NINGPO. 2. CHINCHOW—CHAN-CHOW—CHAN-CHOW-FOO. 3. TAMAO—SAN-SHAN OF ST. JOHN. 4. LAMPACAO.

II. FIXED SETTLEMENT AT MACAO. Chap. 1. HISTORICAL NARRATIVES. Chapter 2. TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Chapter 3. DIVISION. [a] Parochial districts. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Churches, viz. Parish churches—collegiate churches—convents—monastery—hermitages. —Senate-house.—Fortifications: Monte—Guia—St. Francis—St. Peter—Nossa Senhora de Bompato—Santiago, or the Bar-for. [b] Ports: Typa—Inner harbour.

Chapter 4. POPULATION. Preliminary. [a]. Classes. Natural subjects:—Free—Slaves. Industry. Chinese vassals. Four villages—Four Pagodas—Campo. Foreigners. Library—Museum. [b] Public education. King's schools—Royal college at St. Joseph; Seminary and college ancient at St. Paul. [c] Charitable institutions. Misericordia—Asylum for female orphans—Asylum of Mary Magdalen. [d] Hospitals. St. Lazar for lepers—one civil, another Military Hospital.

Chapter 5. GOVERNMENT. Preliminary. [a] Pure municipality for 250 years. [b] SENATE "Camera" 1. Domestic political influence on its members—on its subaltern officers—on the Christian population in general—on the military department—on the civil department—on the population. 2. Domestic economical influence; on receipts; on expenditures. [c] CONSTITUTION OF MACAO. Preliminary 1. SENATE, members of the—their duties—their prerogatives. 2. GOVERNORS, the presidents over the Senate. Is the head of the military; their means of defence. 3. MINISTER, vice president and Judge of the customs. 4. ROYAL CHEST. Its singular fate, actual administration of receipt and disbursement. Its state at the end of 1833.

Chapter 6. FOREIGN RELATIONS. [a] WITH PORTUGAL; [b] GOA; [c] THE DUTCH; [d] THE BRITISH; politically. [e] With China. 1 Politically—Tribute, Ground-rent. 2. Judicially. In civil cases, In criminal cases, In commercial cases. History of the trade. Hoppo. Measurement. Duties. Ship-building. 3. Diplomatically. Envoys. Thomé Peres, Diego Pereira, Gil de Goys. Ambassadors. Emanuel de Saldanha; Alexander Metello de Souza e Manizes; Francis Xavier Pacheio e Sampaio. 4. CONVENTIONAL PACT. Mandarin influence. 5. CORRELATIVE INTERCOURSE. Succour against the eastern Tartars; Auxiliary aid against pirates. [f] WITH JAPAN. Catholic mission; Commerce; Diplomatic envoys. [g] WITH MANILA; [h] WITH TIMOR; [i] WITH BATAVIA; [j] WITH GOA; commercially. [k] WITH MALACCA; [l] WITH SIAM, commercially and diplomatically. [m] WITH COCHINCHINA; commercially; political mission. Actual state of trade at Macao.

III. SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS. 1. Green island; 2. Oitem or Oiteng; 3. sundry lodges.

PART SECOND.

I. OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary. 1. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MACAO. 1. King's patronage. 2. Hierarchy. 3. External rites. Brotherhoods, Processions, Burying ground, Church immunity, Bonfire. 4. Objections to chinese recreations at Macao. 5. Actual state of the Roman Catholic religion in the bishoprick of Macao.

II. ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary: 1. *Missionaries*. 2. *Papal legates to China*: Charles Thomas Maillard de Tournan; Charles Ambroise Mezzabarba; Two Carmelites.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CANTON; republished from the Chinese Repository, with the editor's permission.

What could not properly be embodied in the cursory description of distinct matter has been added in an Appendix. The work will be enriched with four lithographic prints: two of them representing the funeral monument of St. Francis Xavier, erected on the island San-shan, or St. John; two are plans of Macao; one of them drawn probably in 1655, the second delineated in 1834; one to face the other. The frontispiece of the work exhibits a lithographic view of the great landing place "Praya grande" at Macao.

A copious index will refer the reader to the contents of the work, which will make out, it is supposed, from 350 to 375 pages in full size octavo, including the supplement.

Were the author in his former prosperous situation he would have sent his manuscript to the press without troubling anybody; but his inability compels him to solicit assistance. Many years ago he employed a principal part of his property in establishing a Free school in which children of both sexes, whose parents were unable to defray the expenses of their education, are taught, together with reading and writing, the history and geography of their native country (Sweden), and also arithmetic, drawing, &c. so much as may be useful to youths, whose future destination shall be to employ themselves in any branch of the mechanical arts. By the last report (1830) from the directors of the Free-school, the founder had the satisfaction to learn that 221 boys were under the daily tuition of an excellent professor after the Lancasterian method (a house was preparing for the education of young girls). Forty nine boys had that very year left the Institution, where they had previously been instructed, by hired masters, in the first principles of different mechanical occupations; and they were then, according to their choice, placed with mechanics, at whose hands each of them may acquire the requisite instruction for intelligent workmen.

The residue of my little fortune has vanished. This urged me to trouble my friends and acquaintances. The necessary means for publishing the new work will, I confidently hope, be granted by the benevolence of the mercantile foreign community at Canton and Macao, and of my distinguished acquaintance among Portuguese philanthropists. To the former, a subscription list shall be presented, and an advertisement in the *Chronicle of Macao* will be published, inviting the Portuguese gentlemen, who wish to subscribe, to honor me, or, in my absence, J. G. Ullman, Esq. of Macao, with their names, designating the number of copies which may be required. For persons, as among those Gentlemen who may not have seen the circulated list, a free and general subscription will be open at the office of John Shedd, Esq. Editor of the Canton Register, and another at the author's house, or, he being absent, at that of J. G. Ullman, Esq.

Should subscription lists be hereafter deposited at other places, it will then be duly announced in the public papers.

The price of the work will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The net proceeds of the book are intended for my school, there to constitute a permanent Fund; the annual interest of which shall be converted into the purchase of treatises and books, which teach how to draw, &c. to improve the operations of the mechanical arts. By degrees a small library will thus be formed, by which the young men, who had the advantage of being brought up at my school, and artificers of ingenuity, may considerably advance their knowledge, and become efficient and estimable members of society.

ANDREW LUNGSTEDT.

Macao, 20th December, 1834.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only reported arrival, since or last, is the American ship ship *MARY*, captain Furber, from New-York the 20th of november. We have not heard that she has brought any intelligence of importance from America or Europe.

Mr. Inglis presents his compliments to the editor of the *Canton Register*, and begs that he will record in the next number of that periodical:

"That he is made, in the report upon the proceedings at the public meeting about the *Sylph's* affairs, to express 'an opinion on the *legality* and *propriety* of the transactions at Singapore, which he never intended to express, and which neither he nor those with whom he acts appear to have expressed, according to the secretary's report."

22nd April, 1835.

We beg to be permitted to remark on the above communication, simply, that the cause of it appears to be more a matter of illogical inference than of direct assertion.

We said in our last number that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods *in transitu*, appeared to all the meeting, except Mr. Inglis and Messrs. D. & M. Rustomjee, to be illegal: but we think it is a *non-sequitur*—that it does not logically follow—to assert that we said those gentlemen expressed an opinion either

on its *legality* or *propriety*. In fact, at both the meetings, B. Rustomjee was altogether silent; and at the first meeting—if we remember rightly—Mr. L. Dent & Mr. Inglis declined to express any opinion on the acts of the parties at Singapore; and Mr. Inglis observed the same line of conduct at the last meeting. We are, therefore, quite willing to clear up the obscurity of our expressions; and we regret that our report should have been considered in any way either as too redundant or defective, to convey to our readers a true and faithful account of what passed at the meetings, and of the opinions and sentiments of those who were present, on the affair of the *Sylph's* opium.

SYLPH'S OPIUM.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.

In the present pause of affairs the public are much obliged to this question as a source of conversation.

Not being deeply implicated, it amuses me greatly.

Messrs. Inglis per *Sylph*, the *Canton*, getting a captain Robert Wallace to sign things, called bills of lading for it. This captain Wallace runs his ship on a rock, and summons a captain Hawkins and certain Singapore gentlemen, who may be very good men, but have no more right to represent the uninsured original shippers than they have to represent the Bank of England. These parties re-load the opium on a new craft, and captain Wallace, of the *Sylph*, doffing his attributes, appears on the deck of this new craft as consignee of that property he before signed his name for and bound himself to protect and deliver to twenty other parties as consignees.

A shipper of 50 chests, uninsured, stops on board the *Sylph*, at Lintin, and the following dialogue takes place.

"*Here this vessel has the Sylph's opium on board; if so, here is my bill of lading for 50 chests, signed by captain Wallace; let me have my opium, I have brought a boat.*"

Forward steps Mr. consignee Wallace, and says,—"You cannot have your own captain. Hawkins claims one third of cargo; and I am captain. Hawkins' agent, each chest being \$150—\$1500."—"Very well, here are the dollars, reserving after adjustment."—"But then there is the *Sylph's* freight."—"Good, how much?"—"Two hundred."—"Here it is. Give me my opium."—"Oh no!—You see some friends have been very kind to me, and I must give them consolation."

"Why, I think my property being nearly destroyed by salt-water, I have already lost enough; but rather than have delay or words, though I am an opium-seller, here is your commission, \$15 per chest more, and now give me my property."—"Oh no!—You see I have agreed to sell all by auction, and lodge all in the bank of Bengal."—"But I have already sold a large part by private sale, and as to Bengal, I have accepted credit due, which, without the returns of this opium, I cannot meet."—"I am sorry for you, but I won't change."

Now, Mr. Editor, I did consider it the duty of a captain of a vessel, even on her loss, to carry on her cargo until the end of her voyage; here, the end comes; others are made of every charge and expense; but, instead of delivery to his own signature, he grasps all.

Good heavens!—Mr. Editor, are we in a large commercial mart, dependent on good faith for our existence as merchants?—Or are we in the little desert?—Certain it is that no leader of a *Chappo* would have behaved so atrociously to a captured caravan, as this sea-captain has to the owners of his own wrecked cargo. The captain of the *Chappo* would have put on a certain ransom; and, it being paid, he would have said:—"Go in peace."—He would not have done as this sea-captain does: take all!—And sneeringly tell us:—Come to the autumn fair at Delhi, Bokhara, or Cairo, and I will inform you what portion of your own you are to receive back!—For to us, the bank of Bengal is so.

Canton, 22nd April, 1835.

A SUFFERER.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The long-continued drought is becoming a matter of serious importance to the Chinese; both the government and the people think and talk of little else. Fears for the future are excited in a great degree, and the dread of impending calamities disturbs the minds of this vain, self-sufficient people.

On the 28th of the moon (Saturday, 25th inst.) the *Kwang-chow-foo* issued the following ludicrous document, by which he has drawn upon himself the general ridicule of the people of Canton.

Pwan, the *Kwang-chow-foo*, issues this proclamation.

Now, the heavens for a long time have not sent down rain; the drought is complete; prayer and supplication are without effect; and all hearts are dried up with a burning grief. Within the boundaries of *Kwang-tung* is there not one extraordinary man, one wonderful scholar, able to drive away the dragon, and bring rain down from heaven?—Therefore, I proclaim to all

within the province, military, people, and all others, for their full information, that it will not be discussed whence he came, or whether he is of the *feathered caps* (*Taou-sect*), or *dark silks* (*Budhists*), should he be able by the powerful use of his magical arts to cause the sweet and fructifying showers of heavenly descend; and I, the *Kwang-chow foo*, with all due ceremonies, will request him to ascend the altar, and will offer to him sincere worship and prayers; after rain has been obtained, votive tablets will be abundantly offered, to publish and illustrate his praise. Hasten, then, to the summons; lose not the accepted time. A special edict.

The next day (Sunday, the 26th April) the following *Pasquinade* was attached to the *Kwan-chow-foo's* earnest invitation.

Kwang-chow-tae-show, yew Pwan kung,
Ping she tso szele puh tung.
Kin chaou kew yu wooling ying,
King jen chuh she tang keu lung.

Mr. Pwan is our noble lord-mayor,
But his foolish acts make the people stare;
When, in vain, he prays for a rainy day,
He orders to drive the dragon away.

(Signed) A MASTER-LAUGHER.

In the first decade of the present moon, a *Pah-keen* man belonging to *Amoy*, was returning, in the *old dragon* packet, carrying some opium with him to sell at the *Bohea* hills. On the passage, he scolded his servant severely. The servant, being enraged, and knowing where he had concealed the opium, when they arrived at *Nan-Huang-Chow*, denounced him to the custom-house officers, and brought them to examine the boat; and in turning out the boxes and chests they discovered 160 balls of *White-skin* (*Bombay*) opium. They immediately put the tea-merchant in irons, and forthwith carried the opium to the magistrates. The tea-merchant, dreading the consequences, and the loss of his reputation, offered a thousand dollars, and earnestly entreated that the affair might not be made known to the magistrates. The police consented and released him. And his servant, who had obtained a few taels of the money, not daring to return to the boat, ran away.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a letter from captain Kennedy, of the brig *Governor Findlay*, belonging to the enterprising house of *Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

"In turning to windward through the straits of *Namoo*, on the 2nd of April, at 3 P. M. blowing a strong gale, we were fortunate in saving the lives of nineteen wretched sufferers (who were clinging to the wreck of a junk bottom-up), with the assistance of a Chinese boat, whose attention we called to their distressed situation. She was a passage-boat, running from the town of *Namoo* to *Tatoo*, and had been upset at day light that morning with sixty-eight people on board, all of whom, I fear, perished, except the nineteen above accounted for. Several dead bodies near the surface of the water floated past us when at anchor; and one poor fellow, notwithstanding our most anxious though unskilful efforts, died shortly after he was brought on board. The conduct of my men was very praise-worthy on the occasion; for although it was a sharp, cold day, many of them stripped off their own clothes for the purpose of clothing these poor unfortunates. We were watched through the straits of *Namoo* by two mandarin boats and two men-of-war-junks; one of Canton, and the other on the east end of the straits, an *Amoy* junk."

This successful exertion on the part of a foreign vessel would, in any other country of the world, call forth the acknowledgments of the local government; and the relations of the rescued men would know whom to thank for the preservation of the lives of their fathers, husbands, and brothers. But in China, although the very seat of compassion and mercy, such feelings will never be publicly expressed by the government; but how will they trumpet forth their own good deeds, when shipwrecked mariners are unfortunately cast away on their shores!—Nevertheless, let this deed be placed on record, to be hereafter referred to, if necessary, as a proof that the *barbarian* trade on the east-coast of China is not wholly useless to the Chinese themselves; and if they would learn, both from experience and example, their habits and manners might become humanized, as well as their naval skill and tactics improved.

We consider it a duty due to the memory and character of the late lord Napier, always to submit to our readers, in the pages of the *Canton Register*, every expression of opinion, worthy of attention, that falls under our notice, concerning his short but eventful administration in Canton.

It is also a duty no less due to ourselves, and the part which the *Canton Register* has always advocated since the commencement of the free trade, to avail ourselves of the approval of the public opinion elsewhere for our own support and the defeat of our enemies. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction that we quote the following from the *Calcutta Courier*.

We derive from our China papers some further documents of interest relative to the late discussions with lord Napier. Among them is the viceroy's report to his own government. It would seem that his deportment towards the "barbarian eye" was a stroke of policy, studiously shaped to check our pretensions. "Of late (says the viceroy) the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring; at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite that they should with severity be brought to order and directed." But he was most unwilling to come to extremities, remembering that the annual duties on the English trade alone produced 5 or 600,000 taels. "In itself this affects not the treasures of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down; yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action." The document has rather less than the usual quantity of bombast, and there is something like a confession of our power in the declaration that "the said barbarians, except in guns and firearms, have not one single peculiar talent." The opinion of the Chinese upon the British nation in other respects is of very little importance.

The letter of the Hong merchants which we publish, on the subject of a reference to England for another treaty, a commercial man, is about the fourth letter on the same subject and nearly in the same words, which they addressed to the British merchants before they received any reply. This however they did at last obtain, but it was only a declaration that Mr. Davis, as successor to lord Napier, could alone take cognizance of the matter. It is to be regretted that the merchants have not all along confined themselves to the official channel, instead of communicating separately with the Chinese functionaries. The Parsee petition to the Hong merchants and the letter of Messrs. Whitman and others, while the trade was stopped, praying that the embargo might be taken off; cannot be regarded otherwise than as a very irregular proceeding, and as tending to compromise the King's representative in his negotiations, and to bring his authority into contempt with the Chinese. This it is clear they have done to some extent, from the manner in which they are alluded to by the viceroy.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 22.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINUANCE OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S AGENCY IN CHINA.

The lord chancellor, in his speech made at the dinner given in Edinburgh to lord Grey last September, claims for the administration which succeeded the tory ministry in 1830, the credit of having "emancipated the trade of India and China from the fetters of monopoly, and placed on a new and solid and liberal footing the government of an empire extending over more than seventy millions of our fellow subjects."

And his lordship complains that what he and his colleagues have thus done,—with other measures denounced also as being *nothing*, but which do not relate to our present subject—"is said to be nothing because they could not make the China trade more open than they have made it. *** A door cannot be more open than when flung back to the full swing of its hinge—than when thrown back to the wall."

Now, we think, the lord chancellor, on the subject of the opening of the China trade, has claimed much more credit for himself and his colleagues than is due to him or them. The country itself had determined that question, even according to the admission of one of those colleagues, Mr. Charles Grant. And the result of their measures for the *superintendence*—for the *protection* and *promotion* of that trade has been already exemplified to the world, by which exemplification neither the British name and character, nor the trade, nor the measures, nor the men who conceived those measures, have gained any accession of reputation. The *reliquias* of those *partial* and *restrictive* measures still fetter the free trade in China, and *shut out*—albeit the door, according to the lord chancellor, is wide open—from that trade the money of British capitalists: we mean the establishment in China of company's agents trading for the company in defiance of an act of parliament,

which they scruple not to set at naught, contumaciously and contemptuously dis-regarding the laws of their own country, whilst they preach up implicit submission to the hong-merchants and government of Canton. This measure is so utterly weak and contemptible—so easily to be seen through, and so certain to impede the efforts of the functionaries deputed from the British government to protect the trade in China,—and which it fatally did those of lord Napier—that we cannot acquit lord Grey's administration of having been a collusive party to the opposition and failure of their own measures: if the door was thrown open, the lock still remained, and a *passe-partout* was given to the directors of the E. I. company.

We have premised these remarks as introductory to the following extract from the *Calcutta Courier*.

From these papers (*Canton Registers*) we also copy a curious document bearing ten signatures of firms and individuals as members of the newly established British Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to protest against the company's bill agency in China. We call it a curious document, for we have rarely seen so much ingenuity thrown away in stringing weak arguments together, for the purpose of undoing an arrangement not more advantageous to the company than it is beneficial to the general interests of trade, looked at in a comprehensive point of view. From the smallness of the number of signatures to it, we conclude the protest cannot be regarded as speaking the sentiments of the majority of the merchants, although forwarded to the commission in a letter from Mr. Matheson, as Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton, with a request that it should be laid before his Majesty's government in England and the right honorable the governor general of India,—which request Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent, promised to comply with. We understand that this government has received the document through the official channel.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 21.

We think the lord chancellor will not be able to defend this arrangement in a more explicit and satisfactory manner than the *Calcutta Courier* has done: for we consider the foregoing justification curiously weak. Nothing is easier than to call names; to assert that an argument is weak or an arrangement advantageous. But this will not do. In the *Statement of Objections* (see *Register No. 45. Nov. 11th, 1834.*) there are eleven paragraphs, each of which contain an objection to the company's agency in China, calmly indicated and temperately urged. The *statement* first submits that this procedure of the E. I. company is altogether illegal, being an infraction of the *Acts 3rd and 4th. William IV. Cap. 85.* and if this be true, all the acts of the company's agents are attainted. Now, it was the duty of the writer in the *Calcutta Courier* to refute the *statement* in detail, instead of sneering at it; but, as he is evidently a friend to this lawless proceeding, and has not done so, nor even attempted to point out its expediency, in a *comprehensive point of view*, we must conclude that he does not see his way through the question, or that he is unwilling to ruin a rotten case by too much handling.

As to the *smallness of the number of signatures*, we beg to inform the *Calcutta Courier* that the sentiments of the *majority* of the merchants are expressed by those signatures; and that those signatures also represent the *majority* of the British trade to China, and of the private ships that frequented the ports of Lintin and Canton during the year 1834, which were 144, seventy seven of which were consigned to members of the *Chamber of Commerce of Canton*. And it would have been but just to the argument, and candid for the occasion, if the *Calcutta Courier* had adverted to the following notice in the *Canton Register* of the 11th of november, introducing the subject of the company's China agency to the consideration of the public.

"At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish to day a paper drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the injurious consequences that must arise from the continuance, in China, of part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in bills of exchange.

"As it must be considered an *ex-parte* view of the subject, we deem it right to state that we shall be glad to receive and insert any communications, with which we may be favored on the other side of the question; our columns being always open to the temperate discussion of every subject

of interest to the Canton community. We may, however, observe that as far as can be judged from the tone of the commercial part of our society, it is seldom so *nearly unanimous as it appears to be on the present occasion*.

"Of the Canton Firms, whose names are not annexed to the "Statement of Objections" one, we learn, entirely concurs in it, though accidentally prevented from signing it. Another house (one of the oldest here) has written a letter, which has been sent for our inspection, stating their "opinion is at present strongly opposed to the expediency "of any Company's remittance operations through China;" but as they are "aware strong grounds may be adduced in favor of the scheme," they wish it to have a fair trial, before opposing it; and they dissent widely from many of the sentiments in the statement.

"Fair discussion having always a tendency to do good, we repeat the offer of the columns of the Register for this purpose."—(*Canton Register*, Nov. 11th, 1834.)

After re-perusing the *statement of objections*, and *impartially and disinterestedly* re-considering the matter, we recommend the *Calcutta Courier* to take another *comprehensive view* of the subject.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our local readers some extracts from the speeches of earls Grey and Durham and the lord-chancellor, at the dinner given in Edinburgh to the ex-premier. All the speeches contain sentiments and assertions of great importance; and entirely disprove the boasted existence of the spirit of re-action in the British people. The determination expressed by ministers of *still being learners* is gratifying to the *school-master*; and we may say, in the words of lord Brougham, that that statesman knows but little of his duty who thinks he can ever close his book and repose on his acquired knowledge, however great it may be. Should any man be so self-confident and presumptuous in the present age—and wherever the press is free—he will be awakened from his apoplectic sleep—induced by the fumes of food no longer grateful to modern palates—by the thunderclap of the voice of unsatiated millions, craving for subsistence which he cannot supply, because he has not watched the alternations of the mental appetites of his countrymen.

EARL GREY.

All this I trust will be corrected, and I live in sanguine hope that we will see, when these feelings have subsided, on the one hand the good sense of the people, on the other, the necessity to make concessions to popular opinion, to the spirit of the age, and to a desire of improvement with increased intelligence and order. This hope I will cherish, notwithstanding many things that have passed—notwithstanding the frantic declarations we have lately heard, not only on the other side of the Irish Channel, but on this, coming from men who would provoke a desperate and fatal conflict. They do not see that a temporary success on their part—and even that, I warn them, is impossible—(cheering)—could not fail to entail consequences that would be almost fatal to them and the Constitution. And on what hope is the desperate courage, if courage I can call it, founded? I am told that a reaction has taken place, or that a change is expected to take place. Many will tell you that it has already taken place—(laughter)—that those who have been eager in the cause of Reform have seen reason to repent their error, have renounced their former opinions, and are ready to embrace those whose every effort was to defeat the measure of Reform that has been achieved. Reaction! vain and delusive thought! Who can see any symptom of such a state of things? Is it in the approbation that has followed me, so generally expressed by my countrymen since I left England? Is it in the expressions of regret and attachment which I have met with in every step of my way to this place? Is it, lastly, in the meeting of this day? (Immense cheering.) Whatever their vain imaginations may tell them—whatever their wishes may suggest—however false statements may induce some of them to believe such a thing,—it is hardly possible that any rational man among them can for a moment believe that any such reaction has any where taken place. No, gentlemen, the good sense and moderation in the people—their attachment to a King who so well deserves all their love—a sincere conviction of that wholesome form of government, the work of a thousand years, by which a degree of liberty has been secured to this country, at least unknown to any other nation of a peaceable and orderly disposition,—of this they may find symptoms enough even in the midst of the most enthusiastic expression called forth on an occasion like the present. But of a reaction—the advent of this millenium which they so earnestly desire and that happy state of things which they wish to see re-established, and in which corruption was nourished, and liberty repressed—reaction of this nature I am sure they may look for in every part of the country in vain; and take every meeting, great or small, they will find no symptom of it on which any rational man can found.

DIED.—At Canton, on the 23rd instant, Mr. Thomas H. Cabot, of Boston, U. S. A. Aged 21 years 23 days.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1835.

LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

But, gentlemen, I also owe your kind reception to my Noble Friend having judiciously coupled my name with those of my most respected colleagues, the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, some of whom are here present, and others not present, will instantly hear of the manner in which you have been pleased to honour them, and I can answer for them that they will be penetrated with the same gratitude which I now feel, and will be incited by that feeling of gratitude to disregard looking behind them except only to take examples by the colleague whose irreparable loss they have lately sustained—(Great cheering.)—and to whose unparalleled services this most splendid and unparalleled national testimonial is now so appropriately paid; but looking forward in all other respects, I hope that we shall, by the confidence of our countrymen, be animated to proceed in the service of the people, supported by their confidence, which is only to be earned by our own endeavours, and supported also by the confidence of our master, I repeat our expectation, that we will continue to earn the approbation of the country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have not before had the satisfaction of appearing before an assemblage of my fellow-citizens of Edinburgh—(Cheers.)—since I had the honour of being clothed with the attributes of office. (Renewed cheering.) I have before met you in great numbers, upon an occasion when liberal men were not in elevated stations,—when from the heights of State, no encouraging smiles of royal favour were half so discernable as were the frowns, the perennial frowns, under whose mortifying, but harmless shade, we then persevered in our exertions for the people, and flourished notwithstanding.—(Loud cheers.) And I remind you of this in order to satisfy those who may look with an eye of envy perchance to the present meeting, and attribute its numbers to the favour of men in office, holding the opinions which you are met to-day to testify; but I have reminded you of an occasion in which there was no such possibility of misconception, for the citizens of Edinburgh flocked together to celebrate, in the shade of opposition, what they now exult over, and triumph in the sunshine of success, and under the patronage of power. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, upon that occasion I said out of office, (and at that time with little prospect of ever being in it,) what I am now proud to repeat in the same words I used nine years ago, and which, I can say as conscientiously now, after being four years a Minister, as I did then in opposition, "My fellow-citizens of Edinburgh, these hands are clean." (Immense cheering.) In taking office,—in holding it, I have sacrificed no feeling of a public nature.—I have deserted no friend—I have abandoned no principle—I have forfeited no pledge—I have done no job—I have promoted no unworthy man to the best to my knowledge,—I have stood in the way of no man's fair pretensions to promotion,—I have not abused my patronage,—I have not abused the ear of my master,—I have not deserted the people! (Loud and continued cheering.) And because I am of this Ministry, (my Noble Friend is another, and I am one with him who never have feared the people.) I rejoice, and delight, and glory, in office and out of office, in every opportunity of meeting the people, to render an account to them of my stewardship, and, face to face with them, telling them what I think,—even when I may happen to think different from them,—and be you well assured that that statesman only knows half his duty, and has only half learned what belongs to his place, who would rule men, who would administer the affairs of his fellow-subjects, if he has only learned to fight for the people, against the frowns of power, unless he can also, when he thinks the people are ill-advised, do good to the people according to his conscience, and in spite of the people themselves. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, such would be the course of my conduct, if, unfortunately, it ever happened, and I never yet have seen the day, or the act of the people that could lead me to believe it could ever happen—that I and the people should ever seriously differ in opinion. (Great applause.) I entirely agree in all those wise and statesman-like principles which have been so impressively, so clearly, and so convincingly expounded to you by my Noble Friend who preceded me. Let the Government of the country, strong in the support both of the Crown and the people, proceed steadily, firmly and unflinchingly, to discharge their duty, by promoting the progress of liberal opinions, but let them not be hurried either out of their course to the right or to the left,—or onward in their course faster than sound reflection, calm deliberation, and statesman-like prudence entitle them to go. (Loud cheers.) Some men, I know, say a great number, I have no doubt honest, conscientious men, generally speaking of sound opinions, but somewhat unreflecting, and who think that execution and action is every thing; and that all the time spent in deliberation and in preparation is time thrown away,—some of those men blamed my Noble Friend and his colleagues in the year before last, which was the session 1833, and said they had done nothing during the Session. Why, Gentlemen, a twentieth part of any one of those things would have made the fortune of any other Ministry! (Great cheering.) The applause here got so loud and frequent, that the Noble Lord, in allusion to it, observed—I would take it as a *very particular favour*, my Noble Friend and myself have had certainly a degree of exertion and fatigue, and we are very much exhausted by the confidence of our fellow-citizens, which has of late brought us into such frequent contact with them, and as I am about to address a few words more, you will allow me to remark, that this applause must be exceedingly grateful to me, but it may make it difficult for me to address you so distinctly as I would wish. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I do not mean, because I don't require, and the presence of my Noble Friend would restrain me if I had the intention, I say I do not mean to enter on a superfluous panegyric of that extraordinary Session in which we are said to have done nothing for this country, but I only mean to remind you of it, as some thought we were too slow, and did too little in that unparalleled era. Gentlemen, we emancipated the trade of India and China from the fetters of monopoly, and we placed upon a new, and solid, and liberal footing an empire extending over 70 millions of our fellow-subjects.

But now, gentlemen, if I differ with them—not doubting their honesty—if I differ with them, only distrusting their overzeal, I differ a great deal more from another class; yes, ten thousand times more. I only differ with them (that is, the first) as to pace, the speed which they go at; but I differ with the others as to the direction in which I am to proceed; for they will either stand stock-still, in order to be safe, or in order to avoid change, will go to the south, while I am going to the north. (Cheers.) Therefore, with

them I have an irreconcilable, and if I may use the expression, radical difference. Gentlemen, these men are most unsafe guides, or rather they lead you no where, so much are they afraid of every thing like change, and although they have an improvement in view, it is at such an unmeasurable distance—so far off, that neither their eyes, their children's, nor their grandchildren's, with ever be able to descry. Reform on their lips pretends to have no object to commence with; and as it was formerly remarked, their *verb* reform, is an imperfect verb which has only got a future tense. (Great laughter.) They say that all ought to be done guardedly and slowly, and in order to make sure of their being most slowly done, they move in such a way that the minutest eye that exists cannot discover that they have changed place at all. Now there is one exertion to which they have no objection—one change—one kind of movement in which they do not dislike any speed, however rapid—I mean their predilection of moving into mischief and retreating backwards. (Cheers.) And never in my life have I heard with greater astonishment than what I heard partially mentioned by my Noble Friend to-night, and other friends around me, for I have not read the newspapers of late—I mean the late language of the most frightful, incredible description used by those who profess to be the friends of order—the haters of anarchy and changes, and those who cry out revolution when a bill is brought in to make the slightest amendment or correction of any abuse; and these gentlemen who testify their abhorrence to anarchy, their love of order, and I am afraid, I must add their lust for power and place—(Cheers.)—the power which faction has lost in Ireland, and which its brethren in England will never rest satisfied until they have made blood-thirsty-attempts to regain, but which I now look upon as lost for ever, I mean the power of misgoverning the king's subjects for their own profit. (Loud and continued cheers.) Gentlemen, I need not add, that all their speculations about the unpopularity of reform—about the approaching and already begun reaction which my Noble Friend explained—about the repentance in which the people are said to have made some progress—the repentance of having supported the reform ministry, and still clinging by that ministry, are all vain and delusive. I can only state, that besides the answer to the doctrine of reaction and repentance which this vast assemblage presents here to-day, I have seen, and can tell them most conscientiously, and most truly, that I have seen not one single specimen all over Scotland, and I have traversed it to within forty miles of John-o'-Groat's house, and in all directions, Highland and Lowland, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, I have seen not one sample of reaction; and the repentance, if it does exist, hides its head so that I have never yet been able to perceive one single individual penitent all over the country. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, the truth is that you may guess by the rage of those short-sighted and—I should now state freely my impressions, for you have heard this evening of those mad, ill-conditioned, and ill-disposed men, and I may say, disloyal subjects,—I say their discontent and spite arises entirely from mortified pride, from a thirst of place they cannot shake at the public fountain, and from finding that, though they cry out about the repentance of the people, or the unpopularity of the reform doctrines—they, at all events, cannot tell where this great unclaimed dividend of popularity is to be found, for they cannot pretend that they possess one single fraction of it; and we shall still go on in our course, firm, uncompromising, unhesitating, and unflinching. We shall not be hurried on at any other pace than we deem expedient for the people, and safe for the measures themselves that we are entrusted with preparing. We shall not take any other course on account of any thoughtless clamour from those impatient quarters to which I have already adverted, but deliberately devising what we deem just, necessary, safe, and expedient measures, we shall defy all opposition from the other and the worse class of enemies—those who are against every reform, and who, if they were left to themselves, would renew over the people the reign of terror, and the empire of midnight darkness. (Immense cheering.)

EARL DURHAM.

The Noble Earl, after expressing his accordance with the general policy of Earl Grey, and at the same time mentioning that he had differed with them on some occasions, as all men of any pretensions to independence must sometimes do, said his Noble and Learned Friend, the Lord Chancellor, had been pleased to give some very sound advice to some classes of persons, whom he thought too impatient in their desires for amelioration. Now, I myself, (the Noble Earl resumed) confess that I am one of those who regret every hour that passes over the existence of acknowledged and unreformed abuses. (Long and loud cheering.) I am, however, and I have no doubt you will agree with me, perfectly willing to accept their correction, as deliberately as our rulers wish, but it must be on one condition, that every measure of concession, must be in conformity with those principles which we have contended for. I, gentlemen, object to the compromising of those principles, not to the deliberation with which they are to be conducted. I object to the clippings and pairings, and the mutilation which must inevitably follow in attempting to conciliate enemies who are not to be gained—(Great cheering.)—and who requite our advances by pointing out our inconsistencies, an abandonment of former friends and principles, and then ascribing the discontent created in our ranks by their proceedings, to the cause that liberal feelings are no longer predominant in the country, and that it has returned to the Tory follies. Against such a course of policy I must ever protest, as pregnant with the worst consequences, as exciting distrust and discontent, when enthusiastic devotion is necessary.—(Applause.)—and on the other hand, by creating hopes that never can be realized, and placing weapons in the hands of those who will only use them to our destruction, and that of the great and important interests committed to our charge. With this frank and free exposition of my sentiments, which I never have concealed in any position in which I may have been unworthily placed, and which I never will conceal, I say, with this qualification, I am ready to agree to the utmost deliberation and ready to place confidence in the declarations of this night, which will give an earnest of the tranquillity which we have not perhaps on late occasions enjoyed. (Loud cheers.) And I am ready to grant such support as an humble individual like myself, may be able to afford. (Cheers.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1835.

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FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.
NOTICES on the BRITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c.
by JOHN SLADE.
London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American ship *REGULUS*, Vasmer, from London the 14th of november, and Batavia the 12th of march, has, at length, brought us some items of European news, which will be found in our pages, under various heads.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

April 28th. The *Kwang-chow-foo* has built a rain-supplication altar in his public court, and a Buddhist priest ascended it to day, reciting the books of his sect, praying for rain. He appears about forty years old, of a dark complexion. He is to continue worshipping and praying for three days, when rain *must certainly fall*!—Whilst he is chanting his prayers, there are a number of men on each side, beating drums and gongs. On the altar is placed a table, on which are laid out a number of fragrant candles and some clear water. On one side of the table a staff is placed upright. The altar is without any covering to shade his head; and the priest has been exposed the whole day to the heat of the sun, which has been scorching; yet no signs of perspiration have been observed either on his body or face. A great crowd have been gazing at him. It is said that he has not tasted food, and that the heat has increased since he has been on the altar.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* and others have petitioned the *Foo-yuen* to shut the southern gate of the city, in order to impede the *Le* and loosen the *Kang*, thereby to excite the moisture of the earth. The people are publicly informed of the circumstances. The *Le* and the *Kang*, have reference to the occult mysteries of the *Pa-kwa*, and the shutting of the southern gate is connected with those superstitions.

30th. The inefficacy of the prayers of the Buddhist priest still continues to excite the ridicule of the people, which has been exhibited in various lampoons, reflecting on the government officers: the following are some that have been brought to our notice

Hwang teën chin noo wo Yuë-tung;

Kew ya woo ling, fan yew fang;

Tseay wan, Tsang-jin, kin ke jib?

Shang-yang wei keën, yew ho kung?

Imperial heaven's dreadful ire upon our land is shed,
In vain we ask for genial rains, the wind is sent instead;
O, praying priest of Budha, say, how many days may pass?
For should the *Shang-yang* † not appear, you'll be written down an ass.

Another of the lampoons says that; "Our learned mayor and the daring priest annoy and insult the gods, and encrease the crimes of men (by their repeated prayers)."

The priest is a native of *Sze-chuen* province, and has visited *Peking*; and having learnt the *praying-for-rain*-craft, his efforts have been efficacious (it is said) in another district of *Kwang-tung* province; and the *Kwang-chow-foo*, believing his words, permitted him to build an altar, and pray for rain. The priest, seeing that on the

appointed fourth day no rain fell, petitioned the *Kwang-chow-foo*, requesting another earnest supplication for rain, and then to be allowed to go; but the *Kwang-chow-foo* refused, being dissatisfied with the numbers of people who were crowding the court, and fearing they might seize the opportunity to create a disturbance. He offered him five dollars, which the priest refused, and went away. The *Kwang-chow-foo*, fearing that the idle people on the road would insult and laugh at him, sent policemen with him as a guard far as the western gate. It is not known where he rested that night. It is said that on the next day (the 5th) he arrived at the *Honan* temple. There the priests gave him a bad character, and would not allow him to remain, but drove him away. It is known where he now is. The following lines have been written on the subject.

Keën Tsang yin tuh, sung keu fung, yun, lay, yu;

Tan kwan woo le, kew chuh jib, yuë, sing shin;

The fraudulent priest, lascivious and bald, chanting,
drives away the wind, clouds, thunder and rain.

The prayers of the avaricious and corrupt officers, cause
the sun, moon, and stars to shine.

† A fabulous one legged waterfowl.

We have already noticed the destruction, by fire, of the two houses of parliament. The following is an official account of the extent of the damage.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

"The house, Robing-rooms, committee-rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed.

"The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed.

"The north end of the Royal Gallery, abutting on the Painted chamber, destroyed from the door leading into the Painted chamber, as far as the first compartment of columns.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The house, Libraries, committee-rooms, Housekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the committee-rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired.)

"The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clark of the House)—this building is totally destroyed.

"The official residence of the Speaker.—The State Diningroom under the house of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration.

"All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the house of commons are destroyed.

"The Levée rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, very much damaged.

Spain. The civil war is still raging, and with encreased ferocity on both sides.

Donna Francisca Teresa of Spain, wife of Don Carlos, died at Portsmouth on the 4th of september, 1834, in the 36th year of her age.

Portugal. The young queen Donna Maria is to be married to her uncle in law, the prince Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, and brother of her step-mother the empress of Brazil, widow of Dom Pedro.

A change had taken place in both the French and Portuguese ministries, but nothing certain was known of the new appointments.

Admiral Napier had taken leave of Donna Maria, and returned to England.

We have published a letter from "*Alpha*," remarking on the tenor and language of a "*Sufferer's* letter in our last number.

We do not perceive that *Alpha* has given us an example of that charity he has advocated so sentimentally in his long letter: he is unjust, both to a *Sufferer* and to the Editor of this paper.

We do not know how long *Alpha* has been a resident in Canton; or whether he has taken any pains to inform himself of the character of the *Canton Register*; but, if he will give himself the trouble to look through the last volume for 1831, we think he will be convinced that no *ipse dixit* of a *secret enemy* ever has been, or ever will be, admitted into our columns: for *Alpha* should know that the Editor is answerable to the public for the contents of his paper, and that the mere assumption of a signature does not imply a wish to remain secret, if publicity is required by any interested party.

Again, a "*Sufferer*" did not refrain from expressing "his opinion until after the departure from this place "of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse." A "*Sufferer's*" letter, although dated in *Canton* the 22d of April, came from *Macao*. The "*Agnes*" did not sail until the 26th, and the letter was published on the 28th of April.

Now, the meetings held in Canton respecting the *Sylph's* opium were on the 16th and 18th of April; the proceedings at both meetings were reported in the *Register* of the 21st of April. We do not know when the that *Register* reached *Macao*; but we think a "*Sufferer*" must have seen it before he wrote his letter, dated the 22nd of April. We, therefore, do not see any cautious forbearance on the part of a "*Sufferer*," in expressing his opinion on captain Wallace's conduct; and the heavy charge of being a *secret enemy*, and *aspersion*—that is: *slandering, calumniating*—the character of an absent man is unfounded, and comes with an ill grace from an advocate of charity.

A "*Sufferer*" attributes a motive to captain Wallace; namely: "*Giving a commission to his friends!*"—And he draws a parallel between captain Wallace and the leader of a *Chappow*: but this is not a *forgery of false accusations*: for such is *aspersion* or *slander*.

Further, is there not something *sinister* in *Alpha's* assertion of the "impossibility of hearing in Canton "an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's "case; indeed, of any case?"—The *facts* are known to all; and more than that, the *motives* of captain Wallace, as made known by his own circular, and quoted in the *Register*, are also in the possession of the public mind. And this assertion of *Alpha's* is, moreover, *uncharitable* to the whole of the foreign community in Canton, inasmuch as it supposes them to be prejudiced, illiberal, ignorant; and it is also *uncharitable* and *unjust* to the *Canton Register*, as a *channel of publicity*. Let *Alpha* point out the invincible obstacles to *hearing* i.e. *reading*, in the columns of the *Canton Register*, an *impartial statement of any case* interesting to the public, or even one involving merely personal considerations, when publicity is courted.

Neither can we see that "A sufferer's" letter has any "*evil tendency in giving fresh vigor to that discord "and dis-union at present characteristic of our little "community, and which makes us a the subject of reproof "in publications of other parts of the world.*" For, the subject-matter of the letter is solely between captain Wallace and the "*Sufferer*." The above quoted ill-placed allusion, which involves a most insidious inference, is, we think, much more replete with *evil tendency*; as it evidently hints that the *aspersions* (so called by *Alpha*) of captain Wallace's character by "A Sufferer," may possibly stain the characters of some of *our little community*: a "most lame and impotent conclusion." For the rest, we cordially agree with *Alpha* in his exhortations to union; but we scarcely think our columns would be deserving of the epithet "*Fair*," if we had declined the decorations either of "*A Sufferer's*" complaint, or *Alpha's* animadversions.

The letter of *Viator* is full of queries which he, or any honest man, can answer satisfactorily; but we scarcely think that we have neglected our duty in passing unnoticed in the pages of the *Canton Register* the movements of a set

of men so far removed from and unconnected with the British interests in China as are the members of H. M. commission. We attach no public importance to these movements; they affect only the personal characters of those concerned in them: and it is for their consideration whether their characters will be elevated by their *laid up-in-ordinary* states, and by their expecting or claiming salaries; and as to the latter, it will be for the consideration of the house of commons whether those expectations or claims shall be attended to or allowed. But how easily a step might have been put to the *people's thinking!* How much more dignified as public servants, how much more respectable for individual character, would it have been if lord Napier's successor had immediately left the shores of China when his lordship died, and returned direct to England with his lordship's corse?—And, as it has since been sent home in the *Orwell*, there would have been no objection on the part of his lordship's family. The effect of such a decisive measure upon the Canton government would have been great; and equally so, we think, on the British government. It is true, in H. M. commission, "general instructions" under the royal sign-manual are mentioned, and we do not know what restraints those instructions may have put upon the locomotions of all the members of the commission; but, as we have seen several resignations followed by promotions, we must think that H. M. could not have been otherwise than pleased with his servants if they had resigned, or returned, immediately their presence in China became useless—perhaps worse; and we are sure the country would have been pleased to save the money the commission has cost it since lord Napier's death: and such an honest and straightforward course of action would have deserved the confidence of the country on future occasions. But now, the commission is and has been a spectacle to the world. Repulsed from Canton, residing out of their limits, indebted to the forbearance of the governor of *Macao* for shelter as private individuals, for, we believe, he does not acknowledge them in their public capacity, what can their countrymen, what can the Chinese, what can all the world think, but that their motions are governed only by considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. The king of Great Britain should look after his own. His service and the "dignity of his crown, the honour of his flag, the glory of his arms" are at a woful discount in China. The rising and falling of the barometer of pay and allowances, not of the barometer of national honour, is the great object of keen regard.

The report of the select committee of the house of commons on the Tea duties will be found in our columns. Perhaps it will not convey much information to our local readers; yet one fact is worthy of notice; namely: the correct taste of the poorer classes in the qualities of tea. This universally diffused taste will always ensure a supply of good tea, and satisfactorily disproves the assertions of many, that nothing but rubbish will be imported for tea by the free trade. This correct taste is by no means surprising; simple habits of living preserve all the senses in the highest perfection. It is well known that he who delights in frothing, cauliflower-headed pots of heavy wet, should establish his domicile near a well-frequented coach stand: it is a saying in London, "the lower the neighbourhood, the better the porter."—By parity of reasoning,—the poorer the classes, the better the tea: that is, under the free trade more good tea will be imported than under the company's monopoly. As to the very highest classes of tea—which, by the by, have never yet found their way into England—their importation will be best encouraged by low duties: as the importation of every thing else will be.

A report of the first sale of free-trade-teas will also be found in to day's *Register*, imported in the *Frances Charlotte*. This ship, with the *Georgiana*, *Camden*, and *Pyramus*, sailed immediately after the expiration of the company's charter in April last year. Some, whose wishes were fathers to their thoughts, chuckled with the idea "that they would soon see those teas sent back to China, as "the ships had sailed with un-signed manifests." Who was

to sign them?—And what is the use of anyone's signature to a manifest from China, unless it be that of the provincial hoppo?

Canton, 29th April, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—In addressing you at present, it is not my intention to enter into the *pros and cons* of the steps taken by captain Wallace in the disposal of such part of the cargo as was saved from the wreck of his vessel; it being a question which I must acknowledge myself (altho' not in any way interested) incapable of giving an opinion upon; and which, with reference to the present stage of the proceedings instituted in this case,—not admitting of its being adjusted here, but constituting it, as it were, a judicial question that can be decided only in a court of law, by those well versed in the intricate laws of Insurance, I humbly conceive no one at Canton is competent to judge of. The object of my present letter is merely to animadvert upon that uncharitable spirit in which "A Sufferer's" letter, contained in your last number, was evidently penned; a spirit which, above all others, is to be deprecated as the bane of society, as opposed to that social intercourse which ought to subsist in all communities, and as tending to keep alive those dissensions which, I regret to say, at present rend the society of our countrymen in this place.

In all our acts we are supposed to have some object in view, some end to accomplish, be they for good or evil; and what, I would ask, could have been the object "A Sufferer" had in view in publishing, in such sinister language, his remarks upon one act of an individual who has always borne the highest character for integrity, honest and upright conduct, assiduity in the performance of his duties, and attention to the interests of those whose property might have been entrusted to his care.

Let me even suppose, for argument's sake, captain Wallace to have been in error (altho' this I am by no means prepared to admit) in the course he pursued with respect to the Sylph's opium, notwithstanding, it does not surely warrant such language as "A Sufferer" makes use of in commenting upon the subject, for were we to judge, by his letter, of captain Wallace's conduct in the affair, we must suppose him to be a person void of all faith and honesty, yes, even worse than the leader of a band of freebooters, but happily the "Sea-captain's" character is already too well established to be blasted by the *ipse dixit* of a secret enemy, who refrains from expressing his opinion until after the departure from this place of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse.

With reference to the almost impossibility of hearing in Canton an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's case,—indeed of any case,—a just opinion cannot possibly, as I before remarked, be pronounced upon it here: for, if we knew all the attending circumstances, I have no doubt but that his conduct would appear in an excusable light; nay, perhaps, under a commendable form, and his motives very different from those which "A Sufferer" would ascribe to him; and where he supposes him impelled by bad design, he would be found to be prompted by conscience and principle.

"A Sufferer" acknowledges himself "not deeply implicated," and therefore "amused" with the discussion of the subject: this is proclaiming his own want of feeling in the sufferings of others; which is, however, but in unison with the whole tenor of his letter, and with the uncharitable spirit evinced throughout the whole of his production.

He must well know, that amongst the sufferers, captain Wallace himself is perhaps one of the greatest; notwithstanding, he must still heap upon him the two-fold misfortune of unmerited censure, instead of, with that noble generosity which adorns our nature, trying to palliate those distresses arising from fortuitous circumstances incidental to the life of man, and over which he can of course have no controul. Is "A Sufferer" infallible?—Then, is he a merchant, and not fear that he may yet suffer by his own pernicious example? Is he of the same profession with captain Wallace, and not fear that it may yet be his own lot to be similarly situated?—Then will he feel the want of that assistance he now withholds, and the weight of that accumulated misfortune which he would now vainly heap upon one who is by far a greater sufferer than, from his own confession, we must infer he is himself.

As one of our most beautiful writers expresses it, an uncharitable spirit, is not only inconsistent with all social virtue and happiness, but it is also, in itself, unreasonable and unjust. In order to form sound opinions of characters and actions, two things are especially requisite, information, and impartiality. But such as are most forward to decide unfavorably, are commonly destitute of both. Instead of possessing, or even requiring, full information, the ground on which they proceed are frequently the most slight and frivolous. A tale, perhaps, which the idle have invented, the inquisitive have listened to, and the credulous have propagated; or, a real incident which rumour, in carrying it along, has exaggerated and disguised, supplies them with materials of confident assertion, and decisive but precipitate judgment, than which nothing can be more contrary to equity and sound reason.

Does "A Sufferer" also forget the evil tendency of his letter, in giving fresh vigor to that discord and disunion at present characteristic of our little community and which makes us the subject of reproof in publications of other parts of the world. Have we not already felt the degrading effects of disunion in the reference made to it by the Chinese authorities in their proclamations on the conduct of the late lamented lord Napier?—Is it not our interest, I would ask (with reference to our present position in China), to be united? United, we could establish to a certain degree our strength, security, and conservation, and would be better enabled to defend ourselves against the oppression of our arrogant neighbours, the Chinese; whilst disunited, abandoned each to his own personal strength, we fall into all the inconveniences attendant on an insulated state and individual weakness. This is what a certain Scythian king ingeniously expressed, when on his deathbed; calling his children to him, he ordered them to break a bundle of arrows: the young men, tho' strong, being unable to effect it, he took them in his turn, and untying them, broke each of the arrows separately with his fingers. "Behold!" said he "the effects of union; united together you will be invincible; taken separately, you will be broken like reeds."

That *amor patriæ*, too, which is our boast as Englishmen, ought to be another incentive to unity; for, with reference to the limited knowledge possessed by the Chinese of every other country but their own, they judge of ours by

the few English who are here; let us, then, lay aside our selfish animosities, extending to each other the hand of fellowship, support the honor of our country in China, as well as our mutual interests, and thus throw a splendour upon the beneficial effects of the free trade.

In conclusion, Sir, I have only to express my regret that your fair columns should be made the medium of communicating to the public such uncharitable constructions on the conduct of an individual as those expressed in "A Sufferer's" letter.

Your's obediently,
ALPHA.

Mr. Editor,

I have looked through your pages, in each successive number for some proper remark as to the late changes in, what is (by courtesy) called, H. B. M. commission at Macao. I have looked in vain. You invite, from your readers, remarks as to passing events, or opinions on such matters as may appear to call for them; yet you allow *important* matters, such as I allude to, to pass unnoticed, and to fall, unchronicled, into oblivion. "I pray you, mend it!"

People will think, Sir, that the farce is over; that England has now, alas the day! no representative in this country; that the merchants of Canton are reduced to the dilemma of managing their own affairs, as they best may; and that there is no longer an establishment at Macao of three superintendents, a secretary, two doctors, two interpreters, one clergyman, and clerks *ad libitum*, to perform the arduous and important duty of signing the manifests of ships going to sea, from the port of Canton. People may think, Sir,—what will not people think!—That—as rats are said to leave a falling house all the former junior employes in the company's factory may have vacated office, as H. B. M. superintendents in China, to resume the employment of the E. I. company in Canton; and thus yet further mystify the poor Chinese with this eternal chopping and changing.

To be plain, Sir, is it proper; is it consistent; is it decent; that men should thrust themselves into office, under H. M. merely to entitle themselves to a high salary—which should be reserved for men fitted to the situations filled—but, at the same time, keeping open a back door, by which to retreat upon the company, in which it was always intended to take situations, exactly within the time specified as the term of their claim on the E. I. company!—Is this, Sir, the feeling with which any man should presume to take an office under H. M.? Or does any man here, in his senses, suppose that this juggle will be approved of in England?

If it is necessary to fill up the situations—nominal as they are—is there any thing repugnant to common sense or reason, that men of business, acquainted with the feelings and interests of the Chinese, should be called upon to fill the situations!—Can H. M. be served by none but the junior servants of a defunct monopoly, abolished here by the sense of our country; or by young men who filled subordinate, if any, situations when the establishment here was commenced!—Is it not, Sir, true that the 2nd superintendent has resigned, that he might accept the situation of secretary to "the Rump" of the company (called "the Finance Committee") in China?—And it is not generally asserted that the chief superintendent means to resign in time to resume office under the E. I. company (i. e. by the 1st or 30th proximo).

Now, Sir, do rouse yourself; and put forth your strength against this state of things; if you think that what I have given, as the report of the day, is correct.—Let the people know that there are many of us in Canton, if not with heads at the least with beards, who would be content to live at Macao, with their wives, and sign manifests for all ships going away, at one half the salaries now paid to, or expected by, those who perform these difficult and onerous tasks.—I, really, Sir, am very much afraid that some of the former company's servants may have qualms of conscience, and not resign from the fear that no one will be found to fill or take their place.—Pray, Sir, dispossess them of this idea—many might be found who would be glad to take the berths, and allow one of the two medical men to come to Canton, to attend to the health of the bodies of us 40 or 50 (occasionally 150) British subjects; and, perhaps, even allow the clergyman occasionally to come to take care of our souls, seeing that some of us might wish, in the course of six months, to see an English clergyman in the place, were it but for form's sake: unless, indeed, the orders from home are strict that monopoly is still to be the order of the day in China.

To be serious—is it not tolerably certain that, as soon as the death of the late lord Napier is known in England, measures will be taken to remove from China every man who has filled any situation under the company?—It ought, and I trust and hope that it will be so; and that we may not be again doomed to these *rifacimientos*, which can be no more honorable or beneficial to England, than they are intelligible to the Chinese.

Canton, 2nd May, 1835.

VIATOR.

My Dear Mr. Editor,

I have lately heard, in Canton, a most extraordinary opinion as to the prospect of any interference by Great Britain with this country, in consequence of the treatment of the late lord Napier. It is that, at home, all idea of "national honor" in our relations with this country, is scouted and laughed at; and that, to expect any notice or attention to our situation here, or the humiliation of England in the person of her representative, is a mere absurdity. As I have not been in Europe now for some years, I was not sure that my informant was incorrect; the less so, that I have seen some "pretty considerable" insults pass unnoticed, in the hon. company's time. Things, we know, *will* change; and it might, for aught I know, be the fashion in Europe for nations to pocket insults, as mere matters of course, and send out, to other countries, consuls &c. careless how they might be received. I know that the U. S. of America did not act on this principle; as, in fact, within a year or two, I have seen them teaching some poor miserable semi-barbarous Malays, at Qualla Batu in Sumatra, in a

practical manner, the commandment "thou shalt commit no murder," by knocking on the head, one fine morning, three hundred or more unprepared and unoffending people. Still, I say, I did not know how it might be in Europe: I am glad now to find, in an American paper of late date, the following extract, from which it would seem that the French nation thinks somewhat of it's honor, and deems it necessary to protect or avenge it, in the person of it's representative or consul.—Pray, Mr. Editor, do you think, is England likely to be more supine in this matter, as regards China?—France has no large conquered country, like India, held by the power of opinion, her hold on which would be endangered, were it thought that a country like China dare beard it with impunity!—*England has!**

To be sure, England is 13 or 14 weeks sail from China, while France is but 5 or 6 from Carthage; say about as far as British India from China. Should this obstacle be sufficient to prevent our acting as the French have done?

Your's, AN OBSERVER.

Canton, 1st May, 1835.

LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

We have received advices from Carthage, via Jamaica, to the 8th October. The papers say—"We are all bustle here. Besides the French frigate, which came in a few weeks since, two large vessels of war, are here, one a 64 and the other a 44, from Martinique, the former having the flag of Admiral Mackaw and having the French consul on board. The Admiral addressed a letter to the Governor stating that neither himself nor the consul would land, until full and ample satisfaction was made for the insult offered to the latter, and that in the event of receiving an unfavorable answer he should be under the necessity of acting on his instructions, and should have at his disposal a 120 gun ship and three frigates. The reply from Gen. Santander was looked for with much anxiety, as things had very much a warlike appearance."—(*New York Daily Advertiser, November 15th, 1834.*)

* Vide Conolly's, Burne's, and other's Travels in the N. W. quarter of India. *passim*.

We shall merely remark on *An Observer's* letter, that if it is absurd to expect Great Britain to regard either her interest or her honor in this country, how still more absurd has she long proved herself in paying to the E. I. company so much money for the privilege of drinking the infusion of a product of this country!—And how has she still further advanced in folly by paying superintendents for the promotion and protection of a trade which she appears to think is best left to it's own guidance. But we consider it impossible for the British government to stultify itself so far as to abandon the consequences of it's own acts, and to exhibit to the world, as it's ruling principles, pusillanimity and avarice.

THE TEA TRADE

Yesterday there was a very full attendance of the merchants and others connected with the tea trade in the large rooms in 'Change-alley, the first public sale of teas imported direct from Canton under the free trade system for home consumption having been announced to take place. The teas were imported in the *Charlotte*, captain Smith, from Canton, and formed part of the first consignment to this country on private account since the abolition of the monopoly of the East India company. The sale was under the management of Messrs. Thomson and Co.

The sale proceeded with animation until a few lots were offered as "Souchong," and a question was asked of the selling broker what duty they would pay?

Mr. THOMSON replied that the 3s. duty would be imposed. He also felt it his duty to state that he had obtained information that it was intended in future that all teas partaking of the Souchong flavour should be subjected to the high duty of 3s. per lb.

The statement created a considerable sensation in the Sale Room. After some pause.

Mr. TWINING inquired who was to decide what teas partook of the Souchong flavour?

Mr. THOMSON said the government officers.

Mr. TWINING appealed to the room whether this could be submitted to. What was to become of the great bulk of fine teas imported by the East India company? The plan would hold out an inducement to the importation of low teas. The measure was fraught with the most serious consequences to the trade, as well as to the revenue.—(Hear.)

The sale then proceeded. The quantities offered were as follow:—100 chests of Bohea, 99 chests of Congou, 249 chests of Campoi, 19 chests of Souchong, 215 chests of Caper, 200 chests of Twankay, and 60 chests of Gunpowder. Boheas realized 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per pound; Congou, 2s. 1½d.; Campoi, 1s. 9d.; Souchong, 2s. 1d.; Caper, 10½d.; Twankay, 2s. 1½d.; and Gunpowder, 4s. 4d. and 6s. per pound. The teas were fair in quality, and realized full market price.

TEA DUTIES.

Report from the select committee on the Tea Duties, with Minutes of Evidence.

The committee report the following resolution: "That as it would be manifestly unjust to the merchants who have ordered teas from China, to alter the law, so as to affect the duties on teas so ordered, and therefore any change—supposing such desirable—could not take effect for some time to

come; and as experience of the present law must be had before the next session of Parliament, your committee are of opinion that it is advisable to receive the benefit of such experience before the legislature determine upon the expediency of any prospective alteration in the duties on tea." 25th July, 1834. 21 witnesses examined, from some of whom very valuable information was obtained as to the growth, manufactures, and qualities of various teas. Mr. Reeves was for many years the company's "inspector of tea" at Canton; an office first established by the company at that port in the year 1790, owing to Congou teas previously imported by them into this country being "frequently full of spurious leaves." The green teas, called then "Twankay," were many of them made of black tea coloured; and the "Hyson teas" had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with spurious leaves." This witness is enabled to aver that, for the twenty years he was at Canton (from 1812 to 1831), the appointment of inspector had operated so efficiently that, in that time, there never was a chest of the company's tea sent home with a spurious leaf in it. By "Bohea" he understands a description of tea imported by the company which is "the lower grade of Congou or black teas;" and this Bohea is divided into two sorts, Canton Bohea and Fo-kien Bohea. The former is made from Congou tea that has remained at the end of the season in the market, not having been bought by the company's factory, but remaining in the hands of the manufacturers, mixed up with an inferior tea called Wo-ping. He cannot distinguish between the higher degree of Congou, and the lower degrees of Souchong. In black teas, you can only draw the line of distinction from those few hundred chests which have really and truly the Souchong flavour. After that, the second grade of Souchong runs into the Campoy, and the Campoy into the fresh Congous, so that no practical line can be drawn between them. The scale or order of quality in black teas is this: 1. Souchong; 2. Campoy; 3. Congou; 4. Bohea; but the different species of tea called fine Pekoe, black-leaved Pekoe, Souchong, Campoy, Congou, and Bohea, imported from the Bohea country, are all of them produced from the same "identical species of shrub" at different periods of the year. There are three (sometimes four) gatherings or pickings of the leaves in the course of the year. The first takes all the leaf, and of course the second growth must be waited for before the shrub can be picked again; the second growth is always inferior to the first; the third to the second. This witness thinks that the effect of throwing open the tea trade with China will be to deteriorate the quality of the importations of the better kinds of teas. The American trade with that country for this article is very different from the company's; it is confined chiefly to green teas, and to those teas which can be distinguished chiefly by the eye; "they purchase but small quantities of black teas, which are distinguished by the smell and the taste. The order in quality of green teas runs thus: 1. "Hyson," (including "Imperial" and "gunpowder;") 2. Hyson skin; 3. Twankay, (the last named being the inferior tea), Hyson and Hyson-skin are the produce of the same shrub. Twankay is produced for the most part in the district from which it derives its name. With reference to his examination, among other tasters and judges of tea, at the board of control, by having samples put into his hand, and being required to identify their descriptions and quality; Mr. Reeves, says, "I was shewn into a large room with the sun shining strong upon it, and I had the samples of tea given me to examine. I objected to such mode of examination, because it was one in which no fair judgment could be formed. However, I was still asked to give my opinion upon them." It appears that, with regard to the first sample, he was right; to the second, wrong. He observes, "Three small samples of tea in papers were shewn to me, in a room with a strong light upon it, and I presume those samples had before been smelt to; if so, they would be spoiled. The mode of examining tea in China is, to take a larger quantity of tea for samples, and spread them together upon a board; but in a piece of paper it is impossible to form a proper judgment;" to which, smell, sight, and taste are all necessary. (p. 10.) And yet, Mr. W. A. Hunt, in the company's service (who had supplied the board with the forty canisters of different teas, the covers and descriptions of which were first privately marked by the commissioners, and then so interchanged as to destroy all clue to circumstantial discovery) supposes that, at the time of the experiment, there might be twelve or fourteen persons present at the time of the experiment, including seven gentlemen in the tea trade, the late inspector of teas in China (Mr. Reeves), and himself; and that these gentlemen did, with two exceptions, distinguish the various teas presented to them, with wonderful accuracy. (p. 10.) The right honourable Mr. H. Ellis, who witnessed the experiment, says that its success much exceeded his anticipation. "I was perfectly astonished at the accuracy with which they distinguished the teas; for, I am sure, with ordinary knowledge, a person would not be able to distinguish tea by looking at it, or smelling it." (68.) "I never saw tea tried before, but the process was as follows: the tasters took it into their hands, first, rubbing it up and down; in that way, I think, without exception, they always distinguished the tea, and pronounced, at once, of what description it was. They tried it also by infusion—for we had small teapots sent us—and by that process, also, they always distinguished the tea without hesitation. The impression on my mind after seeing this, was, that it was perfectly possible to distinguish the different kinds of tea." (ib.) It is a curious fact that, according to Mr. Ellis (who had been in China), he had "sufficient experience to know that the Chinese are so poor (the mass of the people, at least,) that instead of using the leaf that we call tea, they use fern, and a variety of herbs, from which they make an infusion. I have usually seen much coarser tea—tea looking much more stinky than any tea we have in this country." (p. 68.) After admitting that particular questions were put to the brokers with regard to the facility or difficulty of distinguishing between the lower Congous and the higher Fokien Bohea, Mr. Ellis adds: "Many of them, in their evidence, said it could not be done; and it was remarkable, that, while some of them said, in their evidence, that these teas could not be distinguished,—when they came to taste the teas, they had no difficulty in making the distinction; so that I do not think they could have come into the room with a disposition favourable to discrimination. They did it very honestly, for persons whose opinions were the other way."..... "I recollect one person in particular (from the dry taste, before he had tried the infusion), saying, 'This is Bohea; but it is very good Bohea, and nearly as good a tea as Congou.'" (p. 73.) And again, it would appear, upon the authority of the same distinguished person, that the degree of perfection in which a foreigner may calculate upon drinking tea in China, is not necessarily greater than that in which he might enjoy this luxury in England, under the honourable company's management of the trade.

(See supplement.)

the East India company—is it superior, or inferior?"

A. "I recollect, perfectly, that I differed, in my taste about tea, from all the gentlemen of the factory and from an honourable member of this committee among others, who said that the tea he brought with him was a great deal better than any in the interior: that was not my impression. I thought we (meaning the gentlemen of the embassy) constantly got tea that had a fresher flavour than the tea he brought with him. However, as far as my recollection goes, I should say that the tea that was generally supplied to the embassy was not so good tea as you meet with in England." (p. 74.)

But the most surprising testimony is borne to the accurate judgment manifested by Mr. Wybrow, formerly registrar of tea sales, under the excise, in which capacity he had acted for the last eight years, but now in the customs. He states of himself (p. 108):—"I can, with confidence, distinguish the whole of the teas as they are imported by the company—Boheas, Congous, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, and so forth. I have no difficulty, whatever, in distinguishing between the best class of Boheas and Congous of the lowest quality." (p. 108.) Mr. Charles Boyd, collector of the customs for the port of London, says of him, "When I was at the board of trade, before Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thomson, I brought Mr. Wybrow with me. Lord Auckland had several samples on his table, brought to him as difficult cases to decide upon, being either very good of one quality, or very inferior of the other. Mr. Wybrow astonished me, and, I believe satisfied Lord Auckland and the other gentlemen present: they had a list of the descriptions of tea on the samples; and I believe, in all the cases, Mr. Wybrow decided, correctly, though they were cases of difficulty, and he had no assistance of hot water." (114.)

Sir M. W. Ridley, M. P., deposing to the result of the first test to which Mr. Wybrow's judgment was put, in his presence, with reference to some samples of very indiscriminately selected, and various teas, and qualities of the same tea, replies to the question—"Was Mr. Wybrow wrong, in any instance, in saying that Bohea was Congou, or Congou Bohea?"—"No." (p. 125.) And the same gentleman gives more particular evidence, in reference, to a second examination of Mr. Wybrow at the India house; into which, at the request of the committee, he had entered, in conjunction with Viscount Sandon and Mr. Robinson. These gentleman selected samples from twelve chests of various teas, and subsequently two more, from teas of an inferior kind (Boheas) "Canton and Wo-ping." The fourteen bags were brought into an empty room, and all put together in a heap. "Mr. Wybrow put a corresponding figure on his paper, and made his observations on it; so that the numbers of Mr. Wybrow's observations were to agree with the numbers I put on the different samples" (arbitrarily, to secure the proof of the experiment. Sir Matthew having been previously furnished by the company's officers with the exact particulars of the teas) "when they were given to Mr. Wybrow for his examination: after he had passed through the fourteen numbers, we called on him to declare his opinion on each separate sample of tea, beginning with No. 1. I will give an instance: the number called by Mr. Wybrow, as No. 1 was No. 7 in the original list, which was Fokien Bohea. Mr. Wybrow answered, and declared that to be Bohea. We went through the whole number of fourteen samples in the same way; and, as we came to each sample, Mr. Wybrow declared, 'This is Bohea;' 'this is Congou;' and 'this is Bohea,' according to his opinion, during the whole of the fourteen samples. He perfectly agreed with the description of the teas we took them from; and in the fourteen, he made no difficulty, nor the slightest mistake whatever,—ascertaining the distinction solely by the smell, without infusion." (13.)

Mr. Crawford M. P., and a member of the committee, is of opinion that "whenever the free-trade in tea is carried into operation in this country," "the price of tea here will be at least as low as in any continental port, or in any part of the United States of America." (p. 81.) Among the witnesses the opinion seemed to be almost unanimous as to the difficulty, if not impossibility of distinguishing between the higher or better kinds of Bohea, and the lower qualities of Congou, owing to the nicety and variety of the gradations of flavour between them. Mr. Miller, an eminent tea-broker, although entirely concurring in this opinion, stated that there were then in the company's warehouses, two "breaks" of Bohea tea, decidedly superior to five breaks of Congou." (p. 39.) And Mr. Varnham, partner of Mr. Ewart, expressed a similar opinion, that superior Boheas were better than low Congous, that above half the Congou teas put up at the last sale could not have been distinguished from Bohea." (p. 49.)

In Mr. Crawford's evidence occurs the following "STATEMENT showing the decreased consumption of Congou, and the increased consumption of Bohea in two different periods."

lbs.		lbs.
1824-25....20,598,958	(Congou)	2,063,276 (Bohea)
1825-26....21,084,635	do.	2,713,011 do.
Average..20,816,796½		2,403,143½

lbs.		lbs.
1830-31....17,857,208	- - - - -	6,096,153
1831-32....17,734,257	- - - - -	6,474,733
Average..17,795,732½		6,285,493½

Perhaps there was no point which the evidence tended to demonstrate more strongly than the facts, 1. That the poorer classes, both of the metropolis and the country, were invariably excellent judges of the quality of tea; 2. That they rejected Bohea, and always insisted on that kind which is classed under the general name of "good Congou;" 3. That those receiving but very low wages, nevertheless, purchased not the lowest, but the middling and higher-priced qualities; (as 5s. 7s. and 8s. per lb.)

Dear Mr. Editor,

The annexed view of the portuguese house of deputies has not before met my eye; it is from the *Morning Herald*.

I see our Macao friends have, with Timor and Sooloo, one representative; can you inform me if they have elected?

The principle of representation of the colonies is a most important move in the cause of freedom; and to no nation so important as to Britain.

Twenty good sitting members in the house of commons from British India would work more good to that vast empire in one session, than your twenty-four leadenhall street men have done these fifty years; and if common sense is consulted as to the mode of election and the parliament the distant deputies are to serve in, the objection of distance might be much obviated

Yours, DELTA.

Don Pedro's decree, said to be issued at the Palace of Necessidades on the 3d instant, but only published on the 13th, regulating the mode of proceeding to the election of Deputies to the Cortes; up to the 13th of July the time will be taken up by preliminary arrangements throughout the parishes. The parochial elections are to commence on the 13th, and finish on or before the 26th of July, when all the provincial electors are to meet in the capital of the respective provinces. Each of these provincial electors is returned by such as are qualified to vote out of a population varying from 1,000 up to near 2,000, according to the extent of the parish, at an average of 1,100, or 1,200. One of the qualifications to vote for provincial electors is an income of 100 milrees. These provincial electors are to proceed upon the 27th to the elections of the deputies, which must be over on the 3d of August, when the returns are to be made. There is to be a deputy for every 25,000 souls, and the number of deputies returned by each province, and the towns where the respective elections are to take place, are as follow, viz.:-

Deputies.	Capital of Province
Minho.....16	Braga
Douro.....27	Oporto
Tras-os-Montes.....12	Villa Real
Beira Alta.....14	Vizeu
Beira Baxa.....14	Castello Branco
Estremadura.....20	Lisbon
Alemtejo.....9	Evora
Algarve.....9	Faro
Azores, 1st part.....3	Ponte Delgado
Azores, 2d part.....5	Angra
Madeira.....4	Funchal

The possession in Asia and Africa are to proceed to the elections with all possible speed, and to return—viz., Cape de Verde Islands, with the establishments at Bissau and Cacheu, two deputies; the kingdom of Angola, with Benguela, one deputy; the island of St. Thomas and Principe, one deputy; the States of Goa, three deputies; and the establishment at Macao, Timor, and Sooloo, one deputy; in all 141 deputies. According to article 47 of this decree, no individual elected as deputy to the Cortes can be excused from accepting the trust, unless he can produce very satisfactory proof of his inability to attend. Any individual, provided he is a Portuguese citizen, and has the prescribed income, exceeding 200 milrees, say upward of 44l per annum, no matter where he may happen to be at the time of his being returned, is perfectly entitled to take his seat.

We have not heard that the inhabitants of Macao have yet moved in the election of their deputy to the Cortes. It is rumoured that Portugal and all its dependencies have fallen under the ban of the Romish church; and that a bull, excommunicating all the adherents of Donna Maria, has been issued by the Pope. This western *son-of-heaven*—if the said rumour be correct—leaves his eastern brother of China far behind in the path of absurd and blasphemous pretensions. We had thought the keys of St. Peter had gotten rusty through disuse; and that the Pontiffs of the 19th century had too much charity—that first of Christian virtues—to restore their brightness by again turning them in the *outside* lock of the gates of heaven.

AZALIA.—The celebrated "Variegated chinese Azalia," which so many attempts have been made in vain for these twenty years to procure alive, is at length accomplished. It was brought home by Mr. McKilligan. In habit and leaves it is exactly the same as the brick-red kind figured in a former number of this work; but it is far handsomer in flower. The blossoms which were produced, not having been so perfect as could have been wished, we have completed our figure from a chinese drawing in the possession of the Horticultural Society.—*Dr. Lindley's Botanical Register*, for November.

The Nashville Whig, of the 24th ult. holds the following language seriously. The sentence is printed in capitals, to render it more striking and emphatic. How flattering the compliment to the President's adherents among the public men of the United States!—[Nat. Gaz.]

"WE HAVE MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM, THAN IN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER PUBLIC MEN IN THE UNITED STATES PUT TOGETHER."
(*American paper.*)

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Yankee-land, or the new England portion of the United States, does not make a great figure in the map of the American Republic; yet the traveller who leaves it out of his route can tell but little of what the Americans are. The history of the Yankees is the history of the Republic; the character of the Yankees has influenced, and continues to influence, that of every part of the nation; and their name, from a provincial designation, has become among foreigners the popular appellation of the whole people. Such is the predominance of character and civilization; the other States are becoming like the Yankees while the Yankees are keeping like themselves. It is in New England, therefore, that you find the most original, operative, and distinctly-marked American character. Here should the traveller begin and end; whoever leaves the Yankees out of his "United States as they are," will find he has left Hamlet out of Hamlet's tragedy; and the person who, upon a short intimacy with the pork-merchants of Cincinnati and the kitchen wenches of New York, pretends to write a book on the "Domestic Manners of the Americans," will show the same degree of modesty with him who touches at Liverpool and the Hebrides, and then spawns his quarto, entitled "John Bull at Home."

(*To be continued.*)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessels, *TARQUIN*, Lothrop, *ALEXANDER*, Hallett, and *FRANKLIN*, — from Boston and New York via Batavia, arrived, the first on the 6th and the two last on the 8th instant.

The British vessel *THERIS*, Clark, arrived also on the 8th inst. from Calcutta. By this opportunity we have received Singapore Chronicles of the 28th of march, 4th and 11th of April; but our Calcutta papers have not yet reached us.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. May 5th. A fire broke out in a fish-monger's shop in *Neu-joo-keau* (Cow's milk bridge) street in the western suburb. His dwelling and another were burnt, and his wife and son perished in the flames. A little daughter, who was in an upper room, frightened at the fire, and unable to walk through fear, stumbled, fell to the ground, and was killed. Thus, in a twinkling, (*summer-shower* time) one family has lost three of its members: an event deeply to be lamented. A great many fire-engines were on the ground, and some of the foreign residents.

The following is a translation of a paper, which has been pasted on the walls of Canton.

A coarse exhortation to arouse the age

It is really thought that it is the year of the *water-tulpa*. There is now a great drought; calamities and misfortunes are heaped up; and it is a time of sorrow and grief. Prayers are of no avail: all (these misfortunes) proceed from ourselves. Our hearts have long been hardened, and we have been discontented with our lots: the un-eradicated roots of error are many. Evil dispositions burst out like torrents overthrowing mountains; therefore heaven is annoyed with our repeated supplications. I offer advice to the men of the age. It is necessary they should examine themselves, and let no one think himself guiltless, and accuse others. Let all at once excite their hearts, and from their own feelings conjecture those of others; constantly be contented in your stations; cherish with the greatest care filial duty and brotherly love; then, the harmony of relations, friends, youth and manhood. In affairs do not indulge your own temper and wishes; depend not on talent and ability; presume not on riches and treat people contemptuously, and on high station to insult them. Be not covetous of ill-got wealth; think not on unlawful pleasures; presume not on strength and power; cherish not revengeful feelings. In all affairs, consult your heart and hold fast by reason. Constantly correct yourselves, and be indulgent to the thoughts of others: certainly you will then be able to repent and renovate yourselves, and draw back the favorable will of heaven: seek and do all this with real sincerity, and it cannot be but the calamities will be changed into blessings.

On the evening of the 10th day of the moon (7th instant) at 7 o'clock, the second son of old Mowqua, the hong-merchant—known amongst foreigners by the *soubriquet* of *Bardolph*, was taken ill with cholera while at his hong. He immediately returned in a boat to his residence at *Honan*. Upwards of ten doctors were sent for to feel his pulse; but

not one was able to cure him, and he died at 12 o'clock. His son, *Loo-ying-ke* who is a military officer at the "*Tiger's gate*", arrived on the 12th of the moon at 1 o'clock, in a cruiser, to attend the shrouding of the body. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse in the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will afford; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords.

On the 11th of the moon (8th inst.) after the rain had fallen, the *Kwang-chow-foo* ordered ten married women to sacrifice a sow at the south gate of the city. After the sacrifice, the sow's tail was burnt off, and it was sent to be nourished at the *Hae-chang-sze*, at *Ho-nan*. The south gate was then thrown open to the public. The meaning of the *Kwang-chow-foo* in sending married women to sacrifice and worship is not understood by the people. Great numbers of married women have for several days past gone to worship at the south gate, but the manner of their praying is not known. An old fellow observed that the affair of shutting the south gate was utterly useless, as at *Nan-kwan* at *Ho-nan*, already more than 100 men had died of a complaint that has the same symptoms as cholera.

Macao Lottery. We have not received any report of the result of the drawing of this lottery, but it is rumoured in Canton that a Chinese comprador has drawn \$3000, an ecclesiastic \$1000, and the foundling hospital \$500.

A similar attempt to assist the funds of the *SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL* in China will doubtless be encouraged by the public; and we shall be happy to receive communications proposing any scheme for a lottery for that purpose, to be drawn about next Michaelmas.

Macao Amusements and Exercise. It is known to our Canton readers that the only small space allowed for health and exercise to foreigners is at Macao; and that the sole place where a horse may, with safety, be struck into a canter, is just within the barrier.

Last week this spot was made nearly unapproachable to all foreigners by the outrageous and violent conduct of a set of Chinese spectators and actors in a *Sing-song* at the *Joss house* on the inner harbour.

A foreigner, shortly and respectfully, represented this circumstance to the governor of Macao, and put H. E. in mind of a promise of protection to friendly powers.

The redress was instant: that evening the race-course was as quiet and better ordered than any ground at Ascot.

A. Bather.

We have much pleasure in recording any act of Chinese hospitality; and therefore willingly insert captain Kennedy's letter, although it condemns us rather seriously: for we consider it a grave offence in a conductor of a public journal to reflect, too hastily, on communities or individuals; much more, then, to intrude on the public attention undigested remarks on the character of a whole people for active humanity, and doubts—perhaps unfounded—of the susceptibility of their minds to feelings of gratitude. Having "swam in a Gondola," we think we can appreciate captain Kennedy's exertions exactly in the degree

they deserve; and in recording his good-fortune in our last number we did not, by any means, intend to exhibit him in any more conspicuous light than as having simply, but successfully, performed the duty of a British sailor: yet even success itself—particularly in the cause of humanity—merits some praise. How willingly should we believe that the “milk of human kindness” flows freely in the breast of a Chinese!—But captain Kennedy knows the Chinese are not milk-sops; and that they never use *milk in any shape*; and their thin potations of tea impoverishes their blood so greatly that the Chinese mothers drown their female children in order to save their natural *milk*. However, we have confident hopes that frequent contact with such men as captain Kennedy will improve their manners, and, consequently, hasten the universal conviction of the benefits of free trade.

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To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,

On perusing your paper, of date 28th April, this morning, I unexpectedly found my name and acts engrossing a portion of your valuable columns; your remarks on the occurrence there stated are crude, I cannot say I co-incide with them; indeed, fair-play and justice demand that I should contradict them, so far as my actual and personal experience of Chinese character carries me. In the first place, I take no merit to myself in saving the lives of those unfortunate sufferers; humanity demanded all that I did, and more, had it been in my power; and I feel that my family owe as much to the Chinese for my rescue, under nearly similar circumstances, as their friends could possibly owe to our exertions in the *Fiadlay*. “China, the seat of compassion and mercy,” as you ironically state, is not void of those ingredients; and it is most grateful to my soul to be able to state from personal knowledge that they have a proportion of the “milk of human kindness” in their composition, as well as ourselves; and as to “trumpeting forth good deeds,” I am sorry that I should appear to be the trumpeter in the first instance, when, in fact, had it not been for the kindly efforts of a salt junk, I would not be alive to “trumpet” now. The circumstance alluded to is as follows.

I was taking two friends from Macao to the Minerva at anchor in the offing, at night, when unfortunately we could not fetch the ship, and it coming on to blow hard with dark wet weather and a strong tide, we were unable to regain the shore, and were actually drifting past Montanha point, when the junk alluded to appeared; we, therefore, bore up for her with our minds fully prepared for a reception the very reverse of that which we experienced; when we got alongside, to our joy and great surprise, all was anxiety to render us every assistance; being cold, wet, and miserable, after tossing about all night, nearly swamped, and on the very brink of being blown out to sea, it is more easily conceived than described how grateful it was to our feelings to find so hospitable a reception as we there met with; they immediately lit large fires, pressed on us their cleanest clothes and best food; and the kind solicitude they showed to us and our poor Lascars, who suffered much, was such as could not be surpassed even in our own Christian land. All this was done with an apparent disinterestedness, for they never insinuated a syllable as to remuneration, and were perfectly satisfied with what was given to them on leaving the junk.

I come forward now thus publicly to express my sense of our obligation to them; and, in justice, to show that they have a heart capable of feeling sympathy for a suffering fellow-creature, even though he should be a *Barbarian*.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo: KENNEDY.

Brig Fairy, Lintin. 4th May, 1835,

The following is an extract of a letter from captain Russell, of the American ship *OMEGA*, narrating the unfortunate grounding of that vessel on an unknown coral bank off the North Watcher.

“Passed thro’ Gaspar straits on the 27th Feby, hauled up for the Sumatra shore; the morning of 28th overcast, could not get sights for chronometer, but towards noon saw the land (North Watcher) and found myself currented 27 miles E. during the night. At noon, finding I could not weather the Island, kept off to pass to the E. of it, and when the south point of the Island bore west I was hauling the ship to SW. for the straits of Sunda, when the ship struck on a small coral bank, one mile and half to the Eastward of the Island. This is an unknown danger; and Horsburgh says ships may pass within a mile of this Island. Ship lay on the shoal 25 hours; knocked off the rudder, and finally had to heave over about 140 tons of cargo to lighten ship, teas matting and cassia; a number of Proas began to collect around the ship, but fortunately got off before they had collected force enough to attack.”

THE FIRST TEA SHIP FROM CANTON. (*The Liverpool Standard*.)

On Sunday last, the *Georgiana*, Capt. Thompson, arrived in the Mersey, direct from Canton, with a cargo of tea, consigned to the house of Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co. of Liverpool. The arrival of the *Georgiana* may be regarded as an important era in the commerce of this port, and the opening of this branch of trade to the enterprising spirit of our merchants will, we have no doubt, tend materially to increase its growing prosperity.

We are informed on authority which, from its respectability, we cannot doubt, that the cargo of teas brought by the *Georgiana* are of the very best quality, and precisely those which would have reached us through Leadenhall-street in 1836, but for the opening of the China trade. The dealers in and the consumers of tea in Ireland and the populous districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire have a direct interest in this tea remittance. The success of the tea trade will very materially depend upon the quality

of the article imported; we are therefore delighted to find that there is no probability of witnessing at a Liverpool tea sale any attempt to foist upon the public a spurious for a genuine article, and that we shall be spared the humiliation of recording any exhibitions of the disgraceful character which have marked the introduction of “free-trade tea” into the port of London.

The Asiatic Journal and Free trade to India and China. This positive champion of the fitness of present monopoly of the commerce to India and China, loses no opportunity of a sneer at the free trade to that rich and populous half of the world. The *Sardonic* grins, however, of Leadenhall street, though twisted on both sides of the mouths of the long-pampered dealers in tea, silks and indigo, serve only to betray their own malignity and gall. They are helpless, and incapable of struggling through life without protection; and when a selfish and bad government, profiting by the inertness and ignorance of the nation, accorded that protection, without which they were nothing, they, like the fly on the axle tree, summoned the bystanders to admire the dust they made. We shall simply observe that the ladies-and-gentlemen-proprietors of E. 1. stock enjoyed the monopoly of the trade to China for nearly 150 years; but it was only for the last 44 years of that long period that they imported into England un-adulterated tea; for it appears, from the evidence of Mr. Reeves (*vide Register No. 18. May 5th*), that previous to the year 1790, “the congou teas imported by the company were frequently full of spurious leaves. The green tea, called then ‘Twankie’ were many of them made of black tea coloured; and the hyson teas had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with inferior teas.”—Of late the company imported yearly about 30 millions of lbs of tea, to inspect which two gentlemen were attached to their China establishment. The free trade have sent home 43½ millions in the first year of its unfettered enterprise, selected under the inspection of four professional gentlemen, namely; Messrs J. R. Reeves and Layton, formerly the company’s inspectors, and Messrs Maccaughey and Smith, who have been brought up in the trade in London. Now, for 100 years a monopoly did not “ensure the importation of good teas;” as is proved by an able servant of that monopoly. That it will be “the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad,” we think is a sound argument. Besides the skill and attention of the professional tea-inspectors, there are also the experience and knowledge of the members of the different mercantile firms in Canton. Under these favorable circumstances—and many others which it is needless now to quote—we think the taste of the consumers of tea are more likely to be consulted and pleased than under the old system: that taste is allowed by the members of the commons committee to be astonishingly good and pure: where, then, is there any room for doubts as to the character of the tea-trade being maintained?—Does the act of parties at Singapore, shipping inferior teas, imported into that settlement in Chinese junks, as an experiment—for we presume they could not have been judges of the different qualities—prove anything but the mere fact?—Is not the instant detection and rejection of the spurious article at the London sales a proof of the impossibility of selling counterfeit or bad tea in England?—Who will then import it?—Let the rice and tea trade take care of themselves, and say to the *Asiatic Journal*—*Laissez nous faire*.

But let the advocates and defenders of monopoly speak in their own cutting invectives; let their powerful sarcasms wither the presumptuous spirit of commercial enterprise, that dare doubt the honor, justice, and wisdom of the traders of Leadenhall street.

• DR. TYTLER has been induced to consider rice as an article of food which, in some states, is highly injurious to the human system, and this little pamphlet contains a body of facts and opinions, in confirmation of this theory, which are somewhat staggering. It is probably known to many of our readers that Dr. Tytler traces the Cholera Morbus (which he has termed *Morbus Oryzeus*) to the ounce rice, of the harvest of 1817, in India. An experiment in Allahabad jail, in 1818, seems almost to demonstrate the fact. That bad and unwholesome rice is often imported into this country, in the free-trade, must be pretty notorious: we have now before us a sample of rice of the most disgusting appearance, which

has been analyzed and found to contain an oil,—whether *Castor* or *Croton* we are not told. Cheapness, however, covers every sin, and we suppose the stuff which will be brought, in free-trade, from China, under the name of tea, now that all authoritative inspection at Canton is withdrawn, will be upon a par with the rice before us. Checks to population seem arising with the presumed demand for them.

(Critical Notices. *Asiatic Journal*, August, 1834.)

THE TEA TRADE. (From the *Asiatic Journal* for Nov. 1834.)

The hypothesis so confidently promulgated by certain wisacres,—that a free-trade in tea must ensure the importation of good teas, since it would be the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad, and that the qualities may be readily distinguished (blindfolded, according to some),—have been brought to the decisive test of experiment.

On the 7th of October, the first importation of teas, for home use, since the opening of the trade, was brought to public sale, in Change Alley; a numerous assemblage of buyers appeared.

There were declared for sale 400 one-eighth chests of bohea, 381 chests and fifteen quarter chests of young hyson, seventy-nine chests of hyson, 114 of congou, forty-eight of orange pekoe, and six of gunpowder.

When the first sale (by Messrs. Vaughan and Ewart) began, great competition was evinced to purchase the first chest of tea put up under the new plan. The congous first offered realized 2s. 6½d. per lb., and the other portion of the teas went off at 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb. in bond; pouchong, in small parcels, realized from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6½d. per lb.

The next sale consisted of some teas brought by the *Columbia*, from Singapore. When Mr. Thompson opened the sale,

Mr. J. Travers inquired, first, whether the tea called bohea in this parcel of teas, was, in the opinion of the selling-broker, bohea or any other description of tea? Secondly, whether it had passed the government officers as bohea tea? He honestly stated his opinion that there was not a single particle of tea in the goods to which he alluded. (Loud cries of "hear!")

Mr. Thompson said that, as selling-broker, he did not consider himself called upon to give an opinion upon the tea, but he would state that it had been passed as bohea by Mr. Wybrow, the inspector appointed by government; and, he believed, with the approbation of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs. (Cries of "shame.")

Mr. R. Gibbs, tea-broker, said, he had devoted the whole of his life to acquiring a practical knowledge of tea, and he would say that it was not tea, and that it was unfit for sale, except as poison. ("Hear!")

The sale was then continued, the objectionable article being withdrawn. The teas put up sold from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for congous, and pouchong from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. Other sales followed by Messrs. Styan and Co. and Messrs. Hubbard and Layton. The result of the sale is that, allowing for the qualities of the teas sold, prices were realized on the average from 6d. to 9d. per lb. in advance of those obtained at the quarterly sale of the East-India Company.

The second series of sales of free-trade teas took place on the 24th, at the same place. The first parcel was offered by Messrs. Moffat and Son. When the selling-broker took his station,

Mr. Sanderson, with reference to a lot of thirty chests of black tea, in Mr. Styan's catalogue, for sale that day, which was designated as "very ordinary tea," declared his perfect conviction that this was not tea at all! (loud cries of "hear!"), and that if such stuff were allowed to be foisted upon the public as tea, it would prove highly prejudicial to the revenue, the public health, and the tea trade. ("Hear hear!")

Mr. Travers had no hesitation in saying that the stuff in the catalogue, to which allusion had been made, was not tea; that there was not a leaf of tea in the thirty chests, nor had the article the appearance of tea: there was not a practical man in the trade who would not pronounce it to be a spurious article. He would appeal to Mr. Styan whether, as a tea-broker, he would call the article in question tea at all?

Mr. Styan said, he had been instructed as a broker to sell the teas, and he had given it a character as "very ordinary teas." His firm did not by this mean to state that it was or was not tea. The tea had not passed the Customs, as it had not yet been reported upon; but it had been allowed to be put up as bohea. The tea had been examined against the tea offered and withdrawn by Mr. Thompson and the Hamburg tea, and it is much better. He was bound, however, to express his opinion, that the stuff now declared for sale is not tea; and under all the circumstances, he would not press the sale of the lots in question.

Mr. Moffat, who conducted the first sale, stated that some seizures had taken place, because teas were mixed in one chest, under the 3d and 4th Will. IV. c. 101, sec. 5. Under the present scale of duties, the trade would be liable to such seizures.

The sales then proceeded. The teas being of very inferior kind, produced very low prices; the greater part were bought in. Since the conclusion of the sales the Customs have seized thirteen boxes of the teas offered during the day, as containing spurious leaves.

The total importations of teas since the trade has been open are as follow:—By the *Columbia*, 400 boxes; by the *Troughton*, 574 boxes; by the *Lloyd's*, 529 boxes; by the *Neva*, 80 boxes; by the *Neptune*, 190 chests; all from Singapore.

A letter from Canton, dated April 24, received in Liverpool, says:—"The *Camden*, *Frances Charlotte*, and *Georgiana*, are despatched to-day loaded with teas for England, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., of this place. To what ports they go I cannot say; but have little doubt one at least will find her way to Liverpool. The *Pyramus* is also loading, and will shortly follow. The tea these vessels take is exactly the same the Company would have shipped next October, had their charter been renewed—in fact, it is what they contracted for. The people at home have little occasion to be afraid that the free-trade will be unable to send them as good tea as the Company have been in the habit of doing, which some people in London appear to be very anxious to make them believe. Tea can be had of any quality. A good deal of black tea has been purchased by merchants here, principally, I suspect on speculation, that it may be sold at a profit when the market is open."

POSTAGE ON PACKETS FROM THE EAST.

During the month, a small parcel from China, addressed to our publishers, containing eight numbers of the *Chinese Repository* (the whole not much larger than a single number of this Journal), was charged, at the Post-office, £4. 13s. 4d. This postage is at the rate of 11s. 8d. each number, which sells at 2s. in England! An application to the Post-office procured immediate attention, and a remission of £3. 13s. 4d. leaving still a tax of 2s. 6d. a number (more than the selling price), Sir F. Freeling expressing his regret that his discretionary power could be carried no further.

IMPEDIMENTS TO NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

The *Durpan* states, that two Marwarries, who proceeded to China in 1833 in charge of a large quantity of opium belonging to a wealthy soucar of Malwa, on their return to Bombay, notwithstanding that they subsisted during the voyage on grain, rice, dholi and vegetables prepared in the ordinary manner, and had a cask of water shipped exclusively for their use, were refused readmission to their caste by some Marwarries, and will be obliged to go through certain ceremonies, and incur the expense of a dinner to the caste.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I see nothing in Alpha's long letter, of date the 29th of April, that at all bears on the question. He is fair enough, however, to say I kept back my expression on the public event of the appropriation of the *Sylph's* opium until captain Wallace was absent. Had I, then, expressed my opinion in a corner there might be some weight in this, but I gave it publicity in such way as cannot be concealed from captain Wallace; and it is well known to you that then and now my real name was and is at the service of every party interested, or scribbler interesting himself, therein, from Alpha to Omega Macao, 9th May, 1835.

Your's,

A SUFFERER.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. HOUSE OF LORDS. E. I. Company.

1. An account and estimate of the commercial assets of the E. I. company at the termination of their expired charter, on 22nd April, 1834; shewing the total amount which may be expected to be realized and become available as cash.

2. An account of the commercial receipts of the E. I. company in the year ended on 1st May, 1834; together with an account of the manner in which the same have been applied.

3. An account of the sums received by the E. I. company in England during the year ended on 1st May, 1834, for bills upon India.

(1) Cash and Funds immediately convertible	£5,899,972
Bills of Exchange and other Debts due to the commercial	
Branch in England (except for goods sold)	172,018
Imports goods sold, and to be sold in England	£7,166,069
Deduct charges to be incurred for the purpose of realizing the proceeds under 9 sec. 3 and 4	
William IV. c. 85	509,650
	6,656,419
Export goods provided for China, sold or remaining to be sold here	68,514
Ships, Sloops, and vessels	62,543
East India House and Warehouses, as computed by the company's Surveyor	642,200
Property in the British North American Colonies and at the Cape of Good Hope, or on its way to those Settlements	250,000
Property in India and China	897,833
	£14,649,399

(2) View limited to the receipts and payments of the home treasury; the account from India not having been received to so late a period.

Balance in favour 1st May 1833 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	£2,460,048
Receipts, commercial	6,838,817
Realization of commercial assets under the E.I. Act of last session; sale of government stocks standing in the company's name	1,681,492
	£11,230,357
Payments, commercial	£3,679,411
Payments into the bank of England for the formation of a guarantee Fund, agreeably to Act of last session	2,000,000
	£5,679,411
On account of the territorial branch, being the excess of Payments from the home treasury above the receipts of that branch	1,778,044
	7,457,456
Balance in favour on 1st May, 1834 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	3,772,901
	£11,230,357

(3) Total for Bills of Exchange upon Bengal - - £291,131
Ditto Ditto Madras - - - 7,183
Ditto Ditto Bombay - - - 99,937

Total amount received in the year ended on 1st May, 1834

THE CANTON REGISTER.

(B). UPON IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

Statement of the Profit or Loss upon the Trade of the E. I. Company between Europe and China, from the Year 1829-30 inclusive, to the latest Period. (B)

	Prime Cost at 6s. 8d. the Tael.	Freight and Demurrage.	Charges of merchandise at 5 per cent on the Amt. sale	Supra Cargoes Commission.	Total cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Profit.	Charges in China of the previous year, not added to the Invoice, &c., at 6s. 8d. the Tael.	Loss at Sea	Nett Profit.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1829—30 ..	1,711,892	477,142	151,874	44,766	2,385,674	3,037,483	651,809	1,432		650,377
1830—31 ..	1,765,598	517,856	161,399	46,514	2,491,367	3,227,987	736,620	Nett gain, 296	12,246	724,670
1831—32 ..	1,814,465	540,528	162,456	47,837	2,565,286	3,249,130	683,844	32,577		651,267
1832—33 ..	1,795,344	506,761	158,983	46,767	2,507,855	3,179,667	671,813	Nett gain, 441		672,254
	7,087,299	2,042,266	634,712	185,884	9,950,181	12,094,267	2,744,086	33,272	12,246	2,698,568

* The China trade has been conducted at an increased charge by the application of the Board's rates, instead of the mercantile rates of exchange, to the valuation of that portion of the funds for carrying it on which has been realized by means of supplies from India to the extent of - - -

Which added to the foregoing sum of - - - - - £961,559

Would make the profit on the China trade, at the mercantile rates - - - - - £3,660,127
Or average per annum £915,031

UPON EXPORTS TO CHINA *

	Prime Cost & Charges in England.	Freight paid in England.	Charges in China, at 6s. 8d. the Tael.	Supra Cargoes Commission paid in England.	Total Cost & Charges.	Sale Amount at 6s. 8d. the Tael.	Profit.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1828—29 ..	657,351	15,032	1,165	14,350	687,898	722,542	34,644
1829—30 ..	530,435	10,718	1,007	11,541	553,701	652,065	98,364
1830—31 ..	521,893	12,774	1,008	11,396	547,071	643,021	95,950
1831—32 ..	503,234	10,348	1,287	10,941	525,810	618,554	92,744
	2,212,913	48,872	4,467	48,228	2,314,480	2,636,182	321,702

An account of the total quantity of Tea, including that of the private trade, sold at the sales of the E. I. company, in each year, from 1829 inclusive, and of the total price of the same; distinguishing such portion of the above quantity as was subject to a duty of 96 per cent., from that which was subject to a duty of 100 per cent. (C)

(C).	Total Quantity of Tea, including Private Trade, sold at the Sales of the E. I. Co.	Total Sale Price.	Portion of the Quantity sold subject to a Duty of
			96 per cent. 100 per cent.
	lbs.	£.	lbs. lbs.
1829 ..	29,299,582	3,279,857	5,575,098 23,724,484
1830 ..	30,612,484	3,487,427	5,610,312 25,002,172
1831 ..	31,022,086	3,498,902	6,916,691 24,105,395
1832 ..	31,094,389	3,438,448	5,112,025 25,982,364
1833 ..	32,954,330	3,561,830	10,004,084 22,950,246

Quantity of Tea remaining in the Warehouses in England unsold on 1st March, 1834. 42,104,000 lbs.
Quantity afloat, or in the Warehouses of the Company at Canton, estimated upon the scale of the orders sent out by the Court of Directors, no account of the actual purchases of the season having yet been received. 29,500,000 "
71,604,000 lbs.

We beg to submit to our readers the following comparison of the quantity, prime cost, and freight of teas imported by the E. I. company, with the quantity, prime cost, and freight of teas imported by the free-trade.

The average importations of the E. I. company, according to the foregoing tables, for five years, were lbs30,000,000, prime cost £1,771,824, freight £510,567, besides charges of merchandise at 5 per cent and the supra-cargoes' commissions.

The importations of the Free trade in the year ending 31st of March, 1835, were lbs43,841,200; namely: lbs36,382,000 of black, prime cost £1,887,702; and lbs7,259,200, of green, prime cost £526,313=£2,414,015; in 67 ships, tonnage, 34,982, at £5.10 per ton=£192,401 for freight. The prime cost of the free-trade teas is estimated at the average prices of each description and quality; but this mode must be fallacious, and give a total wrong in excess. However, under this disadvantage, it is clear from the foregoing figures that there has been a saving in the prime cost of the free-trade teas of £92,266; and in freight of £539,411.

The exchange of the last year fixes the valuation of the Tael at about 6s. 2½d.

We have been favoured by an American friend with a Philadelphia paper containing the message of the President of the U. S. to the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is an extremely interesting document, and we regret that our limits prevent our publishing it entire. We may, however, return to the subject in our next number.

The most generally important exposition in this state paper is the condition of the present relations of America with France; and of these circumstances an abridgment will be found in the supplement. The positions of America and France are not altogether irrelevant to those of Great Britain and China. France acknowledges a debt which she will not pay; China owes debts which she will not acknowledge: for, exclusive of the personal debts of the government-merchants to foreigners, all losses consequent on the various capricious stoppages of the trade should be paid by China. Yet a great nation should not be *maximus in minimis*: too covetous of money, although her due.

The whole career of Louis-Philip proves him to be imbued with the beggar's vice: a love of gold: he is a fraudulent debtor; but when efforts are making to ameliorate the laws of debtors and creditors in private life; to protect the person of the former from the revengeful arrests of the latter, it

the duty of a government to protect it's subjects everywhere, and to ensure to them the protection of all foreign governments under which they may be resident; but this is plainly a question of simple power to be exercised between governments. France may choose to dare both the vengeance of America and the retributive justice of heaven: but unless America can force France to perform her treaties, she will scarcely consult her own honour in seizing on the persons and property of French subjects; we have no faith in that international law that dictates such a course. If France is too poor or too dishonest to pay her debts. America should either grant her the benefit of the insolvent act, or assert her pretensions on the government property under the national flag in the harbours of Toulon or Brest: such are the measures demanded by American clemency, or due to American honour. It is the punishment of the king of the French and his government that is worthy the justice due to the American people, not the spoliation of private irresponsible individuals; as it will be equally becoming in the British government to oblige the court of Peking to re-imburse the losses of all British subjects, to retract it's insolent pretensions, and accord satisfaction for the repulse of lord Napier.

AMERICA. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834.)
Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.

The question of the North-eastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a fine according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the queen of Spain has ratified the convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens since 1819.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1835.

adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the government of the two Sicilies.—When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to the minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you, that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not to a very considerable extent, admitted: And yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal of the French government to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government, and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our government as they are the interests of the people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the right of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the government of the United States with a view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the questions at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfills her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt,

without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less questionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French chambers at their next Session, it may justly be concluded that the government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuses to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States, to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are alike to us. If by collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

THERM.		BAR.			
night.	noon.			WINDS.	
1	60 60	30:25	Na	NNW. cldy, 1st pt. lt. br.	a SE. mid. & lat. fr. br.
2	50 68	30:30	N a	NNE. fine weather, mod. breeze.	
3	54 71	30:30	N a	NNE. —do.—	do.
4	56 73	30:30	S a	SE. —do.—	light breeze.
5	60 76	30:30	S.	—do.—	do.
6	62 77	30:20	S a	N. —do.—	do. variable
7	64 80	30:10	SE a	N. —do.—	do.
8	64 83	20:90	SE. a	NE. —do.—	sultry. —do.
9	66 85	29:85	E a	SE. —do.—	do.
10	68 88	29:95	SE. a	E. —do.—	do.
11	69 80	30:10	S a	SE. cldy, at times a fresh br.	lat. light rain
12	69 80	30:05	SE.	fine weather, mod. breeze.	
13	67 80	30:00	S a	SW. —do.—	do.
14	70 75	30:00	N a	SE. cldy, lt. rn. 1st & mid. mod. lat. fr. br.	
15	65 70	30:20	Na	E. cldy, rn. in 1st part, mostly fr. br.	
16	66 74	30:15	SE.	cloudy most part, mod. breeze.	
17	64 72	30:10	N a.	SE. do. with light rain at times, do.	
18	65 74	30:10	SE.	—do.—	throughout
19	67 74	30:10	S a	SW. do. with light rain at times, light br.	
20	66 76	30:10	N a	SE. —do.—	do. vble
21	68 82	30:05	SE.	fine weather, light breeze.	
22	68 80	30:00	S a	SE. —do.—	mod. breeze.
23	71 84	29:90	SE.	—do.—	do.
24	72 85	29:90	SE.	—do.—	latterly a fresh br.
25	72 80	30:05	SE a	E. —do.—	fresh breeze.
26	72 81	30:05	SE a	E. light rain 1st part, lat. cloudy, mod. br.	
27	74 83	30:00	SE a	E. fine weather	
28	73 86	29:90	SE a	S. fine weather, moderate breeze.	
29	74 89	29:85	N.	—do.—	at times a fresh breeze.
30	72 88	29:90	N.	—do.—	moderate breeze.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton, and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 3.

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1835.

NO. 20. } PRICE
50 CENTS. }

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Searight; to sail on or before the 15th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 27th April, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. Price \$1
NOTICES on the BRITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c.
by JOHN SLADE.

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertencem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina nao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerendos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

AVISO AL COMERCIO

Experimentada LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaca en rama bien preñada, para proporcionar a mucho menos costo que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarines de D. Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se preña abaca por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de 10. pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrados—La localidad de los mismos camarines, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho articulo, pudiendo preñarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.

Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835. Agustin Scarella.

DON AGUSTIN SCARELLA, of Manila, announces to the Commercial public, that at his Godowns situated on the bank of the River, and immediately in front of the new Custom house at Manila, Raw Hemp is screwed at the rate of 4½ Reals per Bale of 8 piculs, to measure 10 cubic feet, well conditioned and squared. The locality of the godowns affords the utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 150 bales may be screwed daily.

Manila, 28th February, 1835.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce

Canton, 13th January, 1835.

W. SPROTT BOYD,
Secretary.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to ¼ Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1¼ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to

Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London

do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co.

„ in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessel found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Macao, by Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick, who have entered into co-partnership for that purpose, under the firm of MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormaggio Bonanjo) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, but a notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1835.

SOLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong.

NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January, 1835, for Marine Insurance, is now in action.
Canton 10th. January. 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

PASSAGE BOATS between CANTON and MACAO.

THE PROPRIETORS of the MACAO PASSAGE BOATS, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that from and after the 16th instant, their boats will start to and from Macao, on regular days (wind and weather permitting.)

Days of Starting from Macao for Canton.

Mondays.....	Union.
Wednesdays.....	Sylph.
Fridays.....	St George.—via Lintin.
Days of Starting from Canton for Macao.	
Tuesdays.....	St George. via Lintin.
Thursdays.....	Union.
Saturdays.....	Sylph.

FARES: \$ 15 each passenger; payable at Macao.

Passengers are hereby respectfully informed, that, in accordance with the Macao Government regulations against—GOODS—SPECIE—OR LUGGAGE being landed at the Praya Grande, no baggage, beyond what is necessary for the trip, will be received on board these boats.

Passengers not complying with the above named regulations, will become answerable to the said Government.

N. P. Applications to be made,

Canton 4th March 1835. In { Canton—to ROBERT EDWARD.
Macao—to HENRY SKINNER.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

per annum \$ 10	payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mo. 10 }	do. in advance.
Do. 3 mo. 8 }	do. quarterly.
Do. to the Register, annum 12	do. quarterly.
Do. 6 mo. 8 }	do. in advance.
Do. 3 mo. 6 }	do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.	

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight &c.	\$5
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion,	1
do. Continued for 3 months,	6

Macao, 16th May, 1834.

Sir,
I am desired by the Superintendents to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that they have received directions from Viscount Palmerston to grant to the Shippers of Tea at Canton, certificates, stating the denomination of the different sorts of Tea shipped by them. It is to be observed, however, that such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the Tea.

The Superintendents request that this letter may be published in the Canton Register for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

EDWARD ELMESLEY,
Acting Secretary.

To, William Sprott Boyd, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Canton.

The above having been submitted to the Committee is published in conformity with the request contained in it. By order of the Committee.

WM. SPROTT BOYD,

British Chamber of Commerce, }
Canton, 18th May, 1835. }

Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British bark *UNIVERSE*, Brock, from London via Batavia. Her dates are not so late as those brought by the American vessel *REGULUS*, a fortnight ago. There are various rumours afloat respecting the change of ministry, but we believe no one is in possession of authentic information on the subject. It is said Mr. Charles Grant is to be raised to the peerage as baron Glenelg, prior to being appointed governor-general of British India.

The *FURTH*, Robinson, and *EMILY JANE*, Boothby, have arrived, from Calcutta; and we have heard the *QUEBEC TRADER* is also in, but we have not received any report.

By these opportunities we have received the *Half Weekly Calcutta Courier* of the 4th and 11th of March. Rumours of insurrection in Chinese Tartary had reached India; they are probably connected with the disturbances in the province of *Sze-chuen*, noticed in the Canton Register of the 7th of April.

Rain is again much wanted; for the quantity that fell a few days ago is not sufficient for the purposes of agriculture. It is said there have been heavy rains in the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*; which is partly confirmed by the late high tides.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The following is a translation of a native's account of a successful swindling transaction.

In *Oar* street, near the gate of great tranquility, is the *Bird's-nest* shop *Ke-ke*, which has a thriving trade, and a *Hing-kea*, or fellow craftsman, brought a customer. It is a rule of the trade that when a *Hing-kea* introduces a buyer, he is rewarded with a gratuity of \$2 per catty on the Bird's nests sold. This gratuity is called *Yung-yin*, *By-money*. About ten days ago a *Hing-kea*, wanting some *By-money*, brought a *beyond-the-river* customer (a native of the provinces to the northward of the *Yang-tze-keang*) to *Ke-ke* shop to buy goods. He selected the very best, and being informed of the price, he ordered home some catties, requesting the shopman to accompany him to his lodgings to receive the money; there they both went, and the birds nests were delivered. He then falsely said; "My steward, who has charge of my money, has gone out and not returned; you can return here tomorrow and receive it. Decidedly, there is no deception." *Ke-ke's* partner believed him; and seeing his dwelling, thought there was no reason to doubt, took leave and went back to his shop.

The next day he returned for his money, but the man was not to be seen. He immediately sought for the *Hing-kea* who had introduced him, accused him of being an accomplice in the fraud, and, therefore, he must certainly take him before the magistrates to be examined. The *Hing-kea*, fearing that he should be implicated, forthwith hastily began searching for the swindler. Fortunately, the concurrence of circumstances was extremely *a-propos*, for he directly met him on the road; he immediately seized, took him to *Ke-ke* and there left him. It was night and he could not be taken before a magistrate, and they were afraid of keeping him in the shop. There was no other way but to

order a man to accompany him back to his lodging, guard him till next day, and then manage. They did not take into their account that the man left in charge might be careless. The swindler escaped through a window in the night time. Thus cheating the man out of more than 100 Taels worth of Bird's nests. Truly, he must be very sorry, thus to lose both money and man. These swindlers are called "*Naked-sticks*."

An apothecary was also victimized the other day by one of these "*Naked-sticks*," who defrauded him of several pieces of deer's horns (used as a restorative by the Chinese), to an amount exceeding 100 dollars.

The fellow has not been seized; and the apothecary is deterred from applying to the magistrates by fear of the expenses.

MANILA.

Letters from Manila contain the intelligence of the death of general Torres, the new governor of the Philippine islands. He died on the 22nd of April.

In the Canton Register of the 31st of March we published a translation of General Torres' address to the people under his government.

The accession of such a man to power was a cause of congratulation to all the friends of just government, and his presence in Manila was hailed with joy both by natives and foreigners. He commenced his career with the most promising aspects, his actions were consonant to his professions of liberal and just sentiments; and both evinced his sincere intentions to promote the welfare of the people committed to his charge; and to encrease the prosperity of the islands which he governed. His liberal views of commerce, and the encouragement he bestowed on all engaged in its pursuit, were honorable to his judgment and disposition; and we are happy to announce that the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants of Manila has been manifested by a subscription for his family, who are left in narrow circumstances. His death is generally considered as a public calamity, although his successor, the *Teniente Rey*, who holds the government until orders arrive from Spain, is described as possessing excellent intentions, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the inhabitants of Manila; and there is no doubt entertained that he will follow the same course of policy as his lamented predecessor.

The latest news from Spain is favorable to Don Carlos, who is said to be gaining strength. This may increase the difficulties of the *Teniente Rey*, in governing a colony disturbed by conflicting opinions and cherishing different hopes.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Lintin, 15th May.

It may consist with your particular knowledge that two gentlemen, returning from the opium sale this day, though not drowned, were well-ducked and frightened; it is certain their safety for a short period was a matter of doubt.

I call your attention to this event for the purpose of pointing out the unfitness of those Roads as a safe or convenient station for transshipment of articles of value, such as boxes of dollars or chests of opium, in a tideway of six knots.

This is submitted to, having *Hong-kong* on one side and *Cum-sing-moon* on the other, both perfect harbours. Why Mr. Editor!—Why?—Because the merit of a proposed measure is not considered here, but who proposes it!—And then a party-war begins, to endeavour to prove that two and two make five.

Your's, A SUFFERER.

We certainly saw the narrow escape of two gentlemen from a watery grave in the afternoon of Friday last. Owing to the bungling and inattention to orders of the lascar bowman of a boat, full of passengers, leaving the *Sette de Março*, she was placed nearly athwart hawse of a much heavier boat, made fast by a long painter to the larboard guesswarp boom. The tide was running at the rate of at least six miles an hour. As the fore part of the keel of the heavy boat passed over the larboard quarter and stern of the other, two of the passengers, while holding on, one on each bow, lost their footing in their own boat, and were carried away hanging on to the other, which fortunately canted off and righted. They were immediately relieved from their perilous situation; one of them, however received some severe bruises on his left leg, which had been jammed between the boats when in contact. Had

they lost their hold, it is extremely doubtful if they would have been saved, the tide was so strong.

We think, with our correspondent, that a safer and more commodious rendezvous than Lintin could be found for the ships.

This is an affair which so nearly concerns the interest of the insurance offices, that we cannot but suppose attention will be immediately paid to it; for we hope party-feeling is on the wane in Canton; and trust that it never attained to that degree as to wantonly disregard propositions which involved the safety of human life and property. Lintin can scarcely be considered as a very safe roadstead; and the transshipment of goods must, occasionally, not only be liable to long delays in blowing weather and strong tides, but even be attended with some danger, and extreme labour. We are not prepared to point out the precise spot which should be the *dépôt* for foreign goods; but, as the *outside* trade is more likely to encrease than diminish, it seems proper for the interests and credit of the foreign mercantile community in China to bestow some pains in selecting the least objectionable anchorage for the shipping entrusted to their management.

AMERICA. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Delivered to both Houses of Congress Dec. 2, 1834.)

(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834.)

We continue the abridgment of this document, from our last number.

After explaining the state of the finances, and showing that after discharging all current appropriations, and the last item of the public debt (which was done on the 1st of January, 1835), an effective balance would remain in the treasury of 440,000 dollars. "That such"—the President proceeds to say,

That such should be the aspect of our finances, is highly flattering to the industry and enterprize of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our import rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power, and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country.—Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

The views taken by the President of the U. S. as to the baneful effects of corporations in a free country, is of peculiar interest at the present time, when an enquiry is being carried into the corporations of the U. K. We can easily conceive that the President is of the same opinion as the lord Chancellor Thurlow as to the nature of corporations; "*That they have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned.*" It is clear that all power given to chartered companies is diverted from the legitimate possessor; namely: the government; and the very existence of privileged corporations is incompatible with equality of rights. Moreover, they soon become so powerful as to defy the government; and, what is worse, they are perpetuated: death relieves society from an individual extortioner, but corporations are immortal.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the bank of the United States.—Created for the convenience of the government,

that institution has become the scourge of the People.—Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the president to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French government, have, through various channels, been laid before congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the bank, through its president, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges; which it had practised upon from the 1st of August 1833 to the 30th of June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this announcement, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposits, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our government, the bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a national bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to the plain constitutional provision the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposits, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissension, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in

popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorising the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the bank in accordance with the power reserved to congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the bank pays to the treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the bank, directly, or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a national bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present bank has made to control the government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The state banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required by the bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposits in the State banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the executive department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the government up to the establishment of the present bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what place the treasurer shall keep the moneys in the treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the president or secretary of the treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The power of the executive government of the U. S. to devote the public moneys to effect internal improvements in the country, is wisely questioned by the President.

Such power would soon mix up the executive government with local feelings and predilections: speedily elevate it into a *patron* and degrade the citizens into *clients*.

Regarding the first bill that had passed the two houses as "the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak "at first might soon become strong enough to rive the "bands of the union asunder"—the President withheld from it the executive approval.

By thus acting solely from his convictions and on his own responsibility, the President has put a final stop to government jobs; elevated the character of Congress and faithfully preserved the constitution of the U. S. in its first simplicity.

We are in no danger from violations of the constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American people upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the federal constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different states, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the government might be beneficial and proper in one state, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the state would not consent to make a grant to the federal government of the general and usual powers of government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established.—In addition to the dangers to the constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all.—I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants

it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the federal government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent.

YANKEE NOTIONS. It is in New England that you find Jonathan at home. In the other States, there is a mixture, greater or less, of foreign population; but in New England the population is homogeneous and native—the emigrant does not settle there—the country is too full of people, while the fertile soil of the west holds out superior attractions to the stranger. It is no lubber land; there is no getting half a dollar a day for sleeping, in Massachusetts or Vermont; the rocky soil and rough climate of this region require thrift and industry in the occupant. In the west, he may scratch the ground, throw in the seed, and leave the rest to nature; but here his toil must never be remitted; and, as valor comes of sherris, so doth prosperity come of industry. The southern planter who visits the east and finds the whole land a garden, wonders why the fat fields and the warm sky of his own region do not produce the same picture, and in his endeavours at an explanation, ascribes it to the tariff—whereas the difference in the two regions arises from the regular and natural operation of things: it is solely the effect of industry.

What is Cape Cod but a heap of sand? yet it maintains thirty thousand people, and there is not a beggar among them. All the tariffs that could be devised never would ruin New England, were they framed *ex proprio motu* of Georgia or South Carolina. While the Yankees are themselves, they will hold their own, let politics twist about as they will. They are like cats; throw them up as you please, they will come down upon their feet. Shut their industry out from one career, and it will force itself into another. Dry up twenty sources of their prosperity, and they will open twenty more.—They have a perseverance that will never languish while any thing remains to be tried; they have a resolution that will try any thing, if need be, and when a Yankee says "I'll try," the thing is done.

Boston is but the fourth city in the Union as to population, yet in many points it may be considered the chief; a metropolis there never will be in the United States—I mean for practical purposes—as London is to Great Britain, or Paris to France,—for Washington will never be a great city. There may be an overgrown population at New York, and there may be a Federal government for ever within the ten miles square, but neither of these, nor any other spot, will ever be able to assume to itself the whole powers of a metropolis. No city will exercise a moral dictation over the rest, or over the country; no city will give the tone in politics, or set the fashions in literature, for the whole Union.

New York and Philadelphia owe their great population to the numbers whom they receive from the other portions of the Union, and the other side of the Atlantic. Boston has grown by internal augmentation only, or accretion from its immediate neighbourhood; in consequence, it exhibits nothing of that shifting and heterogeneous character which marks the great cities of the south. In those cities you find masses of people who know little of each other, diverse in origin, dissimilar in habits, discordant in tastes, difficult to calculate upon, or to combine for any common end; but the Bostonians are as one man—they know each other, understand each other; whatever affects one portion of the community, affects the whole; they have a perfect unity of feeling and stability of character. This has ever been their peculiarity, and to this it is owing that the revolution first exploded in their city. Had Boston been as New York, Faneuil Hall would never have been the cradle of American liberty. Whatever the Bostonians do, they do commonly with great unanimity and effect. To do a thing "in Boston style" is proverbial throughout the country, as signifying a thing done with superior promptness and execution. With sixty odd thousand inhabitants, Boston will raise more money in a given time, for any public purpose, than either New York or Philadelphia, with more than 200,000 each. It is the chief city too, for literature and the fine arts; for your Yankee, with all his thriftiness, is a huge buyer of books, and will bid higher for pictures than any body else on the western side of the Atlantic. As New England is to America what Tuscany is to Italy, so may we compare the paralled, and compare Boston to Florence, which cities resemble each other in more points than one. Boston, like Florence, is distinguished for letters and the polite arts, for the talent of its citizens, for their early love of liberty, and for the appearance of the city, the beauty of its situation, the splendour of its edifices, the cleanliness of its streets, and the general appearance of industry, wealth and comfort; while for the orderly character of the population, their sobriety of habits, and the correct tone of moral feeling that prevails among all classes, it may challenge a comparison with any city, large or small, upon the earth. Some well-intentioned but ignorant people, in their zeal to encourage the consumption of cold water, have been in the habit of telling one another that much intemperance has prevailed there; this is a totally wrong impression. I have seen more persons intoxicated at Rome in ten days, than I have seen in Boston for ten years.

Boston, however, is by no means the whole of Yankee-land. Paris, we know, is all France, and London may carry all England withersoever she listeth. Not so in America. Brother Jonathan, with all his guesses, is another guess sort of a person: the Yankees of the country cannot be led by those of the capital, except, perhaps, in the fashion of a go-to-meeting coat, or the hue of a riband. There is a watchful jealousy among them, which is forever on the look-out, lest the capital should get an undue ascendancy; no matter what the point in question may be, it would create an alarm among the lowest yeomen of Berkshire and Worcester counties, were it to be noised abroad that Boston had one feather's weight more influence than was allowed her by charter and section of the constitution. Urban influence can thus get no ascendancy; the city has not, like a great heart, all the life blood of the community at command; the country is all heart. All the great cities were occupied by the enemy during the revolutionary war, yet was not the land conquered.—I should rather say the people were not conquered. "Men," says Sir William Jones, "and not cities, constitute a state."

There does not exist that difference between town and country manners in New-England which you find in most other countries. Education, books, newspapers, and the facilities of communication between all parts, bring the different classes upon a level. The rustic dresses the same as the cit—when he undertakes to be dressed; discusses the same topics of news, and shows the same degree of information on common matters; and as to his speech and behaviour, he must be a rare animal among his neighbours who displays boorish manner, or talks bad English. "The land of steady habits" has sometimes been used as a nickname for the country; but nothing is more applicable. Habits are so stable, and the whole moral frame of society is so well organized among these people, that, were all restraints of law removed, things would go on as usual: they are a law to themselves.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1835.

NO. 21.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. Price \$1. **NOTICES** on the **BRITISH TRADE** to the **PORT of CANTON**, &c. by **JOHN SLADE.**

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurances are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertencerem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos ou riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

AVISO AL COMERCIO

EXPERIMENTADA LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaca en rama bien prensada, para proporcionarlo a mucho menos costo que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarinés de D. Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se prensa abaca por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de 10 pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrados—La localidad de los mismos camarinés, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho articulo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.

Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835.

Agustin Scarella.

DON AGUSTIN SCARELLA, of Manila, announces to the Commercial public, that at his Godowns situated on the bank of the River, and immediately in front of the new Custom house at Manila, Raw Hemp is screwed at the rate of 4½ Reals per Bale of 2 peculs, to measure 10 cubic feet, well conditioned and squared. The locality of the godowns affords the utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 150 bales may be screwed daily.

Manila, 28th February, 1835.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

At a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 19th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce

Canton, 18th January, 1835.

W. SPROTT BOYD,

Secretary.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

ROD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to 1½ Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to **CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES,"** or to

Canton, 16th January, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE**, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by **JAMES GODDARD & Co.** Agents for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London

do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co.

in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the **Canton Register office**, No. 4 Danish Hong.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New York, May 23d, 1835.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mackillop & Co. are Agents in London.

Forbes & Co. in Bombay.

Robert Wilkinson, Esq. Calcutta.

Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.

Russell and Sturgis. Manila.

Canton, 22nd, May, 1835.

THOMAS DENT, & Co. Secretaries.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

SOLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents

WANTED TO PURCHASE, De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Macao, by Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick, who have entered into co-partnership for that purpose, under the firm of Canton, 7th May, 1835.

MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormazee Bomenjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

PASSAGE BOATS between CANTON and MACAO.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MACAO PASSAGE BOATS, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that from and after the 16th instant, their boats will start to and from Macao, on regular days (wind and weather permitting.)

Days of Starting from Macao for Canton.

Mondays.....Union.

Wednesdays.....Sylph.

Fridays.....St George,—via Lintin;

Days of Starting from Canton for Macao.

Tuesdays.....St George. via Lintin.

Thursdays.....Union.

Saturdays.....Sylph.

FARES: \$ 15 each passenger; payable at Macao.

Passengers are hereby respectfully informed, that, in accordance with the Macao Government regulations against—GOODES—SPECIE—OR—LUGGAGE being landed at the Praya Grande, no baggage, beyond what is necessary for the trip, will be received on board these boats.

Passengers not complying with the above named regulations, will become answerable to the said Government.

N. B. Applications to be made,

Canton 4th March 1835.

In { Canton—to ROBERT EDWARD.
Macao—to HENRY SKINNER.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessel found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,
A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Macao, 16th May, 1834.

Sir,

I am desired by the Superintendents to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that they have received directions from Viscount Palmerston to grant to the Shippers of Tea at Canton, certificates, stating the denomination of the different sorts of Tea shipped by them. It is to be observed, however, that such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the Tea.

The Superintendents request that this letter may be published in the Canton Register for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Acting Secretary.

To, William Sprott Boyd, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Canton.

The above having been submitted to the Committee is published in conformity with the request contained in it. By order of the Committee.

WM. SPROTT BOYD,

British Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 18th May, 1835.

Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The British vessels GRECIAN, Smith, from Sourabaya, ARTEMIS, Sparks, COLDSTREAM, Burt, QUEBEC TRADER, Wood, ARETHUSA, Wakefield, from Singapore, and HOOGLY, Bayley, from Samarang, have arrived.

By the Arethusa and Artemis we have received English papers of August and September, and by the Coldstream Calcutta papers of January.

H. M. S. Rose, W. Barrow, Esq. arrived at Singapore on the 18th of April.

The seizure of opium referred to in the following edict is that which was reported in the Canton Register of the 16th of December last, as having been made in the *Ly-moon* passage, when the dealers made a gallant and long defence against a very superior force.

On the 15th day of the second moon the following imperial Edict was issued at Peking.

Loo, and the others have reported an affair concerning the seizure of opium by the civil and military officers, and requested they may be drummed up and excited by rewards. In this case *Leang-heën-neë* clandestinely traded in the opium smoking mud, to an extent of more than 14000 catties; and this cannot be compared with the ordinary smuggling transactions. The said civil and military officers having detached soldiers and policemen, they, uniting their strength, surrounded and seized. Four of the smugglers were killed in the affray, and twenty-six taken alive: thus, booty, robbers, and their vessel have all at once been captured: a proof of courageous daring and exertion of strength. It is proper that I should bestow some marks of my approbation. *Tsen-poo*, the *Che-heën* of *Heang-shan*, I order to be promoted to be a *Che-chow*, and to be employed on the first vacancy; in the mean time he is to change his button. *Chang-ke-kwan*, who is waiting for the appointment of *Heën-shing* or *Tso-tang*, I order to be put at the head of the list for promotion. *Tsin-yu-chang*, the *Heang-shan-heë*, is to wear a peacock's feather, and continue in his present office. Let the proper board be acquainted herewith. Respect this.

(Received 4th moon, 25th day, May 22nd.)

We beg to submit to our readers the following extract from the seventh report of the American Temperance Society.

The fact of not permitting any spirits to be laden on board a ship will, doubtless, lessen her insurance charges; but how far and how soon the complicated interests of commerce will allow of such self-denial is a serious question. It appears that the days of the glory of the West Indies are

over; and that the Negroes have been freed from slavery just at the time when their labour will not be wanted.

More than 1000 vessels are now afloat on the ocean in which ardent spirit is not used. And though they visit every clime and at all seasons, and many of them actually go round the globe, the men who navigate them are in all respects better than when they used it. So manifest and great has been the increase of safety to property and life, that an Insurance Company in Boston has agreed to return five per cent. on the premium of every vessel which has been navigated without the use of spirit. This is done for the purpose of pecuniary gain. And facts abundantly prove that ninety-five per cent. of the premium on vessels in which none of the men use intoxicating drink, would be much more profitable to the underwriters than one hundred per cent. on vessels in which they use it.

A gentleman in one of our seaports, who has had great opportunities for observation, and has paid special attention to this subject, writes,—"I am happy to see a movement in the Insurance Offices in your city. Let them generally offer a premium for temperance ships, and it will be of immense pecuniary advantage to all concerned. I have been a Notary Public, and the only one in this port, for fourteen years, and have had to extend Protests for many wrecked vessels, and can with truth say that in more than a moiety of the cases, the disaster would not have happened if no rum had been on board.

"Insurers can afford to return twenty-five per cent. of the premium, if the vessel insured could be navigated without ardent spirits. The restriction, to be effectual, should obtain in port as well as at sea; for many of the disasters which have happened immediately after leaving port, were caused by the liquor drunk on shore, and before it had lost its influence. You will recollect the case of Captain Lawrence, during the last war. Our country's escutcheon would not have been stained by that defeat, if ardent spirit had not assisted the Lion and the Unicorn.

"They ought in the commencement to say to the owners of the vessels—we shall discount from the premium twenty-five per cent. of the amount, if your application shall contain a stipulation that no ardent spirit shall be drunk by the master and men, either in or out of port.

"A vessel left this port during the last month (February), and was lost a few hours after she sailed. She had four experienced seamen on board, and three of them were good pilots. Every man was a confirmed drunkard, and the vessel was lost wholly in consequence of rum!"

The use of spirituous liquor by officers and men has long been among the chief causes of shipwreck. Should Insurance Offices generally discriminate between temperance ships and others, it would be a source of great pecuniary profit; and should owners of vessels employ none who use the poison, to navigate them, they would save, annually, an immense amount of property, and multitudes of valuable lives. This subject is exciting increased attention not only in this country, but in Europe.

Baring, Brothers, & Co. of London, wrote to their agent in Amsterdam, to know why he had not obtained freights. His reply was, that there were American vessels commanded by Temperance Captains, taking freight; and while they remain, none offer to other ships.

"A meeting was lately requested by the British Consul at his office, of the owners and agents of vessels chiefly engaged in the transport of steerage passengers from Liverpool and Belfast, in order to consider the most efficacious means of lessening the evils and disasters which have increased so alarmingly of late to passenger vessels—four ships having been wrecked on the Jersey coast near the city during the present year, while the loss of vessels bound to Quebec, and of lives, has been truly appalling. In one sentiment all concurred, viz that the use of ardent spirits was the chief cause of many evils connected with the passenger trade, and that the total prohibition of spirits on board such vessels, would, more than any other measure, secure safety and comfort—to which might be added, a quick passage.

The Consul expressed his thanks to the gentlemen for their attendance and ready disposition to come into the measure of alone employing vessels for the conveyance of passengers, on board of which no spirituous liquors shall be permitted to be used, and assured them that he would by the next packet make a representation to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, who takes so lively an interest in affording protection and comfort to Emigrants proceeding to the Canadas, so that the government agents appointed at the several ports of embarkation might co-operate, in order to encourage those vessels which come into the salutary regulation."—(N. Y. Obs.)

A correspondent at Macao, under date the 16th inst. begs us to insert as follows.

"It is with regret I hear that the only collection of English books in China worthy of the name of a library, is about being broken up and divided, and so shut up from the public. This library is the accumulation of nearly thirty years, and was formed by legacy, gift, and subscription of the intelligent and liberal gentlemen who have been resident as British subjects in China. It at present amounts to above 4300 volumes; and I certainly conceive the wishes of its formers would have been better attended to by keeping it open as a place of instruction and reference to British subjects, as one indifferent good whole, rather than have shut it up as eight very bad fractions. The less excuse exists for this measure, that a minority of the share-holders most liberally offered to indemnify the majority to the amount of its value, provided it was kept together and open to the Public!—This is, perhaps, the very last instance of exclusive spirit which I shall be able to report of British subjects here, and so much the better for us."

We lament, with our correspondent, the dispersion of the library belonging to the English Factory.

We cannot understand how the majority of the subscribers are to be justified in refusing the offer of the minority, as related in the above extract.

By the rules of the establishment, the property of the library is vested in the resident subscribers, who were only the members of the English factory; but other persons, residing in China, or elsewhere, were admitted as honorary members and donations of books accepted from them.

The library was founded in 1806; and not a single resident subscriber had any share in its foundation. It was preserved from destruction in the great fire of Canton by the exertions of many individuals, subscribers and non-subscribers. We do not state these facts to vitiate the right of property, which, according to the rules, is indisputable; but we do state them as facts that would induce any right-minded man to pause before he appropriated such property, particularly when it can be preserved entire and useful to the end for which it was originally destined. We do not know who are the intractable Goths of the majority; but their refusal to surrender a private right—and as such, inconsiderable—to obtain a great public good, is sufficient proof that they have not much benefited by their advantages in having the works of sages, past and present, at their command. We do not consider it would be any great effort of generosity were the library made a gift to the English residents in China, on condition that it should be preserved and increased under proper management. Such conduct on the part of the subscribers would show they had not degenerated from the spirit of the founders; but the proposed division of these “Orient pearls at random strung,” rather assimilates them to the Dutch monopolists of the Moluccas, who, when they could not sell, burnt their spicey treasures.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA COURIER, FEBY. 7.

The voice of the *Canton Register* “is still for war,” as it always has been, with the Chinese. Nothing short of absolute submission to all the pretensions, reasonable and unreasonable, of the war party among the British traders at Canton will be accepted by our contemporary as the alternative. We have copied two articles from the journal to-day, in which the rights of FREE TRADE are set forth in most unqualified terms, and it is broadly laid down that we have every right to go where we like, to trade where we like, and to take possession too of any country we may fancy (like the Chinese) to call barbarous, because “barbarism must vanish before civilization.” And because, in the idea of our contemporary, it must have been the intention of the Creator to “connect the means with the end by the shortest process,” therefore it is quite justifiable and even a sort of duty to cut the Gordian knot of ceremonious negotiation, and to force the Chinese government to open wide all the gates of their empire to foreigners, and to treat them as civilly and as hospitably as they are treated in the most free countries.

It is rather difficult to define the rights of nations, for there never was a settled boundary to them. But, according to our brother Editor, nations have no rights at all,—not even independence of foreign dominion, if that dominion should be “the shortest process,” to civilize them, or rather to make them succumb to the wishes of other nations more powerful than themselves. This is the old story—“might is right”—and we shall not deny that it has been very often acted upon, though not quite ostensibly, by Great Britain as well as by other States. We cannot, however, admit the assertion that our right to colonize the waste lands of Australia is founded on the principle “that barbarism must vanish before civilization.” It is founded upon the fact of those lands having neither occupant nor owner: It is not true that the wandering savages, who range over that continent, have been “driven from their indisputable homes” by the settlements we have formed among them. If they had fixed themselves any where, their settlement would have been respected; but their feeble numbers could have no more exclusive right to the whole continent, than we to the waters of the boundless ocean.

For the two articles copied from this journal and misrepresented in the above extract we beg to refer our readers to the *Canton Register* of the 30th of Dec. 1835.

We are not aware that the note of war with China has at any time been sounded by the *Canton Register*; and we feel convinced we can disprove the assertion of our Calcutta cotemporary that it has, in the articles he has quoted, cried “havock”. But it is scarcely worth while to occupy the time of our readers with a formal refutation, not of the *Courier’s* arguments, but of his misrepresentations and misconceptions: for the former will be apparent on a comparison of his criticism with our argument against any nation having a right to exclude all mankind, our exultation at the success of the free trade, our assertion that decision can only ensure success in our proceedings with the Chinese government, and our hopes that the study of the Chinese language would be, henceforth, encouraged by the British authorities resident in China: to this comparison, therefore, confident of the result, we leave the refutation of the *Courier’s* misrepresentations; as for his misconception, we will endeavour to enlighten it, for he does not appear to understand the figurative meaning of the word *right* as applied to morality.

The great differences that disturb the peace of mankind are not about ends, but means. We have all the same general desires, but how those desires shall be accomplished will for ever be disputed. The ultimate purpose of government is temporal, and that of religion is eternal happiness. Hitherto

we agree; but here we must part, to try, according to the endless varieties of passion and understanding combined with one another. every possible form of government, and every imaginable tenet of religion.

We are told by *Cumberland* that *rectitude*, applied to action or contemplation, is merely metaphorical; and that as a right line describes the shortest passage from point to point, so a right action effects a good design by the fewest means; and so likewise a right opinion is that which connects distant truths by the shortest train of intermediate propositions.

To find the nearest way from truth to truth, or from purpose to effect, not to use more instruments where fewer will be sufficient, not to move by wheels and levers what will give way to the naked hand, is the great proof of a healthful and vigorous mind, neither feeble with helpless ignorance, nor overburdened with unwieldy knowledge.—*The Idler*, No. 36.

With this explication before him, we trust our Calcutta cotemporary will perceive that he has rather *twisted* our right his own way; and that he will do us the justice to believe that *rectitude* of conduct will preserve us from all crooked and unreasonable pretensions. For the rest, we beg to assure him that a *warparty* among the British traders at Canton does not exist; and that the very site of the town of *Sydney*, N. S. Wales, was the indisputable possession of a tribe, not yet extinct, the king of which died a few years ago, but we believe the queen is still wandering about the streets of the white man.

GUTZLAFF’S CHINA.

This is not as the title page announces, a mere historical sketch of China, but a general view of the country, and of the language, character, and government, of the Chinese, as well as of their history both domestic and foreign. The volume opens with a minute and informing geographical and statistical account of the empire; valuable, because we believe it to be new and true, though—an unavoidable circumstance—the Chinese names of places are something of a stumblingblock to English readers, presenting to them hard words without ideas. The government and laws are discussed in the next chapter; the novelty and recommendation of which consists, perhaps more in its conclusions than its facts or information. The people, in their character, usages, industry, language, sciences, and religion, are pleasantly and naïvely exhibited in the third chapter. Then follows the historical portion, occupying the greater part of the volumes. This is divided by Mr. Gutzlaff into four æras,—the Mythological, the Ancient, the Middle Ages, and the Modern. The ancient dates from 2207 years before Christ, though the author has little faith in any of the records prior to Confucius, 550 years before the Christian æra. The subdivisions are determined by dynasties, and are narrated reign by reign in consecutive order; being in fact annals rather than history. The execution is clear, but somewhat deficient in impression and force, from the minuteness with which it is handled, as well perhaps as from the deficient sympathy which European readers must entertain for so remote a country, unless it be excited by breadth of treatment and all the arts of narration. The narrative is, however, tinged occasionally with a Chinese spirit when the native writers have been closely followed or quoted. In this point of view, the fabulous history is the most striking. It is drawn entirely from Chinese authorities, and is full of strange events and quaint ideas expressed with naïveté and terseness; and possesses altogether some of the simplicity and happy childishness of a fairy tale. The fifth division of the work is professional—it relates to the propagation of the gospel in China. The sixth embraces a brief view of the foreign intercourse held with China by the ancient world and by the Mahometans. The seventh and last subject is called “Emporiums:” it contains an account of the best stations for commerce, of the different points at which Europeans nations have traded, a narrative of their commercial doings, and of the various embassies despatched to the celestial throne,—wherein the English have been as successful as any in real business, and more stiff in points of ceremony, having invariably refused the *kow-tow* (knock-head): It is also intermixed with some instructions for managing the Chinese court and mandarins; which may be briefly told—firmness, threats, or what is better still, compulsion. There are also some directions of a similar nature for trading in China. It appears that the English might without difficulty select any ports they pleased, and, by keeping a ship or two of war constantly stationed off the towns, there would never be the least delay or obstruction offered to merchants; or they might march an army to Peking, and dictate a commercial treaty, if they did not feel inclined to overthrow the government. But these modes are expensive: they would neither be convenient nor very honest. We come therefore to the alternative petitioned for by the foreign residents at Canton, recommended in effect by Mr. Gutzlaff, and already expounded in this journal—the establishment of a few free trading emporiums on the unclaimed islands along the coast, leaving the Chinese to defy or bribe their own officials, or smuggle the foreign goods, as they found most convenient to themselves.—(*Spectator*, Sept. 13.)

“THE WORDS OF A BELIEVER.” ABBÉ DA LA MENNAIS.

The book of which the above words are the title has brought down the thunders of the Vatican on the head and—we were going to say the soul—of its author. He has been excommunicated and his book, like a bad play, damned; but as the *fiat* of the *groundlings* is not always that of good sense or fine taste, so neither is the commination of the pope and his cardinals that of the Almighty. “His ways are not as their ways; neither are his thoughts their thoughts.”

We have quoted some sentences—if we were to call them chapter and verse the Abbé would like it better, but

we are not exactly believers in his gospel—which have a remarkable reference to the present policy of China. Without supposing that the government machinery of Chinese emperors and legislators is an old and deep laid scheme for the everlasting slavery of its subjects, we are inclined to think that the jealous exclusion of all foreigners is now persisted in order that *no sound from without may be heard among them.*

And the second advanced towards the throne, and took the human skull; and having poured the blood into it, he drank it, and said thus:

It is not religion alone that we ought to abolish, but science and thought likewise; for science teaches that which it is not good for us that man should know, and thought is always ready to kick against strength.

And they all replied, It is true: let us abolish science and thought.

And having done like as the two first had done, a third said,

When we shall have thrust men back again into brutishness, by taking from them religion, and science, and thought, we shall have done much; but there will yet remain for us something else to do.

The brute has dangerous instincts and sympathies. No nation must hear the voice of any other nation, lest that one wailing and bestirring himself, this one may be tempted to imitate him. Let no sound from without be heard amongst us.

And they all answered, It is true: let no sound from without be heard amongst us.

And the fourth said, We have interest, and the people have likewise their interests opposed to ours. If they unite to defend against us their interest, how shall we resist them?

Let us divide to reign. Let us create in every province, in every city, in every hamlet, an individual interest, in opposition to the interest of the other hamlets, the other cities, the other provinces.

And thus they will all hate each other, and they will forget to unite together against us.

And all answered, It is true: let us divide to reign; concord would destroy us.

And a fifth, having twice filled of the blood and twice drained the human skull, said, I approve of all these methods: they are good; but they are not enough. To brutify men is well; but frighten the brute, strike them with terror by an inexorable justice and by atrocious punishments; if you would not that sooner or later you should be devoured by them. The executioner is the prime minister of a good prince.

And they all answered, It is true: the executioner is the prime minister of a good prince.

And a sixth said,

I acknowledge the advantage of speedy, terrible, and inevitable punishments. Nevertheless there are strong souls and desperate souls that brave punishment.

Would you easily govern men, effeminate them by luxury. Virtue avails us nothing; it feeds strength: let us rather exhaust by corruption.

And they all answered, It is true: let us exhaust strength, and energy, and courage, by corruption.

YANKEE Manners. In European countries, he that is born a peasant will be a peasant all his life; his chance of forming an exception to the rule is exceedingly small. But, on beholding the most rustical clown of all Yankee-land, it would not be safe to affirm that he would not be numbered, at some future day, among the most eminent men of the country. There is no burying a man of genius here; the humblest birth shuts out no one either from the hopes or the facilities of rising to that station for which his native talents have qualified him. Rare, indeed, is it to find an individual who cannot read and write; every one has therefore that modicum of knowledge placed within his reach which will enable him to obtain more should his wishes aspire. Clowns, properly speaking, there are none among the Yankees; a Yankee is emphatically a civil man; though his civility may not produce all the bows and grins and unmeaning compliments which accompany or constitute that quality among the French; rudeness of manners could be charged against these people only by those who know nothing about them. "Countries," says Goldsmith, "wear very different appearances to persons in different circumstances." A traveller who is whirled through Europe in a post-chaise, and a pilgrim who walks the grand tour on foot, will form very different conclusions. Now, sundry people have been whirled from Boston to New-York in a mail-coach, and said I know not what about manners. I have travelled over the New-England States on foot—over highways and byways; supped at the most splendid hotels and the most paltry inns; entered every farmer's door that offered as a resting-place; and crossed any man's garden, or corn-field, or orchard, that lay in my way, without receiving an uncivil word on any whole route. On one occasion I lost myself in the woods among the Green Mountains of Vermont, where I imagined there was no living creature to be encountered for miles, except black bears, catamounts, and similar country gentlemen; but on a sudden I emerged from the wood into an open spot where stood a log hut. A little flaxen-headed urchin espied me coming, and began to scramble with all speed—to hide himself, as I supposed; but no—it was to gain the summit of an immense log of wood, which lay by the little pathway where he greeted me, as I passed, with as profound a bow as I ever received.

A Yankee is cautious,—more so than a Scotchman.—He will make no bulls, but take especial care not to be caught tripping in his speech. It is amusing often to see the dexterity with which he will avoid giving a direct answer to a question, where he suspects it may not be altogether safe to speak positively; and as to answering an abrupt query, without knowing why it is put, teach him there if you can. Guessing, after all, is not so unprofitable a practice: it is no small undertaking, at times, to extract evidence from a witness in court.

Lawyer.—Did you see the affray in question?

Witness.—I was passing, at the time.

Lawyer.—Was the coat torn?

Witness.—There was a rent in it.

Lawyer.—Relate to the court and jury the manner in which the rent was made.

Witness.—How am I to understand thee?

Lawyer.—Was the coat torn latitudinally, longitudinally, or diagonally—or in what manner was the rent made?

Witness.—I tell thee, once for all, friend, he rent it grievously!

The highest praise which a Frenchman imagines he can bestow upon an individual is to call him *un homme d'esprit*. An Englishman describes his best friend as a "good-natured, sensible fellow;" a special Yankee's commendation from his neighbours is, that he is a "smart, enterprising man." Nothing for a Yankee like enterprise; and good qualities to him are worth little without it. I think it is in Cicero's newly discovered "Republic," *non vere satis est habere virtutem nisi utare*. This is a true Yankee maxim,—give your good qualities action. To him it is inconceivable that a man should be good for any thing who does not make his presence felt among those around him.

A stirring spirit, stirring deeds, a stirring life,—these form the common theme of praise; and if a man is said to be good, it will be necessary to answer the question,—"Good for what?" *Qu'est ce qu'il a fait?*—What has he done? was Napoleon's query when any man was said to possess talents; and your Yankee is pretty much of the same way of thinking, being accustomed to require constant evidence of a man's usefulness, ere he allows him the praise of doing his duty among men. And well that is so: he has seen the soft which gives him subsistence conquered, by his own unremitting exertions, from the wilderness: he has seen these political institutions which are his happiness and his boast built up by his own hands; and he is sensible that prudent and industrious habits can alone preserve to him and his posterity the blessings they have gained.

In spite of this predominant inclination toward the useful, the Yankee is no despiser of those arts which adorn and embellish life. The liberal sciences have nowhere in the country received such encouragement as in New England. The cities, the towns, the villages, the country seats, the private dwellings display more elegance and taste than those of any other part of the Union. If the new Englander is prudent, he is also charitable: he has not, like the European, the daily spectacle of poverty and suffering before his eyes, to render him callous to human misery: nothing is more prompt and effectual than the succour which is here afforded to the needy or unfortunate. Some travellers have pronounced the Americans a sordid people, wholly occupied with the thoughts of gain, because no two men can be heard talking in the streets without using the word "dollar"—as if people in the streets were accustomed to talk of any thing except what brought them there. The Americans mind their business while they are about it, and do not mix that with their studies or amusements. Is "pound" or "shilling" the most uncommon sound that strikes your ear in the great thoroughfares of London? Is the mention of a "sou" never heard upon the quays and boulevards of Paris? Go where you will, the common business of life will occupy men's thoughts and language. In the eternal city itself, your ear is struck with the perpetual iteration of the word "baiocco," and the Romans, I fancy, never were charged with a predominant passion for heaping up pails and scudi. But some people, when they get abroad, appear never to have had their eyes or ears open before; they espay marvels which have been common sights to them in their own land ever since they were born. Doctor Johnson had these persons in his mind when he spoke of an individual, not remarkable for his shrewdness, who proposed to travel into Asia for the purpose of ascertaining what curious inventions might exist there unknown to Europe—"He will bring home a wheelbarrow, and think he has made a wonderful discovery."

Some one has remarked that the distinguishing characteristic of the American is his "want of loyalty."—This, of course, was uttered as a reproach, and as the word is not American, it was a pretty safe device to make use of. What is the loyalty of an American? Is it a respect for the chief magistrate? He is sure to get all he deserves. Is it an attachment to the institutions of the country? Nobody ever denied the American this. Is it a love for his native soil? Nor can he be proved to be deficient in this affection, till you find him, like the European, leaving his country for ever. If it be meant that the American does not possess that feeling which would "stand by the crown, though it hung upon a bush," the charge may be true enough; for unless the crown hangs upon a head-piece, Jonathan will guess very shrewdly that it is not worth standing by.—To drop the metaphor, he will not fight in support of an old institution that has become useless. This, in fact, is the very head and front of his offending in the eye of many of his "unfriends," and they were accustomed to lay to his charge some years ago that he had a sad and disloyal trick of throwing aside whatever he found did not suit him. We hear less about this at the present day, now that some other people have begun to follow his example.

MADRAS.

The Breakwater.—The Breakwater Committee we understand held their first meeting on Wednesday last, and commenced at once following up the resolutions of the public meeting in view. Government were applied to for their sanction and support in so far as without any defined plan being laid before them, this could be extended; and the means whereby the preliminary steps could be promoted were suggested by the committee. Their letter was laid before council yesterday, and a reply immediately furnished, expressive of the lively interest felt by government in the object of the meeting,—and granting permission to the committee to correspond with public officers in the presidency and the Provinces, who could afford thereon either information or advice; authorizing the Chief Secretary to give access to papers or records of government, whence information might be derived; and communicating the issue of instructions to the Post Master General to pass free of postage all letters embracing the objects of the committee in their pursuit. This is but the first step, but it opens a cheering and exhilarating prospect—it gives the assurance that our government walk hand in hand with the public in the desire of forwarding this grand undertaking. Neither are our scientific men backward—some interesting papers have already been laid before the Committee; and they earnestly invite the transmission to them of all plans and suggestions, be they deprecatory, cautionary, or encouraging, that may throw light upon the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a Breakwater at Madras. We hail what has already appeared as a promising omen, and hope it but augurs a succession which cannot fail to prove of practical utility and lasting benefit.—*Herald, Feb. 23*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1835.

NO. 22. } PRICE
50 CENTS. }

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

The letter from *Common Sense* is inserted; *A Coaster*, next week

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessels *PANAMA*, captain Benjamin, from New York and Manila, and the *COLUMBIA*, captain Somes, from Samarang, are arrived.

By the former vessel we received, on the 30th ulto. some Hobart Town papers, which informed us of the dismissal of lord Melbourne's ministry, and the acceptance of the office of home secretary by the duke of Wellington, who has written to Sir Robert Peel to return immediately from Italy. As arrivals are daily expected from Gibraltar; and we must also shortly hear from England, either direct or via Bombay, we think it useless to our readers to speculate upon "The unusual quickness of these sudden changes," or to surmise who may be the members of the new ministry. Report, and report only, gives a return very similar to the duke of Wellington's administration. Should the duke and Sir Robert Peel take and remain in office in 1835, they must be very different men from what they were in 1830. "The Schoolmaster is abroad" appears to be the *open sesame* to office of all men of all parties. Thanks for the word, for it has made every body but incorrigible dunces fag hard, and get beyond the *elements*; and the student, who in 1830 was in his *hornbook*, in 1835 may pass a severe examination by the help of learning the new system to govern Great Britain either with a reformed or an *un-reformed* parliament. Parties and party feelings, public principles and political consistency are words of a by-gone age; and each and all men of every party think nothing is more easy than to govern England by the very measures which have been taught by their opponents. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri* is well exemplified in the duke of Wellington; and he must have studied hard and successfully if he can long continue the battle by the tactics of his enemy. However, perhaps the accession of His Grace to power may extend the *feruia* to the sons of *Han*; and he has a most happy opportunity of contrasting his system of instruction, with that adopted by the *other schoolmaster*; we must patiently await the event; and we confess with some better hopes. Below will be found a few extracts from English papers.

"We must again entreat the patience of our readers, and we must again warn them against placing any reliance whatever upon the rumours of general or particular appointments with which their ears will, doubtless, be assailed; and this caution, must bear a fortnight's endurance; for, before the termination of a fortnight, nothing can be known with respect even to the general character of the new government. It is right that the position of the Duke of Wellington, at this moment, be distinctly and unequivocally understood.—Every one is already aware that his Grace's formal official function is merely temporary—that there is no more reason to suppose that he will continue Home Secretary, than that he will become lord Chancellor—no other reason to anticipate that he will be at the head of the new Cabinet, than his eminent position in the country, and the fact that he was once before a prime minister. But this is not all. It is necessary to be generally known that, though called, in the first instance, in his Sovereign's extremity to superintend the formation of a government, his Grace has not pledged himself even to form it, much less to take office permanently with that which shall be formed;—he is merely engaged by the duty of a good subject, doubtless enforced by a grateful sense of the King's confidence, to exert himself to the utmost for the formation of such a Cabinet as shall be satisfactory at once to the Sovereign and the people." (Morning News, Nov. 19th.)

Government has agreed to grant to Mr. Brunel the sum of £250,000 at 3 per cent. interest, for the purpose of completing the Thames Tunnel.

It is intended to place a marble tablet in the interior of Westminster Hall, with an inscription of the time of the destruction of both Houses of Parliament, and the narrow escape of the Hall.

Don Miguel had joined Don Carlos in Navarre, and a reward for his head was offered by the Portuguese government.

The Benedictine convent at Hammersmith was destroyed by fire on the 18th of November, when the nuns narrowly escaped with their lives. One old lady (Miss Bosville) aged 84, was unhappily burned to a cinder.

Consols, 19 Nov. 91½, the stocks being apparently inclined to rise rather than fall from the change of ministry.

The following is a translation of a paper containing the history of a family feud, which are not uncommon in this part of the empire, and are sometimes prosecuted with great rancour.

In China it is a universal custom, from the son of heaven to the common people, when any one has lost a relation by death to consult a *Kan-yu*, that is, a *Fung-shuwuy*, or *Wind and water* teacher, to select a fortunate hillside spot for interment; and quarrels are often occasioned by this practice. Now, at *Sze-ching-kang* in *Nan-hae-heén* district, is a family named *Yew*. Their first ancestor was buried at *Chay-pe* in *Pwan-yu-heén*. This hill is thought lucky by all; and the *Yews* have used it as a burying place for more than a century. At the present time the descendants are numerous, and the family rich, and they may be called a powerful clan. For successive years, at the spring festival of the tombs, there have been several tens, sometimes more than a hundred, of descendants worshipping together: this has long been their custom. At the spring festival in the third moon of the present year upwards of sixty men went to worship at the tombs. The ceremonies being finished, suddenly more than one hundred men with weapons in their hands, came running and railing. Immediately the *Yew* clan fled to the village, into the ancestral hall of the *Soo* family. This *Soo* family is also a numerous clan of *Chay-pe*, but the family is poor; wherefore, with some others scheming, they had carried their desires to buy *Yew's* family hill; for which purpose several thousand dollars were ready. But *Soo's* adherents seeing there was so much money, their hearts became excited. Yet this hill was *Yew's* ancestral hill, and they could not sell it. On this they had a thousand thoughts and ten thousand hopes; and forthwith evil dispositions arose, and the *Soos* immediately usurped the hill as being the hill of the founder of their family, and retorted that the *Yews* had come and usurped the hill: conduct exceedingly detestable. Therefore, they endeavoured to force the *Yews*, to confess the usurpation; and moreover they wanted them to write a clear document, returning the possession of the hill according to form, to be held by the *Soos* as a proof; but as they would not write the paper, they began to fight with knives and axes. The sixty, seeing they were opposed to a greater number, and unable to contend with them, at length wrote the paper, and delivered it to them. Then they returned home. Now, there are some brothers of the *Yew* family who are merchants of the salt monopoly, and intimate with the *Pwan-yu-heén*. They immediately sent in a petition, stating the case. On the 25th day of the 4th moon (May 22d) that officer sent out his reply, saying that "the hill is in the district of *Pwan-yu-heén*, the *Yew* clan belong to *Nan-hae-heén*; wait until I have consulted with the *Nan-hae-heén*, and equitably examined and ground out the facts, grasped the matter, discriminated and decided," and so forth. Now—says our Chinese informant—as to this lucky spot, where is the luck of it?

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the night of the 25th of the 4th moon (May 22nd) eight men, stripped to the shoulders, abruptly rushed into the dwelling house of *Hoo*, in *Fragrant-herb* street, and seized some mattresses, coverlids, and various articles of wearing apparel. *Hoo* ran out of the door, and called for assistance to seize the robbers; but the neighbours had all retired to rest. Hearing the alarm of thieves given, the watchman and some others brought lanterns and came to help, but the thieves had got off with their booty. Many men then enquired as to the extent of the loss. The conversation was not finished when eight thieves again came, and went to another house, and began plundering. Luckily, the watchman and the others had not separated, they gave the alarm, pursued the thieves, seized two, and took them before the magistrates; the other six got clear off. The next evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the same six thieves again came in the neighbouring *Ya-ho-tang*, *Slender-lily-pond* street—which is the abode of gay women—and began stealing. It happened that the *Wae-wei*, or sergeant, *Chung* and guard were going their rounds, and seized four of them. On the 27th day they were taken before the *Pwan-yu-heen* to be examined, with the articles first stolen. In their examination all the six said they were weavers; and for several months past, all the foreign ships that had come to Canton, had traded very little in silk-goods; consequently the weaving trade had become very bad; and they had no money to enable them to follow any other; that they had nothing to eat, and that it was hard to bear starvation; therefore, they had no resource but to go thieving, &c. Each man was sentenced to receive forty blows, and wear the collar for one month.

On the 29th of the moon (26th May), as a rather good-looking woman stepped outside the door of her husband's shop—a small wine and grain store—at *Kaou-ke* in the western suburb, it happened that three or four evil-disposed youths were passing by. Seeing the good appearance of the woman, they stationed themselves before the door, gazing intently at her, and began to utter indecent language, which brought upon them the anger of the master of the shop, who drove them away. The youth's hearts were wounded; they became enraged, and both parties began to abuse each other. Not long after they had left, they returned, bringing more than ten accomplices with them, each grasping a sharp knife; and, greatly enraged, they began fighting with the shopman: but one cannot oppose many, and he was soon wounded and thrown down on the ground. The neighbours, seeing the sharp knives, did not dare to interfere. Luckily, there was a military station not very distant, with a sergeant *She* commanding; the neighbours ran and reported the affair to him. He, with some picked men, came and seized four of the rioters, and took them before the *Nan-hae-heen*. It turned out that all these men are cornelian-stone cutters.

On the 2nd day of the 5th moon (28th May) the *Ying-to* temple, which is situated within the great south gate, was crowded with people, who took the image of *Ying-to*, who is a famous doctor of the second century,—vide *San-kwo-che*, the records of the three kingdoms—and paraded it through the streets, accompanied by drums and young girls, selected for their good looks, and dressed up in ancient stage costume. The heat and noise were extreme. This idolatrous procession was made in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the people desiring to propitiate *Ying-to*, whom former ages promoted to be a god after his death. The prayers of sick persons are addressed to *Ying-to*.

Rumours of an insurrection in the northern province of *Shan-se* reached Canton on the 29th ult. *Fung-yang-foo* is the name of the disturbed district. It is said that two *Che-Heens* have been killed.

In *Tsang* lane, near the gate of great tranquillity, outside the city, is the temple of the deified warrior *Kang-Ku-ang*—a god of the *Taou* sect. On the 3rd of the moon—29th day—in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the inhabitants of the lane paraded the image through the streets, in order to subdue all noxious influences.

Last Sunday was the 5th of the 5th moon, the celebrated *Twan-woo* festival, when the Chinese strive to excel in running *Dragon-boats*. *Carpe diem* is their motto on all holidays, and they abandon business and rush into enjoyment with that determination of living whilst they live which is now only seen amongst this peculiar people—and perhaps was only equalled by the Roman *Saturnalia*.

PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

By one of the late vessels from China we have received a copy of a petition to His Majesty in Council which has been forwarded by the merchants of Canton in consequence of the recent collision between Lord Napier and the local authorities. The document is too long for insertion in our columns; but as it appears to embody the sentiments of the principal English residents in China, we shall take this opportunity of noting its leading features.

The petitioners commence by stating that the extraordinary position in which they have been placed renders some representation from them to His Majesty absolutely necessary. They then advert to the fact that not one of the individuals appointed to superintend the British trade to China is allowed to reside within the limits over which his authority extends. They object to the powers given to Lord Napier, and particularly to the force placed at his disposal, as quite insufficient; and express their firm conviction that the most dangerous course that can be followed, in treating with the Chinese government, or any of its functionaries, is to submit quietly to their overbearing conduct.

They suggest, therefore, that the fullest powers may be given to the next chief commissioner, and that he be despatched to the east coast of China with a squadron composed of a ship of the line and two frigates, and instructed to require, direct from the court of Peking, reparation for the insults offered to Lord Napier, and remuneration for the losses sustained in consequence of the stoppage of the trade. *Should he, however, fail to receive the satisfaction demanded they then proposed that the coasting trade of the Empire be stopped and Chinese ships of war captured, until the desired arrangements are entered into; feeling confident, at the same time that, as soon as matters are fairly represented, the supreme government will be found ready to accede to any fair and reasonable propositions.*

With respect to the appointment of a new chief commissioner they add that it is extremely desirable that no one known to the Chinese as connected with the company's factory be advanced to that post; and conclude by stating their utter hopelessness of obtaining any redress if the course hitherto pursued towards the Chinese be persevered in by His Majesty's government.

The petition is drawn up with ability, and arguments are brought forward at great length in support of most of the positions which are advanced in it. We think it cannot fail, therefore, to have considerable weight with the authorities at home.—*Bombay Courier*, 3 Feb. 1835.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri is politic and wise; but less selfish feelings should govern us when our friends are either our instructors or approvers; and gratitude as readily prompts an acknowledgment for wisdom learnt from the experience and admonitions of our friends, as self preservation does to profit from the examples of our enemies. We are grateful for the notice of the petition taken by our *Bombay* cotemporary, although we may think that the important mercantile connexion of the two ports of *Bombay* and *Canton* should have induced him to have reviewed it at greater length, and expressed candidly the opinions of the British community of *Bombay* on its policy and merits.

We wish we had only the pleasing task of expressing our thanks to the *Bombay Courier* for his hasty notice of a very important document: important from its intrinsic subject-matter, and important from the community which originated it: the body of British subjects resident in *Canton*; who have deemed it their duty to approach their sovereign with advice on a great affair and at a momentous crisis. But with our thanks we must express some degree of surprise that the *Bombay Courier* should have misunderstood any part of the petition, and attributed propositions to those merchants which they most certainly have never recommended.

In the above short notice of the petition by the *Bombay Courier*, para. 3d, it is said; *Should he, however, &c.* which we have printed in italics. Now, the *Bombay Courier* can only allude to the following passage in the petition:

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with a force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese empire;—in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and would speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interest and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

In the petition, the British merchants of Canton simply presume to assure H. M. in council of the facility with which Great Britain can resent insult from the Chinese; but most assuredly they do not propose reprisals, should the next chief commissioner fail to receive the satisfaction demanded: such is a most absurd inference. The "should" "proceedings of a compulsory nature be required," point to something more than a mere refusal to give the satisfaction demanded. Compulsory proceedings can and will only arise from future acts of aggression on the part of the Chinese government; and it is to prevent the necessity of such proceedings that the merchants humbly suggest to H. M. in council that the next chief commissioner may be directed, *previously to landing*, to require ample reparation for the insults and injuries of 1834; and, when that reparation is accorded, then to commence his diplomatic relations with the Chinese government, in order to adjust measures that may ensure future mutual safety and tranquillity.

How false, then, is the view in which the Bombay Courier has placed the British merchants of Canton by his hasty and ill-considered abridgment of their petition!—Why, even if he had only taken the trouble to read and understand the marginal synopsis he could not have arrived at a conclusion so unjust. But we attribute the misapprehension only to haste, or rather to *hurry*; and we trust that in the petition, the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants of British India are embodied as well as those of the handful of their countrymen and fellow subjects who are resident in China, and feel oppressed and injured by the chicanery of her officers and the operation of her exclusive and alien human laws and regulations.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM INTO CHINA. The emperor Ming-te, was well versed in the doctrines of the ancient classics. He had an excellent teacher, and possessed a clear understanding. His wife, the empress Ma-che, a daughter of the celebrated general Ma-yuen, was a most excellent woman, and greatly contributed towards rendering illustrious the name of her husband.

In the year 65, he is said to have seen in a dream, a giant. This vision brought to his remembrance a saying of Confucius "that the holy one was in the west." Upon the representation of the prince of Choo, his brother, with a deputation of eighteen mandarins, was sent to Hindostan (T'een-chuh), for it was rumoured, that a great teacher had risen in that country. They returned with Ho-shang, a Buddhist priest, who brought with him several of their classics in the Pali language, and presented the emperor with a large picture of Buddha. Thus the superstition which teaches nothing but the most absurd system of idolatry and atheism, entered China, where it has maintained its ground up to the present day. The prince of Choo, anxious to gain partisans, in order, according to a prediction, to ascend the throne, patronized this new doctrine. But instead of rising to so high a dignity, he lost even his life, and was banished. We are astonished, that the Chinese, so averse to innovations, should have adopted Buddhism; and that an emperor, like Ming-te, who established schools and promoted education to a very great extent, should have introduced a religion, which enjoins a state of stupefaction and apathy, as the nearest approach to celestial bliss. Nevertheless all this took place. No further proof is wanting, that human reason is prone to error; and that we ought, with the deepest veneration, to receive the oracles of God, the only guides in the path of truth. From this period we may date the general spread of Buddhism over eastern Asia, which seems to have been hitherto confined to India.

A CHINESE LADY WRITER. Under his reign lived a celebrated lady, Pan-hwuy-pan, sister to the historian Pankoo. She was descended from an ancient, noble family, and excelled in learning, as in modesty. Married to one of the literati at the age of fourteen years, she acquitted herself of the duties of a wife and mother so excellently, that she has become a pattern for all succeeding ages. Her brother Pankoo, was just engaged in the revision of Sze-ma-tse, and the composition of the history of Han, when she became a widow, and assisted him materially in his labours; when Tow-héen being disgraced, her brother shared, as a partisan, the same lot, and died of grief in a prison. The emperor to make up, at least, in some degree, for the dishonour done to the family, assigned to Pan-hwuy-pan apartments in the palace. Here she published the joint labour of herself and her brother, a history, which commences with Kaou-tsoo, and ends with Wang-mang, from 206 B. C. to A. D. 23. She became finally the instructress of the empress, and was the leading star of the imperial court. In this capacity she wrote her instructions for females, comprised in seven rules, in which she asserts that the female sex is the lowest of the human species, and that to them belongs the execution of inferior duties. Formerly, when a daughter was born, she was laid on the ground upon rags, where she was for three days forgotten and neglected. On the third day the father presented her to the family, whilst he laid before her some bricks, her only toys. "Think on the degraded state, young ladies, which nature has assigned to you, and fulfil your duties accordingly! But the daughter does not always remain a daughter; when, having reached the state of maturity, she becomes a wife; and it is in this state of life that she has to show the most implicit obedience to her lord; her all belongs to her husband; she has nothing to claim, nothing to possess; her husband is her heaven, her all. Her husband possesses the most unbounded liberty; he may marry during the life of his wife, or after her death, as many wives as he chooses; but in a woman a second marriage is criminal. She has to obey the relations of her husband with pious reverence, and to serve them in every way. Even when she is repudiated and neglected, she ought to love and to obey her husband." Such are the sentiments of China's greatest daughter upon her own sex; if she had said, you ought to be the abject slaves of your husbands, she would have comprehended her seven rules in

one sentence. But this most unnatural degradation of the fair sex reboils with double force upon their oppressors, who will remain semi-barbarians; so long as they enslave the fairest and most virtuous part of the human species. This celebrated writer died in the 70th year of her age, praised and regretted by all the learned of the empire. She is still considered as one of the best writers that China ever produced.

Gutzlaff's History of China. Vol. I, Pages 250 & 254.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE CONDITION OF FEMALES IN CHINA: It has been justly remarked that a nation's civilization may be estimated by the rank which females hold in society. If the civilization of China is judged of by this she is surely far from occupying that first place which she so strongly claims. Females have always been regarded with contempt by the Chinese. Their ancient sages seem to have considered them scarcely worthy of their attention. The sum of the duties they required them to perform is, to submit to the will of their masters. The lady, say they, who is to be betrothed to a husband, ought to follow blindly the wishes of her parents, yielding implicit obedience to their will. From the moment when she is joined in wedlock, she ceases to exist—her whole being is absorbed in that of her lord. She ought to know nothing but his will, and to deny herself in order to please him. Pan-hwuy-pan, who is much admired as a historian, composed a book of instructions for her own sex, in which she treats of their proper station in society, the deportment they should exhibit, and the duties they ought to perform. She teaches them that they "hold the lowest rank among mankind, and that employment the least honorable ought to be, and in fact are their lot." She inculcates entire submission to their husbands, and tells them in very plain terms that they ought to become abject slaves in order to be good wives. We cannot expect that these doctrines, inculcated as they are by a lady, who ought to advocate the cause of her sex, and by one held in so high repute as is Pan-hwuy-pan, will be overlooked by the "lords of creation," especially as they accord so perfectly with their domineering disposition in China.

Confucius, the prince of letters, divorced his wife without assigning any cause for doing it; and his followers have invariably adopted similar arbitrary measures in their treatment of the weaker sex. The price which is paid to the parents of the bride constitutes her at once, a saleable commodity, and causes her to be regarded as differing little from a mere slave. In the choice of a partner for life she acts only a passive part. She is carried to the house of the bridegroom, and there disposed of for life by her parents.

The birth of a female is a matter of grief in China. The father and mother, who had ardently hoped, in the unborn babe, to embrace a son, feel disappointed at the sight of a wretched daughter. Many vows and offerings are made before their idols in order to propitiate their favor and secure the birth of a son. The mercy of the compassionate Kwan-yin especially, is implored to obtain this precious gift; but after they have spent large sums of money in this pious work, the inexorable goddess fills the house with mourning at the birth of a daughter. "Anciently," says Pan-hwuy-pan, "the female infant was thrown upon some old rags by the side of its mother's bed, and for three days was scarcely spoken or thought of. At the end of that time it was carried to a temple by the father, accompanied by attendants with bricks and tiles in their hands." "The bricks, and tiles," says Pan-hwuy-pan in her comment on those facts, "signify the contempt and suffering which are to be her companions and her portion. Bricks are of no use except to form enclosures and to be trodden under foot; and tiles are useless except when they are exposed to the injuries of the air."—Chinese Repository, Vol. II. No. 7. Nov. 1833.

After the first column went to press, a friend favoured us with the intelligence that the Mavis brought news from England to the 15th of Dec. via Singapore, and has informed us that Sir Robert Peel is first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington secretary for foreign affairs, lord Lyndhurst lord chancellor, and that the parliament had been dissolved.

If the duke has really studied and can pass his examination before his new schoolmasters, the reformed house of commons, we think he is in the very station he ought to be, if he is to be a cabinet-minister, and if he will honestly confine himself to the duties of that station. It is gratifying to see that we are all on the road to improvement, both schoolmasters and scholars; but, as we think no better is to be had, we earnestly recommend the *Canton Register* to the duke as his *vade mecum* on our affairs.

The Governor Findlay has returned from the east coast, and brought safely back the adventurous party who left us in April last to attempt to penetrate to the Bohea hills of Fuh-keen. We regret to say that they failed in their endeavours to gain access to that highly cultivated and interesting district. They passed through the entrance of the Min river on the 7th of May in a pleasure boat, containing 13 men; namely: Mr. Gordon, the chief of the expedition, and the two reverend Messrs Gutzlaff and Stevens, Mr. Gordon's servant, a tindal and eight lascars; and to avoid Foo-chow-foo, the provincial capital, which stands on the left bank of the river, they made a *détour* amongst some islands, lost their way, were obliged to retrace their path, and eventually to pass Foo-chow-foo in the middle of the day on the 9th of May. The local officers allowed them to pass without speaking them.

They were followed, however, by some government vessels, who kept a respectable distance astern; and nothing occurred to excite them but the beauty of the scenery and the highly cultivated state of the country, which gradually rises, on both sides of the river, to lofty mountains; and, occasionally, even abruptly from the river's banks; and where a flat spot intervenes between the banks and the foot of the hills, it is planted with orange and mulberry trees. Of grains, more wheat and barley were observed growing than rice. They ascended the river against a very strong current for about 70 miles, when one day they were unexpectedly attacked from both banks, by a fire of matchlocks and swivels, which knocked away part of the gunwale of the boat, and wounded Mr. Gordon's servant, Lewis Fernandez, and one of the boat's crew. Properly considering it folly to persevere against such unexpected, determined, and even treacherous opposition, they turned their boat's head, and during their voyage back were towed by a government boat through the passage in which they lost themselves in entering. The Chinese wanted to prove the tow a triumph; but they would not allow them even an ovation; and cast off the tow-rope whenever the Chinese forgot themselves. By proper firmness they not only extorted respect and attention from the Chinese officers, but even some degree of servility. They rejoined their ship without any further damage, and anchored at Lintin last week. This hasty notice we have written from the kind verbal communication of a friend who was on the expedition. We trust we shall soon be able to publish a full and correct account of the whole proceedings.

CASE OF THE SHIP HERCULES.

Mr. Weeding said, he had another motion to make to which he hoped the court would not object. It was for the production of such papers and documents as might elucidate the reasons for withdrawing the license of the ship *Hercules*, which to him appeared most unaccountable and unjust.

"That all papers and correspondence of the President and select committee of Supracargoes at Canton respecting their revocation of the license of the *Hercules* on the 11th July 1833, be laid before this court."

Sir Charles Forbes said, he would oppose the production of the papers, as the gentlemen in question had intimated, in a pamphlet he had published that he intended to bring the matter before another tribunal. Were the matter to be decided by this court he would have no objection to the production of every paper connected with the subject.

Mr. Weeding had hoped he should have the support of the hon. bart. in this motion, when he stated a few facts connected with it. He had not brought it forward with reference to individual interests, but as it referred to the interests of India. Here was a case where a property of a million and a-half of dollars embarked in the opium trade had been placed in jeopardy by (as he understood) the acts of the company's agents at Canton. He wished to know whether this was done advisedly or not? He asked only for information. He offered no opinion whatever upon the case; and upon the nature of the information which he might receive with respect to it, would depend the course which he should take. If the court acceded to his motion, he took it for granted that the court of directors would give all the information which they had received relating to it.

The motion not being pressed, the matter fell to the ground.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that they have directed the government of Bombay to despatch the *Hugh Lindsay* steam vessel on or about the 10th of February next from Bombay, so as to admit of her arriving at Suez in time to meet a branch packet which the Admiralty have intimated their intention of despatching from Malta to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria, on its return to Malta, on or about the 15th, and not later than the 20th of March next; and also that they have further directed that the *Hugh Lindsay* shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be despatched by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth on the 3rd of March next.

Death of Mouqua. This occurred on the 7th of May, about 10 o'clock, P. M. at his residence in Honan, &c. 49. It is not easy to determine whether the sensation produced by the announcement of this sad event, bears the strongest testimony against the individual, or the native inhabitants of Canton who were acquainted with him. From all, except his relatives and personal friends, there seems to be one universal expression of joy, that he is taken away. It is proper, no doubt, to throw the 'mantle of charity' over the misdeeds of the dead, so far as they have no connection with the living. It is possible, in the present instance, that sufficient allowance is not made for the circumstances of the individual. Being one of the senior merchants of the co-hong, he was often compelled to be the organ of the government; and in this way he sometimes drew down on himself censure when it was not due. He was, however, evidently unfriendly to the extension of the rights and privileges of foreigners in this country. He possessed nominal rank; and has, we understand, been at the capital, where he formed an early acquaintance with his excellency Loo, the present governor of this province. Great efforts are being made, by the employment of priests and nuns to secure for him an entrance into 'the temple of heaven.' The coffin in which his body is to be laid cost \$370.

Futqua, it is said, continues to urge his request for a speedy removal into banishment, that 'he may not die in the midst of his troubles in Canton.' It was supposed that his family had secreted a large amount of property for

private use; but his wives and daughters, six of the former and eleven of the latter, have testified before the hoppo that such is not the fact. His debts to the government, amounting to 300,000 taels and upward, of course cannot be paid.

Monday, 11th May. Imprisoned linguist. When the rumor went abroad, the other day, that the prisoners of Canton were to be liberated, the friends of Hopin immediately took courage and presented a petition with money to obtain his release. But the falling of rain or some other cause changed the determination of the authorities, (if indeed they had ever determined on performing such an act of justice,) and after delaying the petitioners four days, gave them a flat denial. It will be remembered that this man was imprisoned last July, on the false charge, that Lord Napier came to Canton in a ship of which he was the linguist.

The pilot, of the same ship, who was imprisoned at the same time, and who was also to be sent into banishment, is reported to have died on the 5th instant. Reports of this kind are sometimes manufactured by the underlings in the governmental offices: they accept a certain sum of money; his death is put on record; and the man, sometimes changing his name and sometimes not, goes free. (Canton Repository for May, 1835.)

YANKEE NOTIONS. The Yankees are distinguished, above all other men, for a certain capacity which, in the language of the country, is termed *contrivance*; this is that sort of ingenuity, invention, or skill, which enables an individual to turn his hand to any occupation, or to devise a scheme for any sudden emergency. Thus, if a Yankee is crossing the Alleghenies on horseback, and is overtaken by a snow storm, he will jump into the woods with his hatchet, and in three hours time, will be riding over the snow upon a sledge of his own construction. The records of the Patent office at Washington exhibit a striking testimony of the superiority of these people in ingenuity; by far the greater number of inventions are from New England. A Yankee farmer is a sort of Jack at all trades; he not only delves the soil and goes to market, but he is carpenter, shoe maker, weaver, cooper, soap boiler, and more trades than these. He turns wooden bowls, makes buckets, sets up shooks, weaves baskets, manufactures brooms, and invents various kinds of washing machines. In this last mentioned matter, the new England ingenuity is inexhaustible, and one would imagine that the "second virtue" of cleanliness had been elevated to the first rank in this land, such a wilderness of patent gimcracks have sprung up in the attempt to usurp the honors of old Dumb Betty. It is a Yankee's main study to be "improving" every thing; his very language breathes this spirit, for he who occupies a tenement is said to "improve" it. To leave a thing no better than he found it, seems to him no fair usage of the globe we inhabit.

In travelling over the kingdom of Naples, and contemplating the wonders of that favored land, its fertile soil, its genial climate, its admirable capacities for commerce, and the contrast exhibited to all these advantages by the sloth and ignorance of its population, its beggars, and brigands,—I have been struck with the whimsical imagination of the scene that might ensue were a plain Yankee taken from his plough-tail and placed on the throne of the Two Sicilies. His Majesty would begin a regular overhaul of the whole body-politic the morning after his coronation. "What's this I see?" says the King. "Where are your overseers of the high-ways—your school committees—your select men?—What idle fellows are these in the streets? What are these bells ringing every day? What means this crowd of ships lying behind the mole with nothing to do? or this *marina*, the water's edge of my great city, where I see no piles of merchandise, no trucks nor dray-carts driving about with goods, nor half the business doing in a month that is done on Boston Long Wharf in two hours? Come, bustle, occupy; set the lazzaroni to work upon the roads; send the children to school; make a railroad here and a turnpike there; bridge this river and canal that; hang the Calabrian robbers; give the monks a rouse; go into the churches, and strip me those trumpery shrines; sell the gold and silver and jewels with which they are heaped, and the interest of the money will support all the poor of the kingdom, for I'll have no beggars nor idlers while my title is Jonathan the first. People shall mind their business, for I will abolish these *festas*, which come every other day, and are good for nothing but to promote idleness.—Henceforth there shall be no *festas* but fast, thanksgiving, and independence. Set me up a newspaper in every town; take me a census of the population; fine every district that don't send a representative to the general court. I'll have every thing thrashed and set a-bucking, even to the vernacular speech, for *dolce far niente* shall be routed from the Italian."

Now Jonathan the first might not understand quite so much of the antiquities of Pompeii or the beauties of the Callipygian venus as Ferdinand the second; yet, if the Neapolitan would not make a profitable *swap* in the exchange, mine is no true "Yankee notion." Q. Q.

Macao, 24th May, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Dear Mr. Editor,—'Tis no less strange than true that misfortunes never come single; another accident having occurred at Lintin since the publication of your last paper. Captain C's boat having capsized and he had, as I understand, a very narrow escape.

I perfectly concur with your correspondent "A Sufferer," that Lintin is, for several reasons, one of the very worst places that could be chosen as an anchorage for the numerous ships which remain outside; and as this same outside trade is extending, and, from a variety of circumstances, will most probably continue to increase, and that to a very great extent, it is high time to consider of the most advantageous situation available, and which would prove the most eligible, both in point of security and general convenience.

In my humble opinion, *Cumseingmoon* on the Macao side has many advantages over all others; in addition to it's being perfectly secure, it has the same advantages as Lintin in point of convenience, being in the direct line between Macao and Canton. As for Capsingmoon, it is considerably more exposed, in addition to which it is so very much out of the way, that ships on arriving, are frequently two or three days in working in, and *vice versa*; the risk to the underwriters being thereby very much increased, besides which, the communication between that place and Canton is in the bad months attended with much inconvenience, delay, and risk. Surely these facts (the truth of which almost every one admits,) offer a strong argument in favor of the *Cumseingmoon* anchorage; and in discussing a question of such importance, where the safety of people's lives is considered, and so much valuable property is at stake, the baneful influence of party spirit should for once be thrown aside, and the security of life, property, and convenience of the public be alone consulted.

Yours,

COMMON SENSE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1834.

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(Advertisements. see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The British vessel FORTH, Robinson, arrived on the 3rd instant, from Calcutta.

Soon after the shipping intelligence had been printed off in our last number, the British vessels, MAVIS, Reynell, and SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, Steward, from Calcutta, were reported.

A few English papers up to the 3rd of december reached Canton by these opportunities.

It is not the *métier* of this ultra-eastern hebdomadal journal to comment upon the *daily* changes of ultrawestern official appointments. Neither shall we occupy our pages with anticipations of what *may be there or here*.

These arrivals have not brought us any certain news. And we have not any local news of peculiar interest to communicate to our readers. The arrival of the governor is daily expected, from the neighbouring province of Kwang-se.

Reports concerning the events in the disturbed provinces of *Shan-se* and *Kwei-chaw* are current, but of doubtful authority.

The protection of the late Doctor Morrison to the Canton Register must ever be remembered with gratitude by those who gathered both pleasure and instruction from his numerous contributions. But it should not be forgotten that the expenses of obtaining all that learned chinese lore, were defrayed by the company, who were well able to patronize a chinese scholar who so fully repaid them by his important services. Various facilities of obtaining local information from natives were also afforded under the auspices of that *then* influential body. But we have lost Doctor Morrison; and we think we do not wrong the public-spirited originator of the *Canton Register* when we say that, without the contributions of that first of chinese scholars, it would not long have been a record of occurrences interesting to foreigners.

We have only premised these remarks as an apology for the deficiency of the Canton Register in subjects of native interest. We are not forgetful of our duties, neither will we slacken our endeavours; but we must solicit the indulgence of our readers whilst we are endeavouring to qualify ourselves better for our task.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

June 2d. This morning very early H. E. the military commander in chief went to the *Shwuy-sze-Ying* (Naval cantonment) to review the naval soldiers (*marines?*) *below the banner*; that is, the descendants of the chinese army which assisted the tatars to subdue the empire. After the review, he debarked from his boat at the foreign-factory landing place, and returned to his office through the west gate of the city. He was attended by a number of tartarized-Chinese officers, *Tso-lings* and *Heë-lings* (Majors and Lt. Cols.), wearing blue buttons, and *Fang yus* (captains), wearing chrystal buttons. The titles and duties of the *native* army are very different from the *emperor's own*. Perhaps the British forces in India, european and native, may exhibit some striking similitudes in those particulars.

June 4th. The three tribute-bearers from Siam—who ar-

rived in the fall of last year—reached Canton about 9 o'clock this morning, and embarked from *Tow-lan-poo-tow*, the landing place of the premises occupied by lord Napier, when in Canton, as the British Consulate. Each of them were in chairs, with four bearers.

They have been treated very liberally by the emperor, who has conferred buttons, two blue and one crystal, upon them. They were accompanied by their own interpreter, who had a golden button conferred on him; he was carried in a chair by two bearers. He held an imperial proclamation in his hand. "These tribute-bearers are for the most part all opium-smokers,"—says our chinese reporter—"because I saw their servants carrying in their hands the opium utensils, as they followed the chairs. "It was an extraordinary spectacle, both from the appearance and talking of them all; and I never before saw public officers followed by their opium-smoking utensils. "No one smokes opium publicly in China: it would be altogether disreputable; and it is always done secretly "or in private."

June 5th was the birthday of the *Nan-hae-heën's* mother. The usual visits and presents were made, and *blessings invoked on her age*. Within the official court a *Peking* play was performed.

On the night of the 2nd inst. the late Mowqua's funeral rites were performed; one of which is to burn a bamboo and paper model of his residence, that he may lodge there while on his long journey. The coffin was taken, in procession, to the *Pih yun-sze*, the *white cloud* buddhist temple, there to remain until his place of interment is selected. Priests, both of the *Taou* and *Fuh* sects, have been hired by his son, *Ying-ke*, to perform mass to obtain forgiveness of his sins.

The absence of bigotry in the chinese character is admirable. They are wise enough to *try* to get to heaven by any gate; therefore they purchase the prayers of all their own religionists. Would it not be just as well if Romanist, Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, and Methodist would unite in their prayers round the bed of a dying brother; and aid him on his passage, when he has departed for that bourne from whence he will never return?

The riches and resources of China have often been extolled by strangers: many writers of topography have asserted that it does not stand in want of any foreign produce, and that it can therefore entirely dispense with foreign trade. Situated in the best climates, possessing the most fertile plains, and enriched by the metallic treasures of its mountains, it has in itself sufficient, and is enabled to scatter with a bountiful hand its surplus: admitting this as an incontestable truth, it would be very preposterous to propose the extension of foreign trade upon the principle of mutual advantages. As, however, the wants of an overflowing population cannot be supplied by the produce of the land, and a bad harvest invariably entails starvation, some reasons exist, which are strongly in favour of measures, whereby an unrestrained importation of grains might be ensured. We should consider this as one of the greatest benefits conferred upon the maritime provinces, and should urge it most strongly in favour of the freedom of trade.

We are aware, that the largest foreign importations would only supply the wants of a few, and that the government would rather see the people starve, than behold foreign

intruders in its ports. Nevertheless, the supply of a few districts, though trifling when compared with the mass of suffering people, must ever be acceptable to hundreds of thousands; yet the brutal indifference of narrow-minded politicians renders useless the help within call.

We have extracted largely from prices current and mercantile registers, as to the first sales of free trade teas, as the subject must be of interest to almost every British resident in China; and our friends at home must also feel desirous to hear of our satisfaction on so fragrant a subject.

The trash thrown on the London market, without judgment or skill, from Singapore, had brought the free-trade-teas into bad odour, when the *Frances Charlotte*, *Camden*, *Georgiana*, and *Pyramus* arrived; then the *bouquet* and the *seve* returned, and broker's reports and public biddings satisfactorily prove that teas of a sounder quality, or more judiciously selected to please the *gout* of the consumers, were never before imported into England or Scotland. It should not be forgotten that these teas were purchased after the export season from China had ceased—that is, so far as the E. I. company were concerned; and after the company and the Americans had had the entire possession of the market to march 1834. It would, therefore, appear that praise is justly due to the gentlemen who exported these teas, for foresight, and for justly understanding the privileges of the free trade—which that very time were involved in some obscurity,—as well as for their knowledge of the qualities of teas, which is fully proved by the discrimination of their selections—for *no professional Tea taster was employed* to choose the tea-cargoes of those four ships.

But now, as we lately noticed in this paper (vide Register May 12th, P. 73), there are four gentlemen resident in Canton who are established as professional tea-inspectors, aiding the long experience of many of the merchants who, previously to the expiration of the company's charter, were engaged in the private tea-trade, as well as the tea-trade to the Austral-Asian colonies, to Hamburg and India. The professional men relieve the merchants, who have otherwise enough to do, from the labour of inspection; while their names, from their knowledge of the *trade* in London and of the taste of the British people, are a guarantee for the quality of the article purchased under their recommendation; Yet, fully aware as we are of the talents and abilities that now direct the tea-trade—and such and so divided qualifications have never before been brought to the task—we turn with the greater confidence to the general principles of commerce as securities for its extension and lasting prosperity: for those principles, when left unfettered by bigotry, avarice, vanity, and pride, will, generation after generation, ensure the *best* qualities of all the productions of nature or the manipulations of art.

TEA SALE AT LIVERPOOL.—The sale of the cargo of tea by the *Georgiana*, from Canton, took place on Thursday last. It was attended by dealers from the manufacturing districts and from Ireland, the great room in which it was held being crowded to excess. The bidding was most spirited, and good prices were realized for the tea. So great was the competition, that a second cargo, had it been ready, might have been sold. It is estimated that the importers will realize 15,000*l.* by the sale of the *Georgiana's* cargo.—(*London Times*, 22 Nov.)

FIRST SALE OF FREE-TRADE TEA IN LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday morning, the first public sale of tea, under the operation of the new act, took place in the public sale-room, over the Exchange reading-room. The attendance of persons interested in the tea trade was very numerous; embracing the most influential dealers in Liverpool, Manchester, and the neighbouring towns. The representatives of several large London houses were also present. The following comprise the particulars:—1964 chests of fine Bohea (in Congou chests) sold at 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 10*d*—1154 chests good Congou at 2*s* to 2*s* 4*d*—1063 chests and 620 boxes common Campoi at 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 9*d*—40 chests and 20 boxes Souchong at 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s* 9*d*—279 boxes Low Pekoe at 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s* 1*d*—100 chests Twankay at 2*s* 1*d* to 2*s* 1*3*/*4**d*—64 chests Hyson Skin at 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*—300 boxes Imperial at 4*s* to 4*s* 1*d*—200 boxes Gunpowder at 5*s* 4*d* to 5*s* 6*d*—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 2*d*, and 144 boxes Caper at 1*s* 5*d* to 1*s* 11*d* per lb, all in bond, subject to the following rate of Duty:—

Bohea, the lb 1*s* 6*d*.
 Congou, Twankay, Hyson-Skin, Orange-Pekoe, and Campoi, the lb 2 2
 Souchong, Flowery-Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, the lb 3 0
 3 & 4, Will. IV. c. 101, 23rd April, 1834. *Myer's Mercantile Adv.*, 24 Nov.

FIRST TEA SALE AT GLASGOW.

The sale of the first cargo of Teas, imported into this market direct from Canton, in the ship *Camden*, commenced here on Monday, in the Exchange Sale Rooms, at ten o'clock, a.m. There was a very numerous attendance of buyers, comprising many of the most respectable and extensive tea dealers in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The sale went off with great spirit, and the teas, being mostly of excellent and suitable qualities, commanded good prices. The whole quantity advertised was 7921 packages.

We copy the following list of prices from the *Argus*.

Bohea, (duty 1*s* 6*d*.) 400 quarter chests rather coarse; blackish congou kind of it 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 9*3*/*4**d* per lb—400 half ditto, blackish congou kind of leaf 19*3*/*4**d*—100 congou packages ditto 1*s* 10*d*.

Congou, (duty 2*s* 2*d*.) 251 chests blackish leaf, rather coarse and rather strong, 2*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 3*3*/*4**d*—585 ditto, middling, 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s*—572 ditto, rather blackish leaf, rather strong, 2*s* to 2*s* 1*3*/*4**d*—572 ditto, rather coarse mixed leaf, 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s*—200 ditto, bluish leaf, rather old, and full on Pekoe kind, 2*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 9*d*—100 chests blackish leaf, rather coarse 2*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 4*d*—615 ditto, mixt blackish leaf, 1*s* 10*d* to 1*s* 11*d*—100 ditto, rather coarse 2*s* 2*d* to 2*s* 3*3*/*4**d*—200 small boxes, chiefly musty blackish leaf congou, 1*s* 5*d* to 1*s* 7*d*.

Cape Congou, (duty 2*s* 2*d*.) 38 boxes faintish 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 6*3*/*4**d*—200 ditto rather coarse, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 4*d*—144 small boxes faintish burnt and old, 1*s* 2*d* to 1*s* 3*3*/*4**d*.

Campoi, (duty 2*s* 2*d*.) 211 chests, coarse and new, rather flat, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 6*3*/*4**d*—210 ditto, tea Congou kind rather coarse, 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 7*d*—206 ditto, tea Campoi kind, mixt, bluish leaf, 1*s* 6*3*/*4**d* to 1*s* 7*d*—212 boxes ordinary tea, bluish leaf, heated, 1*s* 3*3*/*4**d* to 1*s* 5*3*/*4**d*—159 ditto, coarse, new, rather flat, 1*s* 6*3*/*4**d* to 1*s* 7*d*.

Souchong, (duty 3*s*.) 100 pencilled varnished boxes—tea largish mixt leaf, little Souchong flavour, 2*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 8*3*/*4**d*—252 ditto. Padrae Souchong, 3*s* 1*d* to 3*s* 9*3*/*4**d*.—*Glasgow Courier*.

The sale of the cargo of Tea, per *Frances Charlotte*, took place yesterday at the London Commercial Sale Rooms. The whole went off with spirit at the following full prices, viz:—

388 Quarter Chests Bohea 1*s* 10*d* to 1*s* 10*3*/*4**d*.

90 Half-chests Bohea 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 9*3*/*4**d*.

480 Chests Congou, but middling blackish leaf, 2*s* 1*3*/*4**d* to 2*s* 2*d*.

469 Chests Congou, but middling rather coarse, 1*s* 10*d* to 1*s* 10*3*/*4**d*.

729 Boxes Congou, but mid. Tea, 2*s* 1*d* to 2*s* 2*d*.

991 Chests Capers 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 5*d*.

490 Chests Congou, but middling coarse, 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 9*3*/*4**d*.

24 Chests Hyson, 3*s* 5*d* to 3*s* 7*d*.

25 Chests Imperial, 3*s* 7*d* to 3*s* 10*d*.

25 Chests Gunpowder, 5*s* 4*d* to 5*s* 7*d*.

Previous to the commencement of the sale a letter was read by Mr. Fry, from the directors of the East India Company, announcing that the same upset prices would be continued by them at their March sale as at present exist, but that they would not pledge themselves as to the quantity to be then sold. There were four minor sales of Tea afterwards which have been imported from Bombay and Singapore, they were, excepting some of those from the former place, of that low and ordinary description which have been previously imported, and could hardly command any purchasers.—(*Liverpool Standard*, 21st Nov.)

THE TEA TRADE.

Yesterday the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas commenced at the East India House, and was fully attended by the dealers and others connected with the trade. The declaration for the present sale consists of the following quotations:—1,500,000*lbs.* of bohea; 5,800,000*lbs.* of congou, campoi, souchong, and pekoe; 1,350,000*lbs.* of twankay and hyson skin; and 350,000*lbs.* of hyson. The presiding director having taken his seat the sale commenced, and proceeded with activity, without any discussion having taken place. The quantity disposed of up to the conclusion of yesterday's sale was 8,300 chests of bohea, which are the first quantities offered for sale. The prices realized during the day were as follow:—Quarter chests were sold at from 1*s* 8*d*. to 1*s* 9*d*. per lb.; half chests, from 1*s* 8*d*. to 1*s* 9*d*. per lb.; and the large chests, from 1*s* 8*3*/*4**d*. to 1*s* 8*3*/*4**d*. per lb. Congou packages realized from 1*s* 11*3*/*4**d*. to 2*s* 1*3*/*4**d*. per lb., these teas being liable to the 1*s* 6*d*. per lb. duty. It is fully expected that many of the congou teas to be offered at the present sale will fetch from 1*s* 6*d*. to 2*s*. per lb.; but being liable to the higher duty 2*s* 2*d*. per lb. The quarter and half chests at yesterday's sale went off 1*d*. per lb. cheaper than last sale, and the congou packages about 1*d*. per lb. dearer than last sale. The declaration for the present sale, on the aggregate, is fully as extensive as at the last sale; but there is some difference in the quantities of the second and third qualities of teas, the amount congou, campoi, souchong, and pekoe, in the September sale, being 5,850,000*lbs.*, and of twankay and hyson skin 1,300,000*lbs.* The sale of congou is expected to commence this day, and in consequence of the announcement of the arrival of the *Pyramus*, from Canton, with a large supply of teas imported under the free-trade system, lower prices are expected. The cargo of the *Pyramus* is as

follows:—Of congou, 3794 chests; of bohea (congou packages), 518 chests; of pekoe, 307 chests; of hyson, 234 chests and 300 boxes; of gunpowder, 248 boxes; of twankay, 221 chests; and of hyson skin, 208 chests and 50 boxes, making a total of 5332 chests and 1084 boxes. The total deliveries of teas in the last three months, ending on the 1st instant, have been 7,754, 752lbs. (*Liverpool Standard*, 5th Dec.) (*Morning Herald*)

In the *Chinese Repository* for May is an article on Fire Insurance in Canton, which we have republished, slightly abridged, in our columns of to day. The subject is one of much interest, both to foreigners and natives; and if the former would interest themselves in the establishment of Fire and Life assurance offices in China, such institutions would doubtless prove an approximating cause of freer intercourse with this peculiar people. From the saving habits of the Chinese, and the self denying care with which they remit from foreign parts pecuniary assistance to their families—for proof of which aimable traits of filial and parental affection, vide *Gutzlaff's journal*—we should augur success to the endeavours of the first projectors. When the nature of fire and life assurance is well understood by the Chinese, the institutions and customs of the empire—of which the fifth commandment of the Jewish decalogue may be called the exemplar—and their habit of early marriages, will scarcely fail to induce them to consider it a moral duty of life to use the saving and protective advantages thus placed within their reach.

We well remember the fire of 1822, when—"The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was at once consumed, like the gaudy insect that rushes into the burning flame." That fire could have been extinguished soon after it commenced, if the efforts of Europeans had been encouraged; they could have pulled down the houses situated in the path of the flames; but this measure was too vigorous for the apathetic Chinese, who absolutely remained shut up in their houses until they were literally burnt out. The wind from the northward, which freshened early on the morning succeeding the night of the fire, rendered it altogether impossible then to stop the progress of the flames, which were at that time raging in four or five parallel streets; and they rolled down towards the river with awful rapidity and roaring, sweeping before them a suffocating atmosphere of smoke. The wall flanking the English factory to the northward repelled the flames; and if the window opening to the westward from the kitchen into *Sin-tow lag*, or *Hoglane*, had been covered with wet blankets &c., it is probable the company's hong and warehouse would have escaped; for the fire made its way through that opening and thence quickly into the dining hall and library; it then spread rapidly to the warehouse and thence to the Dutch factory. The creek undoubtedly was a protection to that part of the suburb situated on its eastern side; but the fire was capricious in many places, and it is not easy to account for the escape of some buildings. The writer of the article on Fire Insurance in the *Canton Repository*, truly remarks that the coolies employed in the foreign trade, both by natives and foreigners, have become expert firemen since that dreadful visitation; and from their enduring activity and sober habits it is highly probable that a Canton *Hand-in-hand* would easily raise an efficient establishment. It is to be hoped that the influential part of the foreign community will bestow their serious attention on this important subject.

In the same number of the *Repository* are three other articles highly creditable to their authors. The first, on *Education among the Chinese*, and the second, on *The Chinese government and constitution*, contain much useful information. The third, *Notices of modern China*, is doubtless from the pen of a corresponding resident in Canton; and such a paper proves that there is a spirit of research and study among our very small community that may lead to the happiest results to foreigners and natives; whilst too much praise cannot be given to those who amid the almost incessant cares of a mercantile life can still find leisure for literary occupation; and, what is still more deserving of praise, devote that leisure to subjects of local and immediate interest, instead of abandoning it to the pleasing but less useful pursuit of general reading.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANTON.

From a Correspondent.

(Abridged from the *Canton Repository* for May 1822.)

tion of the nature and character of the risk, that would obtain on the establishment of a fire insurance society may not be useless.

If this inquiry be fairly followed in regard to the subject under consideration, it may be found to be not only of a practicable nature, but beneficial to the supporters of such a society, and highly satisfactory to our constituents at home.

The untried nature of the subject renders it one of no small difficulty. The great fire of Canton in 1822, stands athwart the subject, and threatens to overwhelm every rational notion we may be disposed to entertain, and without consideration, we are apt to conclude that that event is a panacea to every argument which can be adduced to show that the existence of the said fire has little or no weight in estimating the relative advantages or disadvantages of fire insurance in this place. The natural order of the subject seems to suggest an inquiry into the degrees of risk arising from the locality of the place. This indeed is the most formidable, and perhaps the only, objection that can be urged. The proximity of houses, the narrowness of the streets, the combustible materials that is to be seen in every direction, all combine to astound the casual or careless observer. Upon these, follow the great fire above alluded to, which closes his view of the subject, and fire insurance is generally declared not practicable. These considerations alone, and they are certainly weighty ones, have induced many to form opinions adverse to the question, and led them to doubt the applicability of fire insurance to Canton.

The diminution of fire risk must be deemed to consist, in the separation of one risk from another or in their divisibility, and where this is not practicable, in the prevention of the extension of fire by strong partition walls. The great divisions of risks in China cannot be formed into more than four, of which Macao would constitute one, Hoonan on the opposite side of the river would form a second, and Canton divided by the creek, may be considered as making two more. It must therefore be admitted that so small a number is unfavorable to the object in view. But having fully admitted this objection, there will be found, upon examination, a number of circumstances acting in mitigation; and could we only put aside the great fire of 1822, which is constantly coming before us as a knock down fact, (while all the reasons which render it a tangible object are lost sight of,) we might perhaps hope to make some converts; but in truth we are afraid to encounter it.

The writer of a prospectus which we have our eye upon in these observations, proposes to confine the risk to be taken to European moveable property. This limitation reduces the subject to one of considerable simplicity, and we can consider: first, what would be the degree of risk attendant upon such property; and second, how those risks may be mitigated or reduced to the level of common fire insurance risks by proper and practicable arrangements. In the following observations we shall not, however, strictly confine ourselves to the division, but allude to the one or other, as the subject may seem to suggest.

We have observed that the greatest danger of fire in Canton arises from the contiguity of the houses, and the narrowness of the streets; but the degree is different in the divisions we have pointed out. Insurance effected at Macao would not differ much from those in Europe; the houses and warehouses are generally separated from each other, and fire arising in one is not likely to be communicated to other buildings. The same may be said of Hoonan; but in Canton, the contiguity of houses is uniform, except in the division formed by the creek. The position of the warehouses where moveable property would be lodged, offers great facilities for the removal of it, from the fact that they are all on the river side. This will presently be shown to be a circumstance, capable of being made so useful in the diminishing risks, as to reduce it below the ordinary level. The combustible appearance of the Chinese houses, from the wood scaffoldings that are arised above them, induces us to apprehend danger in a greater degree than there is really any ground for. If this is a source of danger, it is surprising that fires occur so rarely as they do. We shall find, however, that the sources of danger are much less in Canton, than they are in Europe, in regard to separate and distinct houses.

The existence of fires in Chinese houses is but periodical. They are lighted for culinary purposes twice a day only for a short period of time, and are extinguished when that object is fulfilled, which almost invariably occurs between sunrise and sunset. Their fireplaces, or fougongs as they are called, are detached furnaces, having no connection with the walls of the house, and are generally placed upon brick elevations erected for the purpose. Their houses and roofs are entirely built of bricks and tiles as in Europe; and the amount of wood used internally is not greater than can be found in the structure of houses elsewhere. The uses and existence of fires may therefore be considered as much less general than at home, where they are kept burning both day and night, and several in the same house, and under very irregular care and attention. Chimneys, which are the cause of many fires in England, form no part of a Chinese house; a mode of building that was probably induced by the short time fires were kept burning. At home, great stress is laid upon partition walls; but in this respect, Chinese houses are superior, as each one is built separate, and although placed in close conjunction, each has its own wall. But we do not confidently assert this, although it appears to be the general mode of building. The solidity and thickness of the roof is a most remarkable feature, and would somewhat astonish an English builder, consisting of two or three layers of well burned tiles. Such appears to be the true features of Chinese houses in relation to the influence of fire, and when these are contrasted with the nature of houses at home, the risk of fire taking place in any one, is much less in Canton than in London; and when we add to this, the many fires that are burnt in one house in one place, and the few that are kindled in the other, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that so few fires occur at Canton.

We now come to what appears to us to be of the utmost importance to a just consideration of the subject. This is the facility for removing goods from the place where the fire may occur. The writer of the prospectus proposes simply to insure foreign goods, the property of foreigners deposited in the hongs of the hong merchants, or Chinese goods marked and numbered, and unquestionably known as foreign property. In fact, it appears to be merely his intention to protect the property of foreign merchants from the consequences of fire, so long as it exists in a clear and tangible shape as such. The goods, therefore, according to his view, would be deposited in the hongs or warehouses of the hong merchants. These are placed without exception on the borders of the river, and it does not appear to be a matter of difficulty to arrange some plan for a speedy removal of goods from danger. To enter into the various plans which might be adopted for this object, would too much lengthen the present notice; but a sort of fire police might certainly be formed with the assistance of the hong merchants, or even without them, with the aid of our comrades under the superintendence of Europeans and other foreigners, who would no doubt readily devote so much of their time to the service.

surprise to us, that something of this kind has not been adopted before this time for the protection of the valuable property that often remains deposited where it is exposed to destruction by fire; but it does appear as if men, and coolies, and boats, might be retained, and held in readiness in cases of emergency, to act under the superintendence of Europeans for such protection. Each district or division might be marked out, and particular parties appropriated to each, and some general superintendence established for the organization of the whole.

The Chinese coolies have now become expert firemen, and are well acquainted with the use of the engine, and on all occasions of fire, animated no doubt by a common sense of risk, every engine is speedily conveyed to the place of danger. At a fire that took place last year, in which thirty or forty houses are said to have been burned, no less than nine engines were counted on the spot; and most of them had arrived before any foreigners, who are sometimes quick in their attendance on such occasions. They are said to understand, and to put in practice, the European system of tearing down or sacrificing one or two houses for the preservation of those not on fire. These latter circumstances are mentioned principally to show that the Chinese have acquired a certain knowledge of those tactics, and do actually put them in execution, which are considered most effectual in retarding the progress of fire. The example of Europeans has led them to appreciate the value of fire engines, and scarcely any hong is without one or two of them, so that the supply may be considered sufficient.

Although we have chiefly dwelt upon the facility there is for removing goods from the hongs of the hong merchants where they may be deposited, by means of the river, yet it is worth while to observe, that the ends of the hongs on the north are bounded by a street running parallel with the river; and although this street is not of so great width as to form a very effectual barrier to the progress of a fire, yet when it is combined with the circumstance of the solid brickwork with which each hong is terminated, it becomes a fact worthy of consideration.

We have said nothing of the foreign factories, because the same reasoning applies to them as to the hongs, and perhaps in a much stronger degree. It will be remembered that in the fire of 1822, but little alarm was taken by Europeans with regard to the factories until one or two hours after midnight; at least none took any practical steps for the security of their property. But when they did, a very considerable portion of it was removed.

It is not necessary to pursue this subject any further. The instances adduced will show that fire insurance may be put upon some practicable footing; and although it cannot be said that these observations have placed the matter beyond doubt, yet the candid reader will confess that some approach has been made to a better view of the subject, than has hitherto been entertained.

BOMBAY CLIPPER.—The following are the proportions &c. of the vessel launched at Mazagon on the 28th ult. and named, with the usual ceremony, "The lady Grant" by the lady of our new governor.

Length between Perpendiculars	100.6.
Ditto overall	106.9.
Ditto of keel for measurement	85.4.
Breadth of Beam for Ditto	24.4.
Ditto Ditto, moulded	23.6.
Depth of Hold in the clear	11.8.
And admeasurements 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons, or thereabout.	

She has been built on the plan of the Baltimore Schooners, for great dispatch; is copper fastened throughout and coppered on a new principle on a single bottom. She is intended for the opium trade to China.—*Price Press*, March 9.

The following extract from the *Morning Herald*, which we find in the *Spectator* of the 1st November, will be interesting to our commercial readers:

"The financial agency of the United States will be wholly undertaken by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Co., on and after the 1st of January next. Messrs. Baring & Co. are the present agents. Some disputes of no great importance are said to have led to this change."—(*Cal. Courier*, March 28.)

We have much pleasure in again recording instances of the preservation of life by some of the east coasters. These frequent rescues from impending destruction cannot fail to have their effect on the maritime population of Fuh-keen and Canton; and the Chinese must consequently find that a closer acquaintance with barbarian friends is to be cultivated, as their lives may probably be saved, as well as profit made, by the intimacy.



Brig ———, Lintin, May 28th, 1835.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Observing in the Register of the 28th ultimo an extract of a letter from Captain Geo. Kennedy, stating the particulars of his having been the means of saving the lives of nineteen Chinese, taken off the wreck of a junk near Namoa, and accompanied by some very just remarks from yourself, I have to state, for your further information, another similar fact. Since that occurrence the lives of fourteen Chinese have been saved by Captain John Rees of the "Col. Young" (another of the vessels of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) while at anchor in a bay in the neighbourhood of Chin-chew. During a severe gale, Captain Rees observed a Junk strike on a rock near where he lay, and go to pieces. He immediately hoisted out his longboat, and with much difficulty and danger was the happy means of rescuing from death fourteen of her unfortunate crew. These he took on board the "Young" and kept them a day or two until the gale abated; when he took them ashore, and as they left him gave them a few dollars to enable them to return to their homes.

When this circumstance became known to the villagers, some of them immediately came off to the "Young" to claim some dollars for those also of the crew of the Junk who had been fortunate enough to reach the shore by other means. This claim was not of course acknowledged; however, the grateful inhabitants of the villages around, in return for the assistance rendered to their countrymen by Captain Rees, sent off to him three joss-sticks and two small red wax candles.

Junk driven on shore in a bay near Chin-chew, crew all saved; the other a junk, observed drifting before the wind at sea near chapel island, during the last voyage of the ——. She was a perfect wreck, nothing but the foremast standing. Mainmast and all per upper works carried away. We ran down to her, and sent the jolly boat on board to render assistance, if necessary. She was supposed to have been laden with rice, from the grain that was yet lying scattered about her decks, appearing as if she had been already boarded and plundered by fishermen. Not a rope was left; but four dead bodies were found, three in the cabin and one on deck, all lying on mats with their bed clothes wrapped around them, as if they had laid themselves down in despair.

From their greatly emaciated appearance they probably died from extreme thirst and suffering. As the bodies were in a state of putrefaction, they must have been dead some days, and probably before the Junk was plundered.

I am, Your obedient servant,
A COASTER.

Manner of tea drinking in Uzbek Tartary. During the day I had seen a good deal of the people, for there were many visitors, and though most of them courted the great man, a few found their way to me in the corner. Nothing is done in this country without tea, which is handed round at all times and hours, and gives a social character to conversation, which is very agreeable. The Uzbeks drink their tea with salt instead of sugar, and sometimes mix it with fat; it is then called "keimuk chah." After each person has had one or two large cups, a smaller one is handed round, made in the usual manner, without milk. The leaves of the pot are then divided among the party, and chewed like tobacco.

Yarkund. The period which has elapsed since the capture of Yarkund has no way diminished the precautions of the Chinese government. Yarkund is still considered but an outpost, and the communication between it and Peking maintained in a most characteristic manner. The government of all the cities is left in the hands of the Mahomedans, and there are not above 5000 Chinese in Yarkund. The garrisons are recruited from boys of fourteen and fifteen, who are sent back after about as long a period of service. These soldiers are drawn from the tribe of Toongance, who claim relationship to the army of Alexander: they are Mahomedans, from the adjacent provinces, but dress as Chinese. They are never permitted to marry, or bring their families within fifteen marches of the country, and are regarded as troops on foreign employ. The natives of the country rule, under the superintendence of the Chinese officers. The governor of Yarkund, who has the title of Hakim B-g, is subject to Cashgar; and he, again, is under the Junjoom of Eela a large city, forty marches north of Yarkund.

The mode of communication with Peking, or, as it is called, Bajeen, and their eastern provinces, is carried on with an arrangement and expedition purely Chinese. The usual journey exceeds the period of five months; but an express may be sent in thirty-five days. Under great emergency, it is conveyed in twenty, and even fifteen days. "Ootungs," or stages, where there are relays of horses, are erected every eight or ten miles, and one messenger is not even permitted to exchange a word with another. At each of these stages there are piles of wood, which are directed to be set fire to on the intelligence of a rising or invasion of the Mahomedans; and by this means intelligence has been sent from Yarkund to Peking in six days. I have heard that fire-balloons are used instead of piles of wood; but I believe that in the latter we have the more simple and correct version of the tale. It was on this intimation that the last Chinese army was marched into Kokan; and it is said to have been assembled from all the cities of the empire, and amounted to 70,000 men. The military appearance of this body is said to have been truly singular. A great portion of the soldiers were armed with large matchlocks, each of which was borne by two persons.

The Chinese of Yarkund interfere but little with the affairs of the country, and leaving it and its trade to the Mahomedan portion of the population, the authorities levy a duty of one in thirty; and their commercial regulations are just and equitable. The word of a Chinese is not doubted, nor does the tea ever differ in quality from the sample.—*Burnes's travels*.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

THERM. BAR.

night.	noon.	WINDS.
1 72 84	30:00	E a SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
2 71 85	30:05	SE. ——— do. ——— do.
3 70 84	30:00	SE. ——— do. ——— light breeze.
4 73 84	29:55	SE a SW. ——— do. light vble.
5 73 82	30:00	SE a E. cldy, with light showers in mid. part
6 71 80	30:00	SE. ——— do. rain in latter part, mod. breeze.
7 72 79	29:55	SE. ——— do. rain mid. & latter parts, fresh br.
8 74 77	29:55	SE a N. ——— do. ——— heavy rn. most pt. 1st pt. mod. br.
9 67 76	29:80	N fine weather, mostly fresh breeze.
10 62 64	30:05	N. cloudy, latterly light rain, fresh breeze.
11 59 61	30:10	N a SE cldy. with lt. rn. at times, light vble br.
12 60 74	30:15	S. fine weather, light breeze.
13 64 75	30:05	N. ——— do. ——— latterly a fresh breeze.
14 64 78	30:10	N. a SE. do. ——— mod. breeze, vble.
15 66 78	30:05	SE. ——— do. ——— do.
16 68 78	29:55	SE. ——— do. ——— do.
17 71 82	29:50	SE. ——— do. ——— do.
18 74 84	29:50	SE. cldy. with rn. 1st part mod. breeze.
19 76 86	29:50	SE a SW. cldy. light rain at times ——— do.
20 76 87	29:50	SE. cldy. hy. rn. thnr. & light g. mid. & lat. mod. br.
21 69 75	30:00	N a SE. cldy. with rn. at times 1st pt. mod. br. lat. lt.
22 74 80	29:50	SE. ——— do. ——— do. ——— mod. breeze.
23 75 82	29:55	S a SE. ——— do. ——— light rain at times, light br.
24 76 82	29:50	N a SE. 1st pt. hy. rn. thnr. & light g. mid. & lat. rn.
25 75 84	29:50	NE. fine wr. 1st & mid. light br. lat. cldy. rn. fr. br.
26 73 79	29:55	E. cldy. with rain, latter part hy. rain, mod. br.
27 74 76	29:50	E a SE. cldy. with heavy rn. most part mod. br.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1835.

NO. 24. } PRICE
50 CENTS. }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Several vessels have arrived this week, but we have not yet received any newspapers from the ports whence they sailed.

The American vessels, ROSSENDALE, Wade, and BURLINGTON, Evans, from Sourabaya, LONDON, Brace, from Manila, and the British vessels, BENCOOLRN, Brown, from Liverpool the 14th of december, and the NERBUDDA, Patrick, and BARRETTO JUNIOR, Saunders, from Calcutta, are those that have been reported.

H. E. Loo, the governor of *Kwang-tung* and *Kwang-se*, returned to the provincial capital on the 8th instant. It is said that he is thinner in person and darker in complexion than when he left the city.

We have been favoured with a file of *Javasche Courants* for april, which contain London dates to the 20th of december. It is there said the following are some of the appointments of the new ministry. Lord Aberdeen takes the colonies instead of the admiralty, and lord Gray is first lord of the admiralty. Lord Granville Somerset takes the woods and forests. Lord Lowther the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. The board of control, lord Ellenborough, Sir Alexander Grant, and Messrs Planta and Sullivan. Advocate general, Sir John Beckett. Lord Combermere, either viceroy of Ireland or governor general of India. Sir James Scarlett, a peer.

FLOATING BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

We had the pleasure of informing our readers in the Register of the 27th of January that the first step had been made towards establishing in China a hospital for seamen; and in the Register of the 17th of february was published the official notice of H. M. superintendents, authorizing James Matheson, Esq. to convene a meeting of all H. M. subjects in Canton for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of H. M. subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

In pursuance of this notice a meeting was held on the 23rd of february at the British Hotel imperial hong; and at a general meeting of subscribers held at the same place in march, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for framing regulations, namely; *W. Jardine, Esq. (chairman) R. Turner, Esq. J. R. Reeves, Esq. Framjee Pestonjee, Esq. W. Blenkin, Esq.*

At another general meeting of subscribers held on the 13th instant—it having been adjourned from the preceding day—at the house of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. the report of the committee was read and approved; and it was resolved that the committee should be empowered to appropriate a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the purchase of a vessel to be moored at Whampoa as a floating hospital.

The time is now arrived for an appeal to the merchants and shipowners of the U. K. and of India generally, and more particularly to those engaged in the trade to China, in behalf of the *Floating British Hospital at Whampoa*. But we feel fully justified in making an appli-

cation on a broader basis, and we confidently appeal to the British nation generally, to her colonies, and to her scattered sons—and where are they not to be found. And our appeal is for the British sailor, sick, diseased and crippled.

Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?

In all morality, in all virtues—in all christian virtues—charity is the first; by the exercise of this one the existence of the others is fairly presumed. That virtue is it's own reward is a trite observation, but we question it's truth. That self-approval is to be preferred to self-condemnation is assented to as soon as heard; but the approval and encouragement of the world—particularly of the *present world*—are never found wanting to virtuous actions. Virtue, then, has its rewards from *without* as well as from *within*: that is, virtue in the abstract: a general course of moral and religious feelings governing our actions. Whilst self-denial is the basis of some other virtues, in the exercise of charity the natural feelings are indulged instead of being suppressed, and the heart is made better by a process at once purifying and most pleasing: this is the consequence of the general exercise of charity. In the particular exercise of that virtue in the instance of supporting the *Floating British Hospital at Whampoa*, self-interest—the pecuniary—the worldly interests of all connected with British commerce are concerned. For it is clearly the interest of all merchants, adventurers, assurance offices, in short, of all mankind, that sailors, on whom their wealth and luxuries so much depend, should be preserved in health that they may do their duty. And when, by the exercise of their best feelings they necessarily protect their best interests, what doubt can there be of their widely opening their purse-strings in aid of an institution so beneficial to a large portion of suffering humanity and so honorable to their national character. But that is not all. It is not intended to confine the benefits of this hospital only to British subjects. The natives of other countries will be freely admitted under the regulations made for the proper government of the institutions; and the chinese themselves, that is, the indigent, will be relieved *gratis*.

We believe it is the intention of the committee to publish for distribution a short account of the institution, of the principles on which it is founded and the regulations flowing from those principles. In the meantime, we trust that all those within immediate or speedy reach of it's coffers will hasten to aid the institution in it's outset; and let it be remembered that the trading season is fast approaching, when Whampoa harbour and Lintin roads will be studded with foreign vessels.

We have not the least doubt that funds will be subscribed sufficient to enable the committee to execute the first intentions of the subscribers and the purposes of the institution; and we entertain the most sanguine expectations that eventually—and in a short period—the British hospital at Whampoa will not only be the source of the most wide-spreading good to the seamen of all nations frequenting the port of Canton, but that the natives themselves and even the local government will take a lively interest in it's prosperity; and that pathology as taught in Europe may ere long dawn over the middle kingdom from the medical school of Canton.

CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

When the waters had subsided, the human race descended from the high lands into the plains, and from the

northeastern range of mountains in northern and central Asia the system spread gradually southward: this we learn at the beginning from the historians of China and India.

The most ancient sovereign of the chinese, whom the most scrupulous of the learned are forced to acknowledge as an historical personage, held his court in one of the northwestern districts of the present empire. *Yaou*, the first year of whose reign synchronizes with the year 2357 before our era, lived at *Ping-yang-foo*, in N. L. 36°. 6' and 4°. 55'. 30" west of *Peking*, in the province of *Shansee*; his rule extended over only nine provinces of the modern empire. All the south and the southwest, and even many of the departments which were under his government, were then inhabited by barbarous clans, whose origin ascended before the time of history, and who obeyed their own chiefs. To domesticate these barbarians by chinese civilisation, to impose on them the yoke of the laws, regulations and customs of the *middle empire*, was the constant employment of *Yaou* and his successors. Agreeably to the ancient maxims of chinese policy, it is the duty of the ruler of the *middle kingdom*, to spread universally among barbarians the *system* and civilisation, and by these means, according to the expression of the chinese writers, to *renovate* them. A different civilisation, or one contrary to the laws and regulations of the *middle empire*, is, in the opinion of the chinese, impossible. In fact, does not all civilisation consist in acknowledging the excellence of chinese laws and manners, and in implicitly obeying the will of the ruler of the empire, or the son of heaven?—But the conquered colonies or the barbarians of China disdained a civilisation with which slavery came hand in hand; they long and courageously defended themselves, until at length they bowed their savage heads to the moral regulations of *Yaou* and his successors; regulations which united and levelled all. It was not long before the second century of our era that, with the exception of some provinces, the power of the chinese emperor was acknowledged in the eighteen departments that now compose the empire. Then the laws and customs of the north and northwest reigned also in the south; nevertheless, in some parts, for instance in the province of *Yunnan*, this did not continue a long time.

The *system* of *Yaou* and *Shun*, in the course of ages, so blunted the different provincial asperities, that the most discordant elements became amalgamated into one consistent whole; so that the original discrepancies are hardly perceptible. China properly so called is now inhabited by a people speaking the same language. There are, as may easily be supposed, many dialects in so great an empire; some of them differing as much from the polite and polished language in use, or the *Kwan-hwa* (public officer's dialect) of the *middle kingdom*, as the dutch and the low-german differ from the high-german. But, with the exception of the tibetian tribes in the government of *Sze-chuen*, there is not in all the eighteen provinces that compose the empire, a single aboriginal colony that does not speak the chinese language.

It is said, indeed, in a description of the aborigines who are under the government of *Kwei-chow*, that many of them are ignorant of chinese: but that probably means only that they do not understand the written characters of the *middle kingdom*. The *system* and the civilisation of the *middle kingdom* has spread beyond the limits of China to the east and west and to the south and north. Nations differing entirely in their origin and language from the chinese have paid and still pay them homage. The laws and manners of China, the classics and other works of chinese literature are found in Corea, among the mantchoos and the neighbouring tongoots, from the snowy chain of *Shang-yan-alin*, north of Corea to beyond the banks of the *Amour*. The Japan and other islands of the eastern sea, such as the *Loo-choo* and *Formosa*, and *Cochin-China* and the *Laos* people belong to the vast territories of chinese civilisation, which exercised, during the eighth and ninth centuries, as also during the eleventh and twelfth an amazing influence on the people of central Asia. It is true, the policy of the *middle kingdom*, preserves to those who submit, their laws and institutions; still the mongols and the turks of middle and northern Asia, living under chinese sway, experience no less than

their ancestors, under former dynasties, the effects of the superior *system* and of the wisdom of the *middle kingdom*. Nevertheless, we cannot range the mongols, the turks of little *Bukaria*, and the tibetians within the region of the intellectual system of the chinese. These people or tribes are politically united to the chinese empire, but as both buddhism and mahomedanism is professed by them, they properly belong to those other systems. On a probable calculation, the chinese system of civilisation includes four hundred millions.

The particular character of chinese civilisation is that it has not a history. As if it sprung suddenly from the head of *Pallas*, chinese wisdom showed itself completely developed and armed at all points at the beginning of the nation. She has maintained herself firm and unchangeable in the midst of all the storms of ages and the distractions of the empire. The wisdom of *Yaou* and *Shun* has lived through twenty-six dynasties, foreign as well as native, which in a period of four thousand years, have reigned, either over China entire and a part of the bordering countries, or only over the governments of the present empire. She has been strong enough to resist all revolutionary temptations of various emperors and some dynasties, as well as the proselytizing zeal of the buddhist sectaries and of the pious and ardent missionaries of the christian religion. But no flattering feeling is excited when we discover the springs which could resist such different pressures: for, if they are properly named, they are vanity and presumption.

The great art of the legislator consists, not only in the perfection of the law itself; but also in the art of inspiring in the people a holy respect mingled with fear for the laws, and the opinion that they are the most excellent and perfect mankind have ever had. The chinese legislators, whatever they have been able to be, have understood this art in a high degree. The chinese were imbued with the idea that they were the foremost race of all this world, and that the hordes of barbarians who surrounded China ought, if they would be really worthy of the name of men, first become chinese. Such a people, every individual of which is penetrated with the sentiment of his own superiority, abandons with difficulty the customs and laws of their ancestors, more especially when this superiority over all the rest of mankind has really existed during a period of nearly three thousand years. In fact, China was,—as she still is,—a civilised country when our ancestors had not the least notion of a civil society well ordered and defending individual rights and property.

Prophets have never appeared in the *middle kingdom*. All its institutions proceeded from men, and consequently are only calculated for the temporal good of mankind. It is not by renouncing the world and abandoning themselves to penance in forests and deserts, like the hindoos, that the chinese obtain mercy from their gods; but it is by patiently persevering in the midst of society, it is by a life devoted to the social virtues, by obedience to the laws, by the observance of the usages of their fathers. That which a chinese cannot comprehend by the exercise of his understanding, exists not for him, and only excites his derision. The religious system commonly attributed to *Laou-tsze*, but which, according to all appearances, is much older, could not, on this account, find an echo in the mass of the nation. The *book of reason and of virtue*—the title of the principal sacred book of the sectaries of the religion of *Laou-tsze*, is full of ideas which are also to be met with in India. *Laou-tsze* was an enemy to easy doctrines; a feeling of the nothingness of all terrestrial motives governed him. Self-examination, and enquiries into the nature of the soul and on the origin of thought appeared to him the principal occupations during our existence on this earth.

How could the man who taught such doctrines succeed with the chinese, living only for the enjoyment of sensual pleasures?—The practical morals of *Confucius*, who in his youth visited *Laou-tsze*, then an old man, and who was sharply reprimanded by him on account of the time he gave to state-affairs and the common business of life, will not be found less severe than those of the founder or the reformer of the religion of *Taou*, or *reason*. All his precepts and all his efforts only tended to raise his

country from the state of degradation, stained by crimes, into which it had fallen, and to re-establish in it the ancient energy and purity. *Confucius* is by no means the founder of a new religion; his doctrine only inculcates the amelioration of civil society; but he was very far from wishing to carry this reform by new institutions. There is nothing more perfect, he said everywhere, than the primitive institutions of the high-spirited sovereigns of past ages. Therefore, to snatch those institutions from oblivion, and to cause them to be generally known, he re-united, in works written for the purpose, history, natural philosophy, antiquities, customs and laws as well as the rules of music, which had been preserved from the commencement of the Chinese monarchy to his own times. Of course, *Confucius* did not admit into these different selections, which, in all times, had been venerated by the Chinese nation as sacred writings, anything that was opposed to his moral and practical doctrines. He not only rejected all the odes that contained a double meaning, but also, as a number of *Laou-tsze's* followers assert, many events and many customs which showed that the religion of reason had been observed in past ages by several sovereigns, and by a large portion of the Chinese people. It cannot be said with certainty that *Confucius* did not acknowledge an Almighty being, superior to and governing nature; but it is certain that in his writings and discourses he has not expressed himself positively on this fundamental point of all religion and all philosophy. If his disciples turned the conversation on immaterial subjects, he either kept an utter silence, or gave evasive answers. One day he reproved one of his scholars by asking him if he was so well acquainted with the things of this earth, since he manifested so anxious a desire to know those beyond it.

(To be concluded next week.)

We are still left without any English news later than the beginning of January: and the only subject of interest—beyond the sudden and unexpected change of ministry—is a reply from Lord Melbourne to an address presented to him by the reformers of Derby. That reply sets at rest the doubts as to the resignation or dismissal of the late ministry. Lord Melbourne says,—"Upon this event taking place (the loss of Lord Althorp as chancellor of the exchequer), it became my duty to take H. M.'s pleasure as to whether he would command me to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies which had been thus occasioned, and H. M. was pleased to come to the determination that he would not impose upon me that duty, but would resort to other advisers. This is the short and simple statement of the facts which have actually taken place." Here the dismissal is clearly proved on the most satisfactory and surest evidence. On the foregoing sentence the *Times* argues thus.—"With regard to the dissolution of the ministry his lordship (Lord Melbourne) deals for the most part in general terms, and these importing decided condemnation of the reports which have been circulated by the press. In one instance only the late Premier states a distinct fact in the affirmative—namely, that his efforts to supply the place of Lord Althorp in the cabinet were met by H. M. with 'an intimation that he would not impose such a task upon him, but would resort to other counsellors.'—'It would be interesting no doubt to ascertain, which Lord Melbourne has not given us the means of doing, at what particular point of his lordship's communication with H. M. and at what specific stage of his efforts to find a successor for Lord Althorp, this abrupt notice of the royal disposition was afforded. Some unwelcome proposal, we are convinced, must have been made to the sovereign, for Lord Melbourne nowhere says that the intention to resort to other counsellors 'was notified to him at an early stage of their deliberative interview at Brigaton.' Now, we cannot discover any grounds in Lord Melbourne's statement of his interview with H. M. for these refined conclusions of the *Times*. Lord Melbourne simply asks H. M. if he is to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies, and H. M. replies no—he would not impose such a task upon him. It appears, therefore,

that there was no deliberation in this interview which the *Times* is pleased to call *deliberative*. Moreover, Lord Melbourne further says,—"I owe it to as gracious a sovereign as ever minister had the honor and satisfaction of serving, 'to declare that in coming to this determination, I believe H. M. to have intended no personal slight to any man.' 'It was a decision of great public importance, and, therefore, to be made on public grounds alone. You will observe that H. M. would not have discharged his duty 'if he had permitted personal considerations, or a respect to personal feelings to have influenced him at such a crisis.' If, therefore, the fine-drawn inference of the *Times* is correct, and Lord Melbourne did propose a successor to Lord Althorp disagreeable to H. M. the king must then have determined to dismiss his ministers on that personal consideration alone, and Lord Melbourne's declaration of his belief of the unprejudiced state of the royal mind must be untrue.

For, supposing Lord Melbourne had proposed some obnoxious successor to Lord Althorp, whom H. M. disapproved, would it not have been the proper course to have allowed his lordship again to see his colleagues in order to make, if possible, a more palatable choice?—Would not H. M.'s decided refusal be at once a personal slight to the proposed chancellor of the exchequer, and also to the whole of the cabinet, not unmixed, perhaps, with a little malice and revenge for the attempt to impose upon H. M. an offensive minister?—The fact, as stated by Lord Melbourne, appears perfectly intelligible, without endeavouring—as the *Times* has done—to prove either the incompetency of the ministry or the dislike and distrust of the king.

We cannot now be many days without being informed in whom the king has been pleased to place his confidence, and whether the nation will follow him in his choice. The church is the word that is to make or mar an administration. If it is true that a majority of the English people are dissenters from the established church, and are therefore excluded from the universities and blighted with the stigma of being schismatics, it can scarcely be either hoped or desired that their claims and expectations will not obtain a fair and impartial hearing from the legislature of the country. Lord Kenyon, who, with Sir Robert Peel, who granted Catholic emancipation, *ingratis*—is one of the champions of Protestant ascendancy, has addressed the *Christian Protestants* of Great Britain on the present crisis. He disclaims interference on political questions; yet we cannot understand how religion can be separated from politics in a country where a religion is made part and parcel of the law of the land, and where there is a church by law established. But Lord Kenyon, being a Protestant, has the following expression in his written address:—"Shall your king, like his *sainted* father"—This expression alone would lead us to doubt the purity of his Protestantism, as well as his whole address leads us to doubt his non-intermeddling with politics.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

(France, by H. L. Bulwer, Esq.)

POLITENESS. We have arrived in France. We have seen Paris—the epitome of France—now let us take within our view some of the characteristics of the French people! Many are those landmarks of manners in every nation which laws and circumstances will alter and efface; and many are those which laws and circumstances will alter, will modify, but which they cannot efface:—I proceed to consider both. What, reader, should I say of the ancient reputation which France enjoyed for politeness?.....

"Je me recommande à vous," was said to me the other day by an old gentleman dressed in very tattered garments, who was thus soliciting a "sou." The old man was a picture: his long grey hairs fell gracefully over his shoulders. Tall—he was so bent forward, as to take with a becoming air the position in which he had placed himself. One hand was pressed to his heart, the other held his hat. His voice, soft and plaintive, did not want a certain dignity. In that very attitude, and in that very voice, a nobleman of the ancient régime, might have solicited a pension from the Duc de Choiseul in the time of Louis XV. I confess that I was the more struck by the manner of the venerable suppliant from the contrast which it formed with the demeanour of his countrymen in general: for it is rare, now a days, I acknowledge, to meet with a Frenchman, with the air which Lawrence Sterne was so enchanted with during the first month, and so wearied with at the expiration of the first year, which he spent in France. That look and gesture of the "petit marquis," that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the court, became at last natural to the nation, exist no longer, except among two or three "grand seigneurs" in the Faubourg St. Germain, and as many beggars, usually to be found on the Boulevards. To ask with grace, to beg with as little self-humility as possible; here perchance is the fundamental idea which led, in the two extremes of society, to the same results: but things vicious in their origin are sometimes agreeable in their practice.

of it—like grace and beauty which beget inclinations at first sight, 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in." I had the Sentimental Journey in my hand—it was open just at this passage, when I landed not very long ago on the quay of that town which Horace Walpole tells us caused him more astonishment than any other he had met with in his travels. I mean Calais. "Hail ye small courtesies of life," was I still muttering to myself as gently pushing by a spruce little man, who had already scratched my nose, and nearly poked out my eyes with cards of "Hôtel —," I attempted to pass on towards the inn of Mons. Dessin. "Nom de D . . .," said the Commissionnaire! as I touched his elbow, "nom de D . . ., Monsieur, *Je suis Français!*"—and this he said, contracting his brow, and touching a moustache that only wanted years and black wax to make it truly formidable: I thought that he was going to offer me his own card instead of Mr. Meurice's. This indeed would have been little more than what happened to a friend of mine not long ago. He was going last year from Dieppe to Paris. He slept at Rouen, and on quitting the house the following morning found fault with some articles in the bill presented to him. "Surely there is some mistake here," said he, pointing to the account. "Mistake, sir," said the *'aubergiste,'* adjusting his shoulders with the important air of a man who was going to burthen them with a quarrel—"mistake, sir, what do you mean?—a mistake—do you think I charge a 'sou' more than is just? Do you mean to say that? *Je suis officier, monsieur, officier Français et j'insiste sur ce que vous me rendiez raison!*" Now, it is undoubtedly very unpleasant to an Englishman, who has the same idea of a duel that a certain French 'marquise' had of a lover, when on her death-bed, she said to her grand-daughter, "Je ne vous dis pas ma chère, de ne point avoir d'amans, je me rappelle ma jeunesse. Il faut seulement n'en prendre jamais qui soient au dessous de votre état." It is doubtless very unpleasant to an Englishman, who cares much less about fighting, than about the person he fights with, to have his host present him a bill in one hand, and a pistol in the other. In one of the islands, which we ought to discover, whenever the king sneezes all his courtiers are expected to sneeze also: the country of course imitates the court, and the empire is at once affected with a general cold. Sneezing here then becomes an art and an accomplishment. One person prizes himself on sneezing more gracefully than another, and by a matter of general consent, all nations who have not an harmonious manner of vibrating their nostrils are justly condemned as savages and barbarians. There is no doubt that the people of this island are right; and these is no doubt that we are right in considering every people with different usages from ourselves, of very uncivilized and uncomfortable behaviour. We then decidedly are the people who ought justly to be deemed the most polite.

For instance—you arrive at Paris: how striking the difference between the reception you receive at your hôtel, and that you would find in London! In London, arrive in your carriage! (that I grant is necessary)—the landlord meets you at the door, surrounded by his anxious attendants: he bows profoundly when you alight,—calls loudly for every thing you want, and seems shocked at the idea of your waiting an instant for the merest trifle you can possibly imagine that you desire. Now try your Paris hôtel! you enter the court-yard—the proprietor, if he happen to be there, receives you with careless indifference, and either accompanies you saunteringly himself, or orders some one to accompany you to the apartment, which, on first seeing you, he determined you should have. It is useless to expect another. If you find any fault with this apartment, if you express any wish that it had this little thing, that it had not that, do not for one moment imagine that your host is likely to say with an eager air that "he will see what can be done—that he would do a great deal to please so respectable a gentleman." In short, do not suppose him for one moment likely to pour forth any of those little civilities with which the lips of your English innkeeper would overflow. On the contrary; be prepared for his lifting up his eyes, and shrugging up his shoulders, (the shrug is not the courtier-like shrug of antique days,) and telling you "that the apartment is as you see it, that it is for 'Monsieur' to make up his mind whether he take it or not." The whole is the affair of the guest, and remains a matter of perfect indifference to the host. Your landlady, it is true, is not quite so haughty on these occasions. But you are indebted for her smile rather to the coquetry of the beauty, than to the civility of the hostess: she will tell you, adjusting her head-dress in the mirror standing upon the chimney-piece in the little 'salon' she recommends—"que Monsieur s'y trouvera fort bien, qu'un milord Anglais, qu'un prince Russe, ou qu'un colonel du—ième régiment de dragons, a occupé cette même chambre"—and that there is just by an excellent 'restaurant,' and a 'cabinet de lecture'—and then—her head-dress being quite in order—the lady expanding her arms with a gentle smile, says, "Mais après tout, c'est à Monsieur à se décider."—It is this which makes your French gentlemen so loud in praise of English politeness. One was expatiating to me the other day on the admirable manners of the English.

"I went," said he, "to the Duke of Devonshire's, '*dans mon pauvre fiacre:*' never shall I forget the respect with which a stately gentleman, gorgeously apparelled, opened the creaking door, let down the steps, and—courtesy of very courtesies!—picked, actually picked, the dirty straws of the ignominious vehicle that I descended from, off my shoes and stockings." This occurred to the French gentleman at the Duke of Devonshire's. But let your English gentleman visit a French 'grand seigneur!' He enters the anti-chamber from the grand escalier. The servants are at a game of dominoes, from which his entrance hardly disturbs them, and fortunate is he if any one conduct him with a careless, lazy air to the 'salon.' So, if you go to Boivin's, or if you go to Howel's and James's, with what politeness, with what celerity, with what respect your orders are received, at the great man's of Waterloo Place—with what an easy 'nonchalance' you are treated in the Rue de la Paix! All this is quite true; but there are things more shocking than all this. I know a gentleman, who called the other day on a French lady of his acquaintance, who was under the hands of her 'coiffeur.' The artist of the hair was there, armed cap-à-pie, in all the glories of national-guardism, brandishing his comb with the grace and the dexterity with which he would have wielded a sword, and recounting, during the operation of the toilette—now a story of '*Monsieur son Capitaine*'—now an anecdote, equally interesting, of '*Monsieur son Colonel*'—now a tale of '*Monsieur son Roi*,' "that excellent man, on whom he was going to mount guard that very evening." My unhappy friend's face still bore the most awful aspect of dismay, as he told his story. "By G—d, there's a country for you!" said he; "can property be safe for a moment in such a country? There can be no religion, no morality, with such manners—I shall order post-horses immediately."

tensive and direct commercial intercourse with the Chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund. A coarse kind of China ware, musk, and bullion, are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea; and the extent of the trade, as well as the remoteness of the tracts by which it is brought, equally arrest our attention. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of that beverage, which they drink at all hours: nine hundred and fifty horse-loads of tea, or about 200,000 lbs., have been this year brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The greatest part of this quantity is consumed in Toorkistan, but little of it finds its way south of the Hindoo Koosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukhsan. These merchants praise the equity of the Chinese, and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them. They levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders, which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the central provinces of China in boxes, by a tedious journey of many months. It is transferred to bags, and then sewed up in raw hides, as the boxes would not stand the journey. A horse-load of 250 lbs. costs sixty tillas in Yarkund, and sometimes sells for a hundred in Bokhara: it is entirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from a place called Tukht, in China, situated on the banks of a river, and sent by way of Astracan, in small tin or lead boxes. It goes by the name of "banca" tea, I believe from the tin in which it is packed: it sells for four rupees the pound, and is very high-flavoured. This tea is superior to any which I ever saw in England; and I have been informed that it retains its flavour from never having been subjected to the close atmosphere in a ship's hold or the sea air.

The Persian trade is inconsiderable, from the unsettled state of the roads, and the hatred which subsists between the people, who differ in their religious tenets. The shawls of Kerman form the principal articles. Opium has also found its way from Persia to Bokhara, and is again exported to Yarkund and Cashgar, in China, where the same demand exists for it as on the sea-coast. In Bokhara it is sold for five tillas per maund of Tabreez.* These articles, as well as others of inferior note, are despatched by the route of Meshid, in Khorasan.

Bazar. My readers may now, perhaps, form some idea of the appearance of the inhabitants of Bokhara. From morn to night the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the middle of the area the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the never-ending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and plums to a continued succession of purchasers. It is with difficulty that a passage can be forced through the streets, and it is only done at the momentary risk of being rode over by some one on a horse or donkey. These latter animals are exceedingly fine, and amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burdens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the streets are not too narrow to admit of wheeled carriages. In every part of the bazar there are people making tea, which is done in large European urns, instead of teapots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The love of the Bokharees for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways: with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c.

With the twilight this busy scene closes, the king's drum beats, it is echoed by others in every part of the city, and, at a certain hour, no one is permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements the police of the city is excellent, and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the stalls at night with perfect safety. All is silence until morning, when the bustle again commences in the Registan. The day is ushered in with the same guzzling and tea-drinking, and hundreds of boys and donkeys laden with milk hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats: a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market in shelves, supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city.

Rigour of Mahomedanism. I have already mentioned the rigour of the Mahomedan law, which is enforced in Bokhara. A few additional instances will further illustrate it. About twelve years since, a person who had violated the law proceeded to the palace, and, in the presence of the king, stated his crime, and demanded justice according to the koran. The singularity of an individual appearing as his own accuser induced the king to direct him to be driven away. The man appeared the following day with the same tale, and was again turned out. He repaired a third time to the palace, repeated his sins, and upbraided the king for his remissness in declining to dispense justice, which, as a believer of Mahomed, he intreated, that it might lead to his punishment in this world instead of the next. The ulema, or congress of divines, was assembled: death was the punishment; and the man himself, who was a moollah, was prepared for this decision. He was condemned to be stoned till dead. He turned his face to Mecca, and, drawing his garment over his head, repeated the kuluma, ("There is but one God, and Mahomed is his prophet!") and met his fate. The king was present, and threw the first stone: but he had instructed his officers to permit the deluded man to escape if he made the attempt. When dead the king wept over his corpse, ordered it to be washed and buried, and proceeded in person to the grave, over which he read the funeral service. It is said that he was much affected; and to this day verses commemorate the death of this unfortunate man, whom we must either pronounce a bigot or a madman. An incident similar to the above happened within this very year. A son who had cursed his mother appeared as a suppliant for justice, and his own accuser. The mother solicited his pardon and forgiveness; the son demanded punishment: the ulema directed his death, and he was executed as a criminal in the streets of Bokhara. A merchant lately imported some pictures from China; which were immediately broken, and their value paid by the government; since it is contrary to the Mahomedan laws to make the likeness of any thing on the earth beneath. On some subjects their notions of justice are singular. An Afghan plundered a caravansaray, and was sentenced to die; but permitted to purchase his blood according to the law if he exiled himself from Bokhara, because he was a foreigner. Before the arrangement had been completed, a second robbery occurred by a party of the same nation: the clergy decreed their death; and since they thought that the punishment of the first offender, together with the others, would present a more salutary and impressive example, they returned the blood-money, cancelled the pardon, and executed all the offenders.

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1835.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, MARION, Richards, EDMONSTONE, Mc.Dougall, ISABELLA, ROBERTSON, Hudson, from Calcutta, and LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Bombay. For other arrivals see Price Current.

By the Isabella Robertson we have received Calcutta papers to the 29th of April.

Referring to the letter in our columns from "*Give me my own*"—there cannot be a doubt that the Bengal govt. is decidedly wrong in addressing a public mail to private agents: for such and no more are the E. I. company's servants now resident in China. But we consider it altogether indefensible in any one aspiring to the station of a public officer to impede or delay the delivery of private letters and newspapers by any *second-thought-order*; for such the directions which the senior company's agent, improperly and without possessing any authority so to act, gave about three weeks ago to the *postmaster* appointed by Lord Napier and approved by the British community, appear to us to be; namely: that all packages directed to the company's agents, although they may be endorsed *Post-office mail*, are to be sent un-opened to their address. A packet of this kind is delivered at Lintin, and, if opened there, in a few hours the letters &c. may be delivered in Canton; but no, this is not to be. Trade is to be hoodwinked and private feelings outraged because, forsooth, the packet is misdirected to the company's agents instead of to H. M. postmaster; and a delay of a week may arise from sending the packet from Lintin to the company's agents at Macao, and thence to Canton.

What can be the motive for such an order?—We trust it will be altogether unavailing, firstly, by not being attended to in the case of any packet containing letters—of which fact the postmaster and others who have for years opened these packets must be tolerably good judges—and secondly, by the Bengal govt. directing hereafter all public packets to H. M. postmaster.

We have been informed that the Dutch ship *Admiral de Ruyter* has arrived at Batavia with European news to the middle of February, but we have not received any *Javasche Courants* by the *Zaanstroom*, and we, therefore, can only communicate the above fact.

A friend has favoured us with a printed report of the speeches delivered on the hustings on the 12th of January last, at the nomination of Sir George Murray—the master-general of the ordnance under the new ministry—and the hon. Fox Maule, the rival candidates for Perthshire.

Mr. Maule and his friends were received with the greatest distinction; Sir George Murray and his supporters with the most marked contempt and aversion. Mr. Small

Keir, who nominated Sir George Murray, could not obtain a hearing, but the most indulgent attention was shown to Mr. Nairne, of Dunsinane, who nominated Mr. Maule, and to Mr. Condie, of Pitquhanatrie, who seconded the nomination. Sir George Murray was not listened to, and during his speech—and he appears to have spoken for some time—sand and shingle were thrown upon the hustings. The sheriff, Mr. Maule, and the lord provost endeavoured to preserve order, but the greatest confusion and noise prevailed during the continuance of Sir George's speech; consequently, hardly a sentence was heard. Mr. Maule, however, when he presented himself was received with great cheering, and other demonstrations of welcome. He spoke at some length; we extract the following interesting part of his speech.

The subject to which I shall next allude, is one upon which, as it affects my honorable and gallant opponent, I should wish him to hear every word that I say. It is the relief of the Dissenters. (The whole assemblage here observed perfect stillness.) During my canvass, I have all along made a point of avoiding allusion to this subject, except to the extent of stating my own opinions on it; but as I stated in my original address, that I conceived the Dissenters to have been ill-used at the hands of their late Representative, I feel bound, in this presence, to defend the charge. (Great cheers.) As I was on these very hustings at the time, I could not be mistaken as to the statement which Sir George Murray made, that he was a friend to the admission of Dissenters into the English universities. (Cheers.) I acquit him entirely of having pledged himself to Mr. Wood's bill, or the bill of any other individual, introduced or about to be introduced, into Parliament, regarding the Dissenters; but he certainly recognised the principle, that Dissenters ought to obtain admission into the universities; and, as a proof of his liberality, I may mention a circumstance which has occurred to my recollection at this moment, and it is this:—one of his own supporters, by way of consoling me for our defeat, said to me, "I believe you will find our man as good a Whig as your own." (Cheers, and laughter.) Before going farther, I may explain in one word the mode of proceeding with bills before Parliament. When a bill is introduced, it is read a first time formally, in order that members may be put in possession of the subject. At the second reading, those who are against its principle, give their voices against it; but those who, though opposed to some of the details, recognise the principle, suffer it to go into committee, and, upon the third reading, if they find that the details have not been amended to their satisfaction, they may vote against it, without being liable to the slightest charge of inconsistency. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, Sir George Murray voted against the second reading of Mr. Wood's Bill, and left me no other alternative than to assume that he was adverse to its principle. (Vehement cheering.) Gentlemen, in consequence of that, I, as an Elector, could not have supported him; and his conduct must now be judged by the constituency to whom he has appealed. (Immense cheering.) Before I part with this subject, let us compare Lord Stanley's mode of acting on that question, with that of Sir George Murray. His lordship had expressed himself adverse to some of the details of the Bill; yet, recognising its principle, he gave it his support on the second reading. (Great cheering.) I shall now state my opinion upon this subject. As a friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, I recognise, in this Protestant country, the right of every one of choosing that path in religion which he considers most conducive to his comfort here, and his safety hereafter, (cheers), and I shall be always an advocate of any measure, having for its object the relief of the Dissenters from those civil disabilities, and temporal inconveniences, which they suffer from a conscientious difference with the Established Church of the country. (Immense and universal cheering.)

From the occurrences at the nomination there can be little doubt that the ministerial candidate will be defeated; and as Perth is a *trial* country, the result of the election will be an index to the general return of members whom Scotland will send to the new parliament. A majority of 82 was in favour of Mr Maule at the close of the second day's poll.

The English papers have analyzed the address of Sir Robert Peel to the electors of Tamworth; and the result is that the confidence of the country has not been excited in him and his *meaning* by such minute investigation: the whole address is a *caput mortuum*.

Sir Robert Peel says,—"Then as to the spirit of the

"reform bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it "as a rule of government. If by adopting the spirit of the "reform bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual "vortex of agitation, &c. I will not undertake to adopt "it."—Why, is Sir Robert Peel now to be taught that a "perpetual vortex of agitation"—or, more correctly and more honestly—*perpetual free discussion*—is the first element of liberty—the very air by which it is nourished and kept alive?—Another sentence is not needed to satisfy us that the British people will not give the chosen minister of the king what he has stooped to ask; namely: "*a fair trial*"

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 18th of the moon (13th inst.) the imperial reply arrived from Peking in answer to governor Loo's application to be admitted to an audience; his period of service having expired. The emperor says, it is of no use his coming to Peking to be introduced to the presence, and directs him to remain and sustain the burden of office in Canton. Therefore, Loo will most probably be the governor when the second *foreign eye* arrives in Canton; and there is little doubt he will refer that officer to the example of lord Napier who, Loo will say, repented of his crime in abruptly rushing up to Canton without a *red permit*, and afterwards implicitly obeyed Loo's orders and retired peaceably to Macao, under the compassionate protection of the Canton authorities. *Nous verrons*.

On the 16th inst. *Chin-san-jun*, native of *Shun-tih-heën*, a robber who has given the local government some trouble, was beheaded, and on the day same *Tsang*, of *Kwang-ming-heën*, the wife of *Leaou*, was put to a lingering death for poisoning her father-in-law.

On the same day *Chin-tih-ke*, the *Tso-tang* of *Hopoo-heën*, arrived in charge of *Ning-kaou-urh* and two others to deliver them over to *Le* the criminal judge, for trial for piracy. *Ning* is to said to be a man of gigantic statue, to which his name of *Kaou* alludes.

Peking Gazette, 3rd moon 18th day (April 15th). The imperial will is received. In this case, the bandit *Tsaou-shun* of *Chaou-ching-heën*, in the province of *Shanse* practised and spread depraved doctrines. Therefore, *Yang-yen-leang*, the *Che-heën*, sought him out to seize him. *Tsaou shun* daringly directed *Han-ke* and others to collect together, create a disturbance, and set fire to the public court and prison, and kill the *Che-heën* *Yang-yen-leang*. *Yang-yen-leang's* mother, wife, four sons and two daughters, as well as his private secretary *Yang-ching-ting* were all murdered at the same time; they also killed three domestics, two male and one female. Thus, *Yang-yen-leang*, because he sought out the banditti of a depraved sect, has with his whole family been murdered! A fate deeply to be pitied. It is ordered that the said board examine, and bestow compassion according to the old regulations, and report clearly. Bestow compassion according to his rank. I further order that he made a hereditary *Ke-too-wei*. And I direct that a temple be strongly built in the city of the said *heën*, to *Yang-yen-leang*, to his mother, wife, four sons and two daughters, and also his secretary, *Yang-ching-ting*, and to his male and female domestics, all of whom are to be commemorated in the temple.

Moreover, I order that a strict enquiry be made in *Yang-yen-leang's* native place whether he has any descendants. Report clearly; afterwards I will send down my imperial will. The head rebel, *Tsaou-shun*, and the others, must be pursued and taken; promulge distinctly (the deeds of) the criminal who raised his hand and murdered a public officer; pluck out his heart and offer it a sacrifice (to *Yang-yen-leang*) to sooth his faithful spirit. Respect this.

We learn the following melancholy intelligence from the *Sun* of the 10th of dec. that captain *Evans*, of the *Duchess of Clarence*, the first *Liverpool* ship that ever entered the *Mersey* with tea direct from China, was drowned on the night of Sunday the 7th of dec. in attempting to reach the shore in a light six-oared gig. It had been blowing very hard and a heavy sea was running; but captain

Evans's anxiety to communicate with his consignees led him to make the fatal attempt.

The boat foundered, and captain *Evans*, captain *Walker*, of the custom-house revenue cutter *Vixen*, and four seamen were drowned. The bodies of the two captains had been recovered.

British Seamen's hospital at Whampoa.

FRANKIE PRESTONJEE, one of the leading Parsee merchants of Canton, has made the very handsome donative of \$1000 to this hospital. It is with much pleasure we record this act of great liberality, which may justly be termed munificent.—In the *Canton Register* of the 27th of January we had the pleasing duty of making honorable mention of the generosity of the Parsee merchants in Canton in their first subscriptions to this useful institution, and the conviction we then expressed that the continued fostering care of this highly respectable body of men would render them eminent amongst its supporters has been thus most completely and pleasingly verified.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Will you be so good as to enlighten me, if it be in your power, as to the meaning of the regulation lately promulgated with regard to shipments of tea from the port of Canton?

I perceive that the superintendents at Macao have now the power to give certificates of the kind or denominations of the tea so shipped. Pray how, or where, or when, are these to be obtained? or what proof is to be given that the teas are what the merchant bought them for, or shipped them as, before the superintendents may be justified in asserting that bohea and caper are not gunpowder and imperial, and vice versa? Is it incumbent on a shipper that he shall possess and forward these certificates of each chest of tea under penalty of confiscation? And if he is obliged to this, and does so, what good is he to derive from it? Oh none at all! It is only to be good at the custom house in England, and not to be taken as evidence, as to the quality (or description) of tea. Then, pray Sir, of what use is it at all? Have we not, thanks to the bungling of H. M. ministers, and the framers of the act regulating the China trade as many drawbacks on the *freedom of the trade* as can well be devised? We do not want more. Is there not something suspicious in the fact, that of all the enactments and official notices regarding this, all should have been to hamper and impede the trade, in lieu of furthering it! From the brilliant device of levying a tax on British shipping and trade in China to this latter discovery, including the useful and sensible measure of compelling ships, with valuable cargoes on board, to go at great risk (in the tyfong months especially) to Macao Roads, that the manifests, made out by the ship's agents and certified by the commanders, may be made formal by the signature of people not one of whom knows in the least if the manifest be true or false; I will ask you if any one enactment or order has conferred or is framed to confer a single good on the trade?

I am sure, Sir, that this vexatious and trifling interference can be of no use to Great Britain and it must do harm here. Why not, as the Americans and others, *laissez nous faire*? Is the trade so rickety, or are the merchants so ignorant, that they require dry nurses to coddle them, or whip them into the way of their own interests? Why this perpetual petty legislation? I will venture an opinion, that not one member of the commission could distinguish between any two kinds of teas, and yet their certificates at Macao, given in ignorance, are to be held as authority at the custom house in England! Is there to be no end to all the folly exhibited in regard to this trade? I fear not. In the mean time, any information as to this one folly, will oblige, Canton, 16th June, 1833.

VIATOR.

If would be a proof of very great folly in us if we were to venture on the rash attempt to enlighten *Viator* on lord Palmerston's certificate-directions to the superintendents.

We confess that we were inclined to remark on the information afforded to the Chamber of commerce by the desire of the superintendents when we received the letter for publication from the secretary to the Chamber of commerce; but when we read it attentively in order to understand the object of lord Palmerston's directions, we abandoned the thought, for the information conveyed in the letter is too vague to be argued upon as a point in any way affecting the usual course in which the merchants of Canton conduct the tea-branch of their business. We should think, however, that few or no applications have been or will be made for certificates, and the superintendents will, therefore, be relieved from the onerous and responsible duty of granting a document that must affect to prove their *certain knowledge, gained from self-experience, of the denominations of the different sorts of tea*: for such is the meaning of a tea-certificate. With reference to these certificates being inconclusive as to the "*quality of the tea*"—we consider the word *quality* to be a clerical

error; unless, indeed, the whole arrangement is a *feeler* thrown out to the traders in tea to inveigle them to appoint the superintendents to be the general tea-inspectors *ex-officio*; and when they are so appointed these officers will then grant certificates conclusive with regard to the quality of the tea: and H. M. government will thus have an opportunity of encreasing their salaries in proportion to their new and important duties.

Should the merchants here be obliged to obtain these certificates we suppose the ship's tea manifest—which is also a sort of certificate, granted on the word of another—will be dispensed with.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Being somehow interested in one of the ships now in the port I take the liberty to ask you the meaning of one of the notices in your Price Current headed "official"

It relates to the leaving behind at this place (no place mentioned) of men belonging to British vessels, threatening any so offending with prosecution &c. &c. Now, Sir, a friend of mine commanding a ship now here having among his crew a mutinous discontented and insubordinate blackguard, turned him out of his ship at Macao, for the safety of his ship and the good management and conduct of all on board.

Surely this is not an offence towards any one, or if it be it must be towards the Macao people, and so long as they do not complain I do not see how any one else can; I should consider it no affair of any British subject at any rate.

It is said in the official notice that this is contrary to law—pray, Sir, to what law is it contrary? Is there any English law prohibiting me from ridding myself and my ship of a troublesome fellow in any foreign port that I may touch at? If I am in the wrong and do the man injustice he may if he please bring an action against me in England, and I believe this is all that can be done in the business: at least so it appears to me.

The official notice says further that this offence is to be proceeded against as if committed in the city of Westminster in the county of Middlesex. Of this I have no doubt. I did not know that Westminster was a sea port, or that any captains of ships took the trouble of going there for the purpose of leaving their men there; pray, Sir, did you?

Canton, 19th June, 1835.

NAUTICUS.

In reply to *Nauticus* we beg to inform him that we do not consider it within the sphere of our duty as the Editor of this paper to explain, even if we were capable of explaining, every or any official notice that may be published in our columns.

We, therefore, beg to refer *Nauticus* for the information he seeks to the officer who signed the official notice.

Thus much we may say, the original of the notice is without date, either of time or place; and, for the information of the friend of *Nauticus*—who, as a British shipmaster, should not be in need of such information—we beg to quote the following abstract of an act of parliament, from *Steel's shipmaster's assistant*, 19th edition, brought down to August 1830.—

58 Geo. III. c. 38, the title of which act is,

"An act to extend and render more effectual the present regulations for the relief of seafaring men and boys, subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in foreign parts." It recites that, whereas by an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. intituled, "An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy," it is enacted, that in case any master of a merchant ship or vessel should, after the 29th day of September, 1700, during his being abroad, force any man on shore, or wilfully leave him behind in any of his Majesty's plantations or elsewhere, or should refuse to bring home with him again all such of the men which he carried out with him as should be in a condition to return when he should be ready to proceed in his homeward-bound voyage, every such master should, being thereof legally convicted, suffer three months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; but no mode of prosecution is provided by the said act in case of offences committed against the same; and enacts, that from and after the passing of this act, all offences committed against the said act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. shall and may be prosecuted by indictment or information, at the suit of his Majesty's attorney-general, in his Majesty's court of King's Bench at Westminster; and that in such indictment or information, the offence or offences shall and may be alleged to have been committed at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and that the said court shall be and the same is hereby authorised to issue a commission or commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad, and that the depositions taken under such commissions shall be received in evidence on the trial of such indictments and informations respectively.

The Editor of the Canton Register,

Mr. Editor,—A recent interference, by the agent of the E. I. company with the duties of the postmaster appointed by Lord Napier, appears to me to demand your censure and steps to be taken by the public to secure the safety of their letters.

So long as the E. I. company were in every legal respect representing the government of Great Britain here, the custody of export and import despatches was appropriately placed in their hands, as a necessary consequence of their other powers; those now having ceased more than a year, it does seem dangerous to us merchants to give the possession of letters, either out or in to private traders our rivals in business, as these parties strictly are; and I

think the matter calls for a representation through H. M. superintendents both to the home and the India governments.

The government of Bengal may address their doers here in what form, under what privacy or seal they please; but an Indian post-office has no right, without the consent of our correspondents, to enclose in a private packet to merchants our letters, which should go direct to our postmaster. I hope to see you say some words of reason on this affair, because certain it is that a pure line of correspondence with our constituents, we will maintain at the bar of the commons of England sooner than lose.

Your's,
Canton, 18th June, 1835.

"GIVE ME MY OWN."

POSTSCRIPT TO OUR PRICE CURRENT.

Saturday Morning, 19 o'clock. 15. Fenchurch-street, city.

TEA. The tea market is unprecedentedly brisk.

CONGOUS are in great demand at 1d. to 1½d. advance.

TWANKAYS and HYSONS 1d advance.

"FREE TRADE STUFF" called tea is pouring into the ports of London and Liverpool.

The Yankees have shipped thousands of chests, prepared by the clever "Chinese Factors," especially for the purpose. The HERBS, GRASS, and LEAVES, of all sorts, have been collected in China, and "manufactured" for the free trade merchants.

We are receiving hundreds of letters daily, particularly from FREE, and SCOTLAND, and also from every town in England, complaining bitterly of the deep injury the writers have sustained from "free trade tea" sent by "the Factors."

A letter received this day from a large town in Ireland, states that several persons, from having used this "Stuff," have been affected in a manner similar to the cholera.

The fact is, that thousands of chests of this STUFF have been steeped in SALT-WATER and re-dried. This is the STUFF now sent by the factors to the poor unsuspecting tea dealers all over the kingdom.—(*Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful Knowledge, Dec. 26.*)

We have quoted the foregoing postscript as a most especial sample of the truth and style of that very droll publication—*Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful knowledge*. In number 16 of the 7th volume of the *Canton Register*, dated April the 22rd, 1834, we noticed the prospectus of a New East India and China Company which was signed, John Nicholson & Co. Fenchurch street London: who are, we presume, the conductors, of this same Gazette which enlightens all the grocers and teadealers of the U. K. from leadenhall street to each land's end.

We laud *Our Gazette*; for they certainly endeavour to amuse, if they do not instruct; and their *Pantaloons* humour and *Munchausen* veracity are not entirely lost on non-subscribing readers of any stray postscript that may find it's fortunate way to their notice. Proceed, John Nicholson & Co. in your useful (profitable?) path of diffusing useful knowledge, and teach the lieges of Ireland and Scotland and of every town in England, that the would-have-been company's teas of 1835, are the grass, herbs and leaves of all sorts of the free-trade-teas of 1834 exported from Canton. But why not give them a remedy for the tea-induced-cholera, and tell England and Scotland to make their tea with muddy water, as they do in Ireland, where the thicker the water the stronger the tea.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The day was ushered in by discharges of cannon from the batteries and ships of war, the ringing of bells, and the martial music of numerous corps of troops, Volunteers, and National Guards, parading and lining the streets from the Palace of Necessidades to the Cathedral. About eleven o'clock, an immense line of equipages, many elegant and modern, and others not less curious on account of their very antique forms and architecture, began moving to the eastward, attended by all the dignitaries of both sexes in grand costume, the Peers wearing their robes and hats covered with a profusion of ostrich feathers. The diplomatists and officers of the Army and Navy, their grand uniforms; Lawyers their robes, and Clergy their canonicals. The carriages drawn by four or six horses, or mules, as the case might be, were innumerable. Lord and Lady Howard sported an elegant light carriage and pair. Mr. Grant, the Secretary of Legation, attended in his place *en grande tenue*; but neither the Spanish Ambassador nor Monsieur de Lurde, the French Charge d'Affaires, were to be seen. Admiral Sir W. Gage, Lieutenant-General Stubbs, were in carriages; General Bacon, on horseback; Marshal Saldanha, owing to illness, was absent. Count Villa Real, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a shabby equipage, formed the advanced guard of the Cabinet. M. Freire followed. The Bishop, Count Father Francisco de St. Luiz, the Minister of the Interior, in his Ecclesiastical dress, with the Order of Christ, M. Carvalho, in scarlet, richly embroidered, and the Duke of Palmella, in Peer's robes, made a brilliant figure. But the most elegant turn-out were the English equipages of the Marquis de Loule and Count Farroba. The Marquis and Marchioness de Fronteira, Count and Countess Ficalho, and the Marquis of Abrante and Pombal, both minors, as well as the newly-married Count St. Leger de Bemposta, sported either four-in-hand, or postillions. The Queen's carriage, preceded by columns of horsemen in state uniforms, uncovered, was drawn by eight beautiful English greys, richly caparisoned, with nodding plumes of blue and white ostrich feathers—the postillions and coachmen in scarlet and gold. The body of the state-coach was of a crimson colour, with a gilt crown on the top, and profusion of rich ornamental carvings gilt. Her Majesty was dressed in white satin, and

were a diadem of diamonds, with wreaths of emeralds in her beautiful head of hair. She looked in high spirits, smiled satisfaction and triumph to all around. Flowers were showered upon her carriage from every balcony and window she passed. The sides of the house were hung with silks of every colour of the rainbow—handkerchiefs were waved by ladies without number—all hats were off, and whirled in the air, and the shouts of "*Vivas*" were really deafening, so that it was difficult to manage the mettlesome steeds. A Lancer was wounded in consequence of a lance or sword piercing his body. Two ladies of the Court were in the carriage with the Queen. The Marquis de Santa Iria, as her Chamberlain, preceded it, and an empty State carriage, also drawn by eight horses. The regiment of the Queen's Lancers and the 10th Dragoons, the latter in new uniforms and equipments, rode before and after the Royal carriage. The Duke of Terceira having been seen previous to the ceremony in plain clothes, riding about the streets, it was reported that not he, but the Marquis de Santa Iria personated the Royal bridegroom; but it was not so; the Duke, residing close to the Cathedral, had gone home to dress and undress with great and almost theatrical rapidity.

The avenues to the Cathedral being inconvenient, narrow, and steep, it took much time to set down and take up such an immense number of persons. The Patriarch performed the religious ceremony with truly Royal and imposing pomp, and it was four o'clock in the afternoon before her Majesty returned in the same manner, amidst every blessing and demonstration of affection from the inhabitants of Lisbon. In the evening the town and shipping were brilliantly illuminated. The theatre of St. Carlos was crowded to suffocation, though her Majesty did not honour it with her presence, as many expected, and during the whole night bands of military music serenaded in the squares and streets, accompanied by great crowds shouting "*Vivas*."

The Queen is happy in being united to the object of her affection, a blessing seldom falling to the lot of Royalty; but having a will of her own, she declared that *comme qu'il compte*, she would never marry any other Prince. She was so gratified at M. de Bayard bringing the treaty of marriage from Munich, with powers of proxy to the Duke of Terceira, that she presented M. Bayard with a snuff-box, set with brilliants, said to be worth 20 or 30 contos. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, who has been already honoured with the Colonelcy of the 5th Cazadores, a corps of the highest celebrity, is said to have written, that he aspired to the hand of Donna Maria da Gloria, not from motives of interest, but for the sake of glory, she being at the head of a liberal Government, and the country is happy in her Majesty's choice; as the Prince she selected is not likely to be influenced by the Metternich system of obscurantism and despotic rule, and thrice happy that the marriage cannot be defeated now by the political changes in England, concurring with the declared hostility of France to the match, probably countenanced by other Cabinets as well as the old friends of Don Miguel.—*The Sun*, Dec. 10.

CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM. (Continued from No. 24 Page 95.)

According to the ideas of the Chinese on nature and man it really appears that an Almighty being is not necessary. Nature is a solid mass which is regulated by the virtues and vices of men after the unchangeable law of necessity. Virtuous actions produce beneficial effects, and hurtful consequences are produced by vice. If the emperor is truly the father and mother of his country, then the seasons regularly follow their beneficent courses, plentiful harvests fill the barns, and domestic virtues diffuse peace and happiness throughout the land; on the contrary, pestilence and famine attend the path of a vicious ruler. But undutifulness to parents is the greatest of all crimes, for filial piety is the principle of the Chinese government. China is the only country in the world where the reverence of children for their parents is unbounded. Parents are not less venerated when dead than during their life-time. In the house, a place is consecrated to their *manes*, to whom offerings are presented, and all the good or ill that happens to the family is announced to them. The son of heaven—the customary title of the emperor of China,—respects heaven as his father; if he lives a vicious life, if he does not love his children, that is the whole population of the empire, if he neglects paying his duty to heaven, then heaven withdraws its adoption, and the reigning family is displaced by another. That the emperor is the father and mother of the country, and that all its inhabitants are, for this cause, devoted to him without bounds by their love and duty as they are to their parents, is the fundamental law of Chinese policy.

Literature is the beautiful ornament of the intellectuality of a people; the more the latter is advanced the more varied and brilliant are the riches of the first. The inclination of man for novelty and improvement could not be entirely stifled in China. Occasionally, a hardy genius has appeared in this country who has been desirous of introducing new doctrines or of explaining the ancients after a manner that they might pass for new. These men and their writings have passed away without leaving any traces, at least for us, and the school of *Confucius* or of the ancient Chinese philosophy, can boast of not containing any heretics in its bosom. The literature and the intellectual instruction of the empire is almost exclusively in the hands of this school. We are almost because the admirers of the *Shin-jin*.

or the perfect man, have not succeeded in forming a complete model privileged to exclude all other means of instruction. In truth, only the works of this master and his disciples are read in the schools; they are considered as the only textbooks, from the examination of the village pupil to the themes of the academicians of the *Han-lin* college, and from the examination of the lowest public functionary to that of a minister of state. In fact, with the exception of the posterity of *Confucius*, which exists even now, and which is the oldest family in the world, and of the imperial family, there is no nobility in China. The meanest subject of the empire may, by his services or by wicked means, raise himself to the highest dignities; the father of the present viceroy of Canton was a tailor.

To return to our subject, in the midst of all these circumstances, the followers of the religion of reason and those of the doctrines of Budha, and even those of Islamism, were certain to acquire agreeable influence with a considerable part of the population. The disciples of *Laou-tsze* and those of Budha hold in great respect the ancient monuments of Chinese wisdom compiled by *Confucius*; but they are far from attributing to them any peculiar sanctity. These sectaries, on the contrary, have their own canonical books composed by their masters. The literature of the followers of *Laou-tsze* comprehends almost all branches of science. The physics and metaphysics of this sect are not only entirely different from those of the ancient Chinese, but they have even their own mythology and history, and they differ widely from that which is commonly received in China. The origin of the Chinese empire, its civilisation and its earliest history are drawn from the works of *Lo-pe*, a learned follower of *Laou-tsze* in the 12th century of our era.

Writing was in use among the Chinese at the commencement of their monarchy. In the first ages every character received its form or its particular meaning, in which it stiffly kept itself, deprived of life and motion. Sounds might be placed in a regular series linked and established together, and in the course of time lose their roughness and acquire a harmonious uniformity; but this was absolutely impossible with symbols. This then is the cause why the Chinese language is the only one in the world in which words have preserved their primitive signification, without any mixture or addition whatever. Indeed, all other languages were at their first formation, monosyllabic, or rather monotonous. It is easily conceived that in Chinese the grammatical or logical relations cannot manifest themselves in words only. It was necessary, as in other languages where it obtained only as an exception, that prepositions should hold the places of inflections and terminations in that of the middle kingdom. Thus all the difference which exists between the Chinese grammar and those of other languages, when the question is examined with attention, consists only in the symbolic writing. (To be continued.)

FRANCE. By H. L. BULWER, Esq.

Expulsion of Charles X from Rambouillet. On the 30th of July he had left St. Cloud; for a day he halted at Versailles. He halted there amidst the recollections of bygone times; every tree had a story linked with far distant days; and melancholy must it have been to have seen him as he looked fondly over those stately avenues—as he lingered (and long, his attendants say, he did linger) upon the steps of that royal palace, which he had known so early, and which he will never see again: When he arrived at Rambouillet it was night. The moon threw a ghastly light on the antique tower, and into the dim court-yard of the old chateau, as bent with fatigue, and worn by agitation, the old king descended amidst the scanty crowd, collected, less from affection than curiosity. Here he determined to abide. The great body of the troops were bivouacked in the woods and park, and in spite of many desertions, a large force was still devotedly attached to the royal family.

There is something mysterious in the transactions of this period. In a letter, published by the Dauphin, (1st of August,) an arrangement is spoken of as being then entered into with the government at Paris. Almost immediately after was announced the abdication of the king and the Dauphin in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. This certainly seems to have been the arrangement previously alluded to. Whether the Lieutenant-General, or the government at Paris, had held out any expectations, which they never had the wish, or which, if they had the wish, they had not the power to realize, must long remain a mystery, because, if any communications did pass, it is improbable that they should have been of that direct nature which leaves the matter capable of a positive decision. But certain it is, that up to the time that the Duke of Orleans accepted the throne, Charles the Tenth believed that it would be given to his grandson. Even the commis-

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1835.

sioners * did not combat this belief. M. Odillon Barrot said—"Votre majesté sentira que le sang versé pour le Duc de Bordeaux, servira mal sa cause—il ne faut pas que son nom, qui n'a pas été encore compromis dans nos débats civils, se mêle un jour à des souvenirs de sang."

Why this language, from a man so sincere as M. Odillon Barrot, if the Duc de Bordeaux was at that time out of the question?

This was on the 3rd; already on the 2nd the commissioners had attempted to obtain an interview with the king for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw from France, or at all events from the neighbourhood of Paris. They passed through the camp; Charles the Tenth refused to see them. They returned to Paris, and their return was the signal for one of the most singular expeditions by which a monarch was ever yet driven from his dominions. The drum beat in the streets—the still excited populace collected—"Charles the Tenth is coming to Paris!"—"Charles the Tenth will not go away from Rambouillet;" all the women in accents of terror—all the little boys in accents of fury screamed out the name of "Charles the Tenth,"—"to Rambouillet!—to Rambouillet!"—after Charles the Tenth to Rambouillet!" was the cry—as on a no less memorable occasion it had once been—"to Versailles!"—And to Rambouillet, in carolines, and hackney coaches, in carts, in cabriolets, running, riding, driving, without plan as without preparation, rushed the population of Paris. The commissions preceded this incongruous cohort, and to-day they succeeded in obtaining an interview with the king.

Charles the Tenth, even as a young man, wanted personal courage. He had been accused of this weakness in the court of Louis XVI. Years had not invigorated his spirit. His nerves were shaken, and his mind unstrung by the quick succession of adventures and calamities that had so rapidly followed one another during the last few days. He received the deputation in a state of great agitation.

"Qu'est ce qu'ils veulent? me tuer?" was his address to Marshal Maison.

He then asked advice of the Duc de Raguse. What can you say to a man who at the head of a gallant army asks, what he should do?

There were that day at Rambouillet twelve thousand infantry, three thousand five hundred cavalry, and forty pieces of cannon. The Royal Guards were on foot, at the head of their houses, one hand on their pistols, one foot ready to put into their stirrups! A prince of courage, wisdom, and resolution, might still have extricated himself from the difficulties surrounding Charles X.; but in these difficulties such a prince would never have been involved. Alarmed by an exaggeration of the number of the approaching multitude; fatigued with the toil of thinking and planning, which he had already undergone; and incapable of a new mental effort to meet the new crisis; flattered himself that the Duc de Bordeaux would still, as the best political combination, be named to the throne; conscious that blood spilled even in victory, might endanger the peaceful establishment of this prince, in whose favour he had himself already abdicated; swayed in some degree, doubtless, by these considerations, but urged more especially by his fears and his irresolutions, Charles threw away the sword, where others might have thrown away the scabbard, and resigned himself quietly to the destiny which doomed his exile. The soldiers of the hackney coaches returned to Paris, and the late king of France set out for Maintenon, where, reserving a military escort, he bade adieu to the rest of his army.

His journey was now made slowly, and under the delusion that all France would yet rise in his favour. Betrayed, and left by many of his courtiers, his hopes remained by him to the last; and perhaps still remain—alone faithful in sorrow and in exile.

Charles the Tenth at the head of his guards, the Duchesse de Berri with the Duc de Bordeaux in her arms, might at two different moments have changed the destinies of France. But the blood of the grand constable was frozen in the veins of his descendant; the heroine of La Vendée was guarded in her chamber; the religion of legitimacy passed away when he who wore the crown of Henry IV. had neither his heart nor his sword; and an army of omnibuses dispersed the heroes who had gathered round the oriflamme of St. Louis.

The arrival of the WATER WITCH yesterday has put us in possession of Calcutta papers to the 16th of May, and of a *Calcutta Courier Extraordinary* of the evening of the 17th of May. Below will be found some extracts of the principal details.

By the aid of promises, favours, flattery intimidation, and money, the tories have encreased their strength in the new parliament. They were defeated in Perthshire, Mr. Fox Maule being returned. The success of the opposition, however, on the appointment of a speaker proves them to be much stronger than the mere majority of 10 would manifest; for many members of the opposition voted, as it was well known they would do, in favor of Sir C. M. Sutton. Their success on the second question of the amendment to the address to H. M. is of a much important nature; although lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham voted against them, and several members of the opposition were accidentally shut out of the house. Here is a serious check *in limine* to the Peel administration. A dissolution of parliament was talked of, but that rumour had given place on the afternoon of the 2nd of March to another of the dissolution of the cabinet.

We greatly regret we have not fuller information respecting the effect of the total failure of lord Napier's mission

and subsequent death. "The government is to make one effort". (*more*, we presume, should be added) We are yet to learn what their *first effort* has been. They have indeed succeeded in disbursing certain sums of money, and have endeavoured to hamper a free-trade as much as possible; but as for an *effort* to *protect* and *promote* that trade, to vindicate the national character and to guard the lives and properties of British subjects, in China,—of such exertions they are entirely innocent. *One effort more!*—What *namby-pamby* nonsense! As ridiculous, as hollow, and as artful as *one cheer more!*—

We can give a shrewd guess as to who will most vehemently cheer the politicians of England; the *hip, hip, hip, hurra!* of old *Loo* and *Houqua* will crown the defeat of *one effort more*, and their long nails will point in derision to the second-repulsed envoy of England. We have even heard it said that we need not trouble ourselves about our national character in China; that we may be careless of our *face* here with impunity and without blame; we think differently, and that to adopt the *aspects* of the roman god would be better policy.

O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit.

Extracts. The new Parliament met on the 19th February; its first proceeding was the election of a Speaker, which was severely contested, and to the surprise of Ministers terminated in favor of Mr. Abercromby, M. P. for Edinburgh, and attached to the Lansdown party. The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Abercromby, 316. Sir C. M. Sutton, 306. leaving the Ministry in a minority of 10, although the late Speaker appears to have had the personal support of many of his opponents in politics. On the 24th February, the Address was moved in the House of Commons by lord Sandon and seconded by Mr. Bramston. Lord Morpeth moved an amendment reprobating the dissolution of the late reforming Parliament, and was seconded by Mr. Bannerman. After an adjourned debate of three days, closed by Mr. O'Connell, the House divided:

For the original address, - - - - 302. For the amendment, - - - - 309. leaving Ministers again in a minority of 7. Sir Robert Peel on the following day announced his conviction, on a full consideration of the matter that—the division spoke the fair sense of the House, and it seems to have been expected that it would be followed by the resignation of the Tory Ministry. Indeed the *Courier* and other papers of the 2^d March, announce the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, but the rumour is affirmed by the *Standard* of the 2^d March, to be wholly without foundation.

Of Indian news, we note the appointment of lord Heytesbury as Governor General, and Sir H. Fane as Commander in Chief for India.

The death of the Emperor Francis of Austria is announced from Malta. The marriage of the Queen of Portugal has been consummated. Spain seems to be in a troubled state. Commotions had taken place at Madrid.

The new Ministry of France was not completed. The life of President Jackson had been attempted by a madman, but fortunately without success. His hostile message regarding France had been disregarded by the Congress, and a friendly arrangement preferred.

No successor had been appointed to lord Napier, but the news of his death reached England 7th february. His conduct was much criticized. The Government are to make one effort.† In Persia, the Company's Mission is superseded, and the whole affair given over to the King. Henry Ellis, who went with lord Amheist to China, is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, &c.

The Amendment. To assure his Majesty that H. M.'s faithful Commons acknowledge with grateful recollection, that the acts for amending the Representation of the People were submitted to Parliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent: that, confidently expecting to derive further advantages from those wise and necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's councils will be directed in the spirit of well considered and effective reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the People the right of choosing their Representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our Municipal Corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all those undoubted grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries. To represent to H.M. that his Majesty's faithful Commons beg leave submissively to add, that they cannot but lament that the progress of these and other reforms should have been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the People were most anxiously and justly directed. THE STANDARD.—MARCH 2. Consols for the Account are 91½ sellers.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl Nelson, Duke of Bront, which took place on Saturday, Feb. 28, at his lordship's residence in Portman-square. His lordship was in the 78th year of his age.

* M. Schonen, M. Odillon Barrot, Marshal Maison, sent by the government.

† Thus in the *Calcutta Courier extraordinary*; qu-insert the word,

THE CANNOT REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1835.

NO. 26. } PRICE
50 CENTS. }

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NEW Holland Commissariat Bills on the lords of the Treasury in sets of £ 100, 120, 250, 300, and 500—at 30 days sight.
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Canton, 22nd June, 1835.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place and at Batavia for the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm of
S. VAN BASEL, TOELAER & Co. M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
Canton 12th June, 1835. G. M. TOELAER.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived on the 14th instant, the British vessel **BENGAL MERCHANT**, Campbell, from Sourabaya; 28th instant **SYED KHAN**, Mc Kinnon, from Bombay.

A correspondent has favoured us with a relation of some circumstances of the attempt to gain access to the Bohea hills in Fuh-keën, which will be found in our columns under the head—*Expedition up the Min River*.

The facts there detailed are additional proofs of the necessity of at once proceeding to the seat of the imperial government, *Peking*, to obtain some qualification of the laws of China respecting foreign commerce.

The communication of *C. C.* on the *detention of letters* will, we trust, lead the commercial community of Canton to adopt some general arrangements—if such are possible—to prevent all just complaints on this practice in future, which must be stigmatized as being in some degree a breach of faith.

We remember seeing a circular notice sent round to the residents in Canton in the summer of 1831 which informed them that the "letters by the ——— would be punctually delivered, but at the convenience of her commander." We consider that captain ———, by this public notification of his intentions as to the delivery of letters, acquitted himself of any violation of confidence. But until H. M. representatives are acknowledged in China, and allowed, by the Chinese government, to exercise a certain degree of power established and defined by act of parliament over British subjects, we confess we think that the "convenience" of the commander or of other interested persons will always be the rule for governing the delivery of letters.

It is an ungracious task for an editor to comment on the tone and meaning of the letters of his correspondents; and in the present case, rather than repel the charges of being animated by a spirit of hostility against the Finance Committee in their private characters; of having broadly asserted that the accused was desirous of violating private feelings; and of fiercely attacking an insulated and doubtful instance of detention on the part of a public servant;—we shall leave them without remark, that they may make their unclogged way with our local readers and pass exactly for what they are worth. We think it simply proper to remark that the necessary consequences of an act are chargeable on the actor: as all effects are on their causes. And to say we do not know of a body resident in China

that is dignified by the title of "*The Finance Committee*:" a title that would serve to designate a committee of both houses of parliament, which might contain in its members all that was noble by ancestral blood and historical names, powerful by property, respectable by character, and admirable by talent, in the U. K. Neither do we acknowledge the company's agents as public servants. But these are very unimportant matters.—We have been informed that from the notorious matter of the *Red Rover's* letters in 1833,—which led to a long correspondence, to the publication of a pamphlet, and, we believe, to the suspension of the license of the ship *Hercules*—a deed not very respectable, nor evincing much courtesy—the then president of the select committee was induced to request the Indian governments to address all packets containing letters for China to the president and select committee. It appears the Bengal government have acted upon this requisition; but does that compliance justify the company's agents in assuming a power and character they possess no longer?—The mistake of mis-directing the letters probably rests with the Indian government, for printed *Postmaster's* receipts were returned last year to every port corresponding with China, in order to convey the information that a postmaster had been appointed here, and would probably be confirmed in his office by H. M. government.—Now, as the committee could be so forward in obtaining and exercising a control in 1833, when the company's charter was in force, how is it that as honest public servants they did not take measures to convey the requisite information of the cessation of their office and authority as the company's supercargoes in China in April 1834? Above all, why in 1835 should an order be given stricter than any that have been in force for twenty years past? We have never understood that an unauthorised responsibility is to be desired; we cannot understand why it should be courted. And in this case why is it so courted? Only to preserve the inviolability of an envelope—a mere outside cover!

Peking Gazette. 4th moon, 15th day. An imperial edict has been received. *Go-shan* (A Mantchoo tatar) reports that the government troops penetrated into and engaged the barbarous banditti in *Ya-cha* in the district of *Go-peen-ting* and the thirteen paths, and that perfect tranquillity is re-established.

The barbarous tribes in the said districts in the province of *Sze-chuen*, have combined together for many years to cause confusion: a crime not to be forgiven. This time, the said governor assembled troops, entered the country, attacked them, and gained several successive victories. In each case the deputed and acting generals *Mating-lung*, and *Le-e-wan* and the others, announced the victories in successive despatches, and the fighting of the several officers and the advantages they gained. From the 28th and 29th days of the second moon to the 19th of the 3rd moon they were burning the nests of the thieves. Many of the barbarous clans were slaughtered; all the leaders have been taken. The murderous thieves *Neen-urh* and another, *Kih-tsoo*, and the black barbarian *Ho-tsoo* and eight others, *Ma-jih* eminent in wickedness, and six others, *Yue-leih* and eight others, the chief bandits of *Ya-cha*, *Go-man-ho-shang* and eight others, are all taken alive. From *E-woo-a-keuh* and *Po-man-ke* to the great and little *Muh-kwa*, and other places, the thirteen passages of the barbarous land have been entirely cleared (of robbers). For the previous month there has been no difficult place or ground (defile) unsubdued. Moreover, *Woo-paou*, a district that assisted the barbarous clans is now entirely pacified. A few of the banditti who ran away, escaped.

And the families and dependents of the barbarians have surrendered and begged their lives; and *Man-tang-lung* has already satisfied himself of the reality of their submission. Send down (to posterity) a wooden tablet (with the history of this insurrection carved thereon) that for ever there may not again be rebellion. It is further reported that the victorious troops should be quartered in the neighbourhood to inspire awe by their military and majestic bearing and repress all the barbarians, that all of them may know fear and apprehension, and be managed according to circumstances: thus the utmost happiness will be attained.—I order that *Go-shan*, by an increase of favour, be added to the guardians of the prince, and that he wear a peacocks tail with two eyes, which I send to him with a precious white stone, to be delivered to *Go-shan*, and by him respectfully received. I order *Ma-tang lung* to be confirmed in the rank of *Te-tuh*, and *Le-e-wan* to wear a peacocks feather. All the murderous barbarians who have been seized I order to be executed on the spot, to impress the stupid murderers with fear. As for all the civil and military officers who have exerted themselves in the affair, as well the privates who have been wounded or killed, I order that compassion be bestowed according to law. Respect this.

CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

(Continued from No. 25 Page 100.)

History, geography, mathematics, poetry, political economy, and the explanation of the writings of ancient authors are regarded in China as occupations worthy of a *savant* and an author. The *belles-lettres*, songs, lyrical and didactic poems, novels and the drama are only, in the estimation of the chinese, the productions of frivolity and sensuality, and unworthy the attention of a reflecting man. Although there is a great number of works of these kinds, the authors either preserve a strict *incognito* or write under a borrowed name. Novels and dramatic poetry are, according to the ideas of many learned chinese pedants, the disgrace of the national literature. A man of that class thinks himself grossly insulted, if he is called a great novelist or a great dramatic writer.

According to the opinions of those gentlemen, didactic and moral compositions should be the only objects of all literature. Indeed, works of this kind, in all the branches of knowledge cultivated by the chinese, are very numerous, although it appears that a considerable quantity has been lost. Nevertheless, in the history of China, since the accession of *Yaou* to the throne, there are *lacunæ* of less consequence than in that of Greece after the return of the *Heraclidæ*. Chinese literature had already been diffused among the neighbouring countries at the time the books were burnt by the enemy of the ancient philosophy. From that cause it was possible to complete that which was wanting or defective by the help of the perfect copies which were to be found in the bordering kingdoms. Thus they pretend that the treatise of *Confucius* on filial piety is preserved more perfect in Japan than in the middle kingdom. The enormous losses which the sciences have suffered in the tempests of ages and the revolutions of the empire (and even now how little is known of the riches of chinese literature in Europe!) are proved by the chronicles of the annals of the different dynasties, where the literary works which then existed are described and enumerated. And how many important works which are not named there are lost, or have never been seen by any European.

The happy and prolific period of the human mind which produced new works in literature and the arts appears long to have passed away in China. Since the death of *Choo-he*—the chinese Aristotle—which occurred in the third century of our era, they have been principally employed, in the middle kingdom, in making compilations and extracts. But as may be expected, from a literature so rich and from sources so numerous, the compilations are immense. *Keen-lung*, the grand father of the present monarch of China, began, in 1773, a selection which comprehends the best national works, and which, according to this prince's own words, will be composed of one hundred and sixty thousand volumes. This selection is called the *United works of the four treasuries*. The printing is now proceed-

ing, and 78731 volumes of this immense collection had already appeared in 1818.

Let us now throw a glance over the history and the present state of the study of chinese literature in Europe.

Without the numerous works of the catholic missionaries who, at various periods of the 17 and 18 centuries were permitted to visit all parts of China without restraint, and who were admitted at court as well as into the homes of the poorest of the people, it would have been almost impossible for Europeans to study with success the chinese language. It was first necessary by the means of even incorrect and defective translations to gain the knowledge of a portion of this great foreign mass of history and of names, of manners and of peculiar laws, before being able to comprehend in the original language, even when it is thoroughly known, the works of a literature wholly confined within itself. Whoever occupies himself in the study of the languages and literature of eastern Asia, will be filled with gratitude and esteem for the learned Jesuits and Dominicans, such as *Magallans*, *Navarette*, *Bouvet*, *Noël*, *Couplet*, *Gerbillion*, *Varo*, *Gaubil*, *Visdelou*, *Premare*, *Mailla* and *Amiot*. In fact, almost all the works of European sinologues are founded more or less on the useful preliminary labours of those persevering apostles of the faith. Science draws but few advantages from the residence of the Russians at Peking, a residence guaranteed by treaties. They generally employ themselves in that establishment on the labours of former good translators and neglect the learned part of the chinese language and literature. There have been, in the course of the 18 and 19 centuries, praiseworthy exceptions to the temptations of a short-lived utility, such as were those of *Leontiev*, of *Lipovtsov*, and above all of the archimandrite *Hyacinth*. But these works and translations, which are extant only in russian, are unfortunately inaccessible to the greatest part of the learned world. Therefore it is very satisfactory that many learned russians have written in french, or at least have either translated into that language or into german. By these means Father *Hyacinth's Description of Peking*, appeared in french, and his *Memoirs of the Mongols* in german.

Although the mercantile spirit is the distinctive trait of the english character, although, according to their great fellow countryman, the english may be called in derision a nation of shopkeepers, nevertheless the impartial observer will be always obliged to acknowledge that there are among the merchants of that nation, much more than in the whole world besides, a number of men who take a lively interest in all great enterprises and in all intellectual pursuits. During some ages, the Dutch, French, Danes, Swedes, Spaniards and Portuguese have traded with the middle kingdom, and, with the exception of some accounts of voyages, the relations of those nations with the extremity of eastern Asia were almost wholly unproductive either for geography or ethnography. The connections of the english E. I. company with China has produced a very different result. That association generously expended a sum of £6000 sterling for printing a chinese dictionary, and presented the author with the whole edition of the work. An annual gratuity of £100 was given to it's servants in the factory at Canton who evinced a disposition to study the language and literature of the middle kingdom. Thus it is easily understood why the english have excelled the other nations of Europe in the quantity and depth of their labours in chinese literature, since the commencement of the 19th century. We shall confine ourselves here to alluding to the original works and translation of a *Staunton*, a *Morrison*, a *Davis*, a *Medhurst*, a *Milne* and a *Thoms*. (*Journal Asiatique*, July, 1834.)

DETENTION OF LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

A correspondent in your last No. complains of the DETENTION of his letters, and adduces a late instance at Macao, which has called forth

some remarks from yourself. Will you allow me, also, to make a few observations on the same subject in other quarters and by different parties!—It is a sore subject, I am aware, to touch upon in any commercial community out of Great Britain, where, happily, the practice of detaining letters is unknown; but, nevertheless, it is one which, in my humble judgment, calls for general reprobation, as at variance with the rule (spite of all the jesuitical casuistry employed in defence of the practice) of *"doing unto others as we would be done by."*

With respect to the instance of detention at Macao, I have nothing whatever to do, nor with the party against whom the charge is brought: but from the high respectability of the gentleman accused, and his known courtesy of manners, I hesitate not to avow my utter disbelief of the existence of any thing like a desire to throw impediments in the way of business, by a wilful detention of letters addressed under cover to him; and still less of outraging private felings, as is broadly asserted by yourself. I may, nevertheless, be permitted to observe, with deep regret, the spirit of hostility manifested in your Correspondents letter (from which even your own remarks thereon are not free) towards the members of the "Finance Committee," in their private rather than in their official, character; the tendency of which only can be, to encrease and perpetuate that miserable spirit of party which so widely prevails in the Canton community, and which speedily promises to *neutralize*, if not *extinguish*, the common sympathies of Britons for their sick and suffering fellow countrymen. Your Correspondent questions the *right* of the Indian Post office (which, absurdly enough, he separates from the Bengal Government, as if it formed no part thereof) to address despatches to their servants in the form complained of. I ask whether they have assumed, or do pretend to, any right in the matter! Whether, in fact, it is not altogether a mistake of the Indian Post master, as you seem to intimate! From what I know of the practice of the I. P. O. I incline to think that private letters are *never* enclosed in public despatches, but at the particular request of the writers of such letters, and that upon occasion of the departure of one of the Clippers receiving the Government packet for this port, the question was asked whether it contained *private* letters!—the answer was returned in the negative—Viewed either way, the matter is but of small consequence, our subject being that of *delaying the delivery of letters*.—In the Macao instance, we neither know the number thus detained, nor the period of detention, and consequently cannot assess the "damages" done thereby to the community.

But I would ask, does your Correspondent know the reason *why* people in England, as well as India, are so desirous of enclosing letters for this port in the Government and Company's despatches? *It is to prevent their detention, their loss, and their violation*; the chances for either, under such envelopes, being many fewer than when sent through the ordinary channels. I might also point out you the slovenly and careless manner of keeping letters during the voyage, and the overhauling and sorting which they undergo on arrival at Lintin by the ship's visitors, agents &c. in conclave assembled. I could also speak of *unnecessary detention* occasioned by ships remaining concealed amongst the Islands outside till the consignee's letters are delivered, and permission obtained for coming up:—of *wilful detentions* arising from "promises" and "undertakings" of outside boatmen, belonging to, or connected with those ships, to deliver letters which they afterwards put ashore for other people's care—of *planned detentions* of letters extending over weeks beyond the known period of the ship's arrival, until, in fact, her arrangements are completed and the captain has got his "office" for their delivery; and lastly, of letters which have been detained in custody of the commander till he has *hove his anchor finally from Lintin or Macao*; but I forbear, such proceedings being neither new nor uncommon, and are applicable to "more than one" of the enlightened nations trading to China.

All that I would, in conclusion, observe is this; that it is from causes such as are enumerated above the greatest inconvenience and wrong, arising from the detention of letters, have their origin; and that in place of thus fiercely attacking an insulated and doubtful (because not proved wilful) instance of detention on the part of a public servant, of *a few private letters enclosed in a despatch addressed to him in his public capacity* (and which of his complainants, let me ask, would deliver, even to the Post master, UNOPENED, a packet thus directed to them!) let us agree, not only to reprobate, but to reform, a practice which is every way disreputable and indefensible, and which will be found sooner or later, if persisted in, prejudicial to all parties. C. C.

EXPEDITION UP THE MIN RIVER.

Dear Sir,—The failure of the late attempt to penetrate to the celebrated Bohea hills, and the causes which occasioned such result are generally known to your readers. The Governor Findlay, which conveyed the party to the mouth of the Min, was purposely anchored outside of the proper or official mouth, as well to facilitate the purposes of trade as to avoid implicating the officers of those stations, in case the ship had passed them and entered the inner river. The small boat, which was to convey the three gentlemen composing the party, Messrs. Gordon, Gutzlaff and Stevens, immediately left the brig to ascend the river. During the week of her absence, she lost two days by mistaking the way, advanced successfully the three following days to the distance of seventy miles, and after being fired upon by the military, returned in two days more to the brig, with two men slightly wounded.

From the failure of this attempt, it will not be wonderful if folly should be charged upon the conception of such an enterprise. But even after this ill success, I cannot see any thing absurd in the plan, nor any other mode of accomplishing it, which gave fairer promise. Some important advantages, which it was reasonable to count on, we were disappointed in, and finally were defeated by means that were unanticipated by all. Had the attempt to ascend

the western branch, and thus avoid the city of Foochow, succeeded, not only two important days would have been saved, but what was of more consequence, by preceding any alarm, pilots might have been procured. Either of these advantages being gained would have secured for us such an advance of all pursuit, that after ascending as far as was proper with the boat, she might have been sent back with closed cabin, while chairs or other conveyance were procured for us by land. Even as we were, this was our aim, to gain a sufficient advance of the attendant military. All the department of these, previous to the moment of attacking us, had conspired to induce the belief, that attendance and surveillance, was the extent of their commission. And yet we cannot allege, either that they fired upon us *wholly* unwarmed, or they lured us on to make a sure prey of our persons or lives; for, however informal the notification was, it cannot be denied that a wish for our return was intimated, just previous to their fire; and while we were far from our vessel and in a great measure in their power, they ceased and did not recommence hostilities after we turned back.

From the time of returning to the brig, the star of the "Governor Findlay" seemed to be in the ascendant. After that day no officer or soldier ventured to come on board, though often invited, and though they had been constantly doing so during the absence of the "boat". This conduct, in connection with other circumstances, led us to suppose that they feared retaliation on the well known Chinese principle,—blood for blood. For the first two days subsequent to the arrival of the brig, her decks had been filled with people and merchants examining the cargo, and sales had commenced. But when the naval commander came with a fleet of war junks, and anchored near the brig, all intercourse was prohibited. The naval officers daily came on board with questions as to her country and destination, and with requests that she should go away. To the latter, captain McKay replied that he must await the return of the boat; on which they most abjectly begged that he would write and order her return. To the former he answered that the vessel was from Liverpool. This unknown name naturally stumbled the officers of the middle kingdom, and on the next day they returned to the subject again with a request to be informed whether that country lay near Singapore!

A curious display of official intercourse and etiquette commenced after our return. Mr. Gordon, regarding the violence which had been done to us, if not utterly unjustifiable yet as excessive and uncalled for; and if permitted to pass unnoticed, as likely to form a precedent that might be dangerous to others who should hereafter be placed in their power, determined to present a petition of grievances to the governor of Fukkeh and Chekeang, praying for redress. It was put into Chinese by Mr. Gutzlaff. As this document may yet be acted on by the British functionaries to whom it has since been submitted, it will be improper for me to do more than give the following concluding summary:—"that your petitioner received no intimation of disapprobation during four days, but rather assistance, in more than one instance, from imperial officers; and at last only an unofficial note, which it was not proper to offer or receive; that he passed the capital in broad day without any opposition; that he wronged no man in his progress, but paid full prices for every thing; that there was no indication of evil intentions; that when assailed in a dastardly manner from an ambush, he made no resistance, because the assailants appeared to be soldiers and not robbers; that such treatment was not unheard of in barbarous countries, but could not have been expected in this centre of civilization, where the pursuit of knowledge is esteemed honorable;—therefore he looked to his excellency to ascertain the facts and punish the guilty, according to their laws which *"grant protection to all strangers, and decree capital punishment against all who endeavor to injure their lives."*

With this document duly signed and sealed, the party went on board of the chief junk, dressed in "mandarin" broadcloth and cloak. We were ceremoniously received and seated. In the cabin we found two messengers *funfoo*, from the governor, seated on the left, wearing white crystal buttons; these were men of fine appearance and the chief speakers. On the right were four officers, one the naval commander of this station, having the rank of vice admiral, *Tsungping kwan*, and wearing a red coral button. This is the same redoubted admiral *Chin* of whom so frequent mention is made in *Lindsey's* journal, and who alone maintained his post on deck, trembling, while all his crew had fled from the approach of four unarmed foreigners. Whether his superior corpulence rather than superior courage did not prevent his taking refuge with his men below, seems more than doubtful. If he was really disgraced and degraded at that time, as the Chinese reported, he has since managed it to regain what he lost, and to rise one degree higher in rank,—from *Footseang*, to *Tsungping kwan*.

The next was a commodore, *Heitac*, from the northward station of *Fuhning*, wearing the same button as the admiral; then a colonel of the army, *Yack-rih*, with a blue crystal button; and last one sublieutenant *Patsung*, with a gold button. Mr. Gordon first delivered his complaint to the superior messenger, who seemed about to break it open, but when requested to deliver it as directed, he assented after attempting by questions to ascertain its contents. After adverting to the importation of rice, Mr. Gutzlaff showed the impossibility of preventing foreign trade, on account of the weakness of the government, and the impolicy of creating a forced trade, already apparent enough at Canton; pleaded the rights of reciprocity due to foreigners on account of the privileges that were granted to Chinese in foreign parts;—all which and much more the officers admitted, but replied that it was vain to speak of making a new channel for trade, while the emperor's orders confined it to Canton. As to the violence committed on us, at first they were quite ignorant of it; but when that would not do, they ascribed it to the treachery of the villainous people. "The people!" said Mr. G. "there are none more friendly; no, it was your officers and soldiers that did the dastardly deed, and now redress must be given." They all regretted the unjustifiable act, put as good a construction as possible upon it, and were profuse of friendly and soothing words. By this time the messenger exhibited some alarm and begged to return the petition, which he was induced to keep, only by the assurance that he must deliver it or we should return to the city and present it. It was surprising to see how soon and how much Mr. Gutzlaff's acquaintance with their language, their usages, country and government, won their respect, and secured an influence over them.

On the next day an accession to the fleet produced a grand display of flags, salutes &c. This was caused by the arrival of no less a personage than the vice-admiral, of the Hactan station, with several vessels under his

command. As he was the senior officer, though of the same rank with admiral Chin, he took precedence henceforth and waited to receive the first visit from his excellency. At the mainmast head of each admiral's junk waved a broad yellow flag with the single inscription *the* *sac* commander. At the fore, was a flag of five colors arranged in horizontal stripes of pink, blue, yellow, white and black, reckoning downward. On the stern were five flags, each showing one of the five colors separately. The other junks hoisted various flags of three colors combined, or of one color with a varied border. Amidst all this warlike display, of seventeen vessels of war, the peaceful "Findlay," of less than 300 tons, preserved the same unmoved and dignified silence as if she were not the cause of all the uproar.

Emboldened perhaps by this accession of strength, when captain McKay sent over to them a lad with a list of the provisions he desired, they sent back by him a few pieces of sugar cane, a dried cattle fish, and a little remnant of a shoulder of pork,—but no answer. The captain and two of the party then went on board the junk of Admiral Chin, and the present was returned and laid on his deck. At first, the admirals denied having knowledge of the facts; and then, they only intended them as a present to the lad and the boat's crew, but never thought of insulting us by sending such a present to us—not at all. In this and all our subsequent visits, the poor admiral said little else than to make apologies or asseverations of innocence, regarding this unfortunate occurrence.

The old subjects were again adverted to, and a supply of provisions promised on the morrow. Two days more were then proposed by Mr. Gordon, at the end of which time, if he received no answer or redress, he should consider what further measures to adopt. They complained that our vessel caused them great annoyance, and when it was suggested that she would withdraw outside on condition that free trade was permitted there, they said they were the mere instruments of the will of others, and could only represent our wishes to the higher officers, which they cheerfully agreed to do.

Accordingly on the second day following, a note was thrown aboard, unsealed and unaddressed, inviting Mr. Gordon to come over and receive the governor's answer; to which he replied, that if there were any orders, he was waiting to receive them in the usual manner in such cases. In return they sent back by our messenger a note with a copy of the orders, and imputed it to fear that he did not come to receive them himself. Upon this it was determined to get possession of the original, that no room for subterfuge might be left; and for this purpose the Findlay was dropped with the tide alongside of their junks, and lay broadside to them not many yards distant. Her six ports on one side were opened, six guns loaded and all aimed at the admiral. This movement seemed to throw a panic over the fleet; the smaller craft withdrew, the boats were hoisted up, and when we immediately went on board Admiral Chin's vessel, it was impossible to conceal his agitation. The other high officers assembled slowly and an air of apprehension seemed to pervade them all. "How dare you," said Mr. Gordon, "speak of fear restraining me from coming on board, when you see those guns, which at the least signal would sink you and your fleet? You owe it to ourselves and to our confidence in our own government, not to anything that you can do, nor to your deserts, that you have not been made to suffer for the dastardly conduct of the imperial officers. But since redress is now denied, and the governor by falsely justifying the assailants has identified himself with the perpetrators, I shall lay the whole matter before my own government, which has power to protect its subjects." They, in reply, deeply lamented the unfortunate misunderstanding, declared they cherished esteem for us, and finally would send us supplies tomorrow.

It is worthy of remark, that when Mr. Gutzlaff asked for the original petition, they were at first quite ignorant of any such thing, though it was addressed to one of them to deliver to us; and when the two envoys that brought it were called in, and the paper exhibited, it was reluctantly resigned in return for the copy which was sent to us. Mr. Gordon gave them his brief reply, which had been duly prepared before we came on board,—that he should appeal. It should be noticed that Mr. Gordon obtained, what is never given to foreigners at Canton, the original edict, on a roll of paper six feet long, and sealed with the three broad seals of Ching, the governor, Lo, the tseangkeuen, or Tartar general, and of Wei, the fooyuen. It is further remarkable that the term "barbarian" so rife in official papers at Canton is never used; "outside" is the term which occurs here. But it is equally remarkable that the document does not justify the violence but by false facts; it asserts that they previously by a messenger ordered the vessel to withdraw, while in fact the boat left the vessel before the news of her anchoring in the Min could have been carried to Fuhchow, and much more before an order could have been returned; that in answer to the enquiries of officers "who asked for the petition," we assured them that we had none; that we proceeded against repeated prohibitions, both verbal and written, which were put in our boat, but which we threw into the river; that we fired on them first, and they only "slightly hit our sails; and last, not least," that by the law against burglary! which permits the inmate of a house to kill the housebreaker at night who resists," the attack is to be justified.

On the 18th of May, five days after the return of the boat to the brig, we weighed anchor and slowly dropped down with the tide, leaving the Min, and the fleet riding at anchor. Not a gun was fired by them, or a cracker burnt, or any the least mark of triumph exhibited by the Chinese fleet. Knowing that this sort of exhibition was usually made on occasion of the retreat of foreigners under such circumstances, Mr. Gordon had intimated that he should suffer no mark of triumph whatever. And his hint was literally obeyed.

Extract from a letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated Oahou, April 22nd, 1835.

"An English brig, the *Clementine*, has arrived, belonging to the Isle of France, but last from Ascension. She brings some reports respecting captain Dowrett, who, it will be remembered, was either killed or detained by the natives of the Pescadores, while there on a trading expedition in the schooner *Victoria*. The brig *Haverly*, captain Cathcart, was afterwards chartered from this government by two of our merchants, and sent to ascertain the fate of captain D., and, if living, ransom him if possible, and restore him to his distressed family, residing in this place.

The *Haverly*, as we learn by the *Clementine*, had been at the Pescadores, and after remaining a few days, departed without being able to ascertain

that captain D. was alive; on the other hand, captain C. was assured by the old chief that he had been killed. Subsequently to this visit, however, the captain of the English brig fell in with two natives of the Pescadores, who had been driven off in a canoe and landed upon Strong Island, who told him that there were two men still surviving from the *Victoria*;—named "Sam" and "George";—that they were much esteemed by the natives, and treated with great kindness by them. The names and the description of the persons of these two individuals, answer to those of captain D. and a New Zealander who landed with him, and whose fate was equally uncertain with that of captain D.

Captain Cathcart, to whom this information was communicated by the captain of the English brig, on their falling in with each other at Ascension, may possibly return to the Pescadores; and it is probable that a vessel soon to sail from this place on an expedition to procure shells &c. may touch there. So that our hopes are strongly encouraged that we may yet be permitted in the good providence of God, to rejoice with the wife and little ones, over him "that was dead and is alive again, who was lost and is found."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—The particulars respecting the barbarous murder committed on board the bark *Rosendale*, on her voyage from Sourabaya, to China, are as follows.

A large Arab ship that left Sourabaya in company with us, and bound to the westward, came so close to us on the 4th of April, that we were forced to wear, to get clear of her: after the sails were trimmed we heard a strange voice in the head, and we then discovered the malay who has been the perpetrator of this outrageous murder. I ordered him to come aft, and to be searched, but he had no knife, or weapon of any sort about him: his only covering being a handkerchief tied round his middle; there being no person on board that could interpret the malay language, we could not understand why he had left his ship. The following morning he brought aft to me, a penknife, and table fork, in a paper case. I pointed to his vessel and made signs that I would send him on board again, he appeared very much distressed at it, and would lie down on the deck to feign sleep, draw his hand across his neck, and jump up suddenly, throw his hands over the side, so that we imagined that he had been illused on board, and through fear of being murdered in his sleep had taken the opportunity when the ships were so close to escape from her and come on board of us at all risks.

He always kept to leeward, and seemed to wish to hide himself from being seen by any person from his vessel; but there was no opportunity of sending him back, as by morning she was far to windward and never after came near to us and seemed to take no notice whatever. On the 7th instant, Monday 2 o'clock A. M. we were all aroused by a seaman running aft and calling for help, for he had been stabbed and was bleeding to death. He said that he was asleep on the fore-castle and was awakened by a stab in the arm, and before he could defend himself he received two others, he then found that his intended murderer was the malay, that came on board on Friday, that when the villain found he had gained his feet and that the crew were coming from aft, he ran out on the cathead and jumped over board. I immediately ordered a strict search, thinking that as the ship had little way through the water, the malay might have returned on board and secreted himself; we then found that two of our lads had been murdered, one lying with his throat cut, and the other with a stab in the breast that entered his heart;—they must both have died instantly. What could have been his motive for so outrageous an act, I am at a loss to conjecture, we were 70 miles from any land, and there was no boat or vessel of any kind in sight or had been since we lost sight of the Arab, which was the day before: so that plunder could not have been his intention. He had had no quarrel with any person, neither had he in the slightest degree been molested; but on the contrary, he had been supplied with clothes and always been used with the greatest kindness by all on board.

Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD. Commander.

YARKUND. Intercourse with Tibet. (Burnes's Travels).

Anecdote of the Chinese Police. The intercourse from Tibet and Bokhara is carried on by regulations that are truly energetic. The natives of these countries are not permitted to proceed beyond Yarkund and the neighbouring towns, and as they enter the Chinese dominions, are placed under certain persons, who have a knowledge of the countries from which they come, and made responsible for their behaviour. So thoroughly organised is this system of police, that it is said to be impossible to elude its vigilance. A native who was suspected in these countries, and was afterwards in my service, remained in confinement for three months, and was at length dismissed by the route he had come, but not till a likeness of him had been first taken. Several copies of the picture were despatched to the frontier towns, with these instructions:—"If this man enters the country, his head is the Emperor's, his property is yours." I need not add, that he has never since sought to extend his acquaintance in the Chinese provinces of Yarkund.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BROKERS. A trial of interest to merchants and brokers, involving the responsibility of the latter, came on at the Lancaster Assizes on Wednesday. The facts were briefly as follow:—On the 9th of May, Buchanan & Co., brokers in Liverpool, sold some cassia and cotton for £2600 for Skinner & Co. of Liverpool, who have also establishments in Bombay and Glasgow. The goods were delivered by Buchanan & Co. without informing their principals to whom they were sold. The parties who purchased them failed a few days after, on the 21st of May. Skinner & Co. declared that the brokers were liable, inasmuch as they ought to have informed them who the purchasers were; for they would not in that case have given their order for the delivery of the goods. Baron Gurney left three questions to the Jury—The first was, whether it was customary to give the principal, or the owner of the goods, the note of contract within forty-eight hours of the sale; secondly, whether it was the custom to inform the principal or merchant who the parties were who purchased his goods; thirdly, whether the defendants had acted in the present case as by custom brokers were in the habit of doing, and whether it was their usual manner of transacting business. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; thus establishing the responsibility of the brokers.—*Leeds Mercury*, August 30.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1836.

NO. 27. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of P. P. although it is dated on the 4th instant, did not reach us until late in the afternoon of yesterday, too late for insertion.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The British Vessel *CORNWALLIS*, J. Clark, arrived on the 1st from Bombay. We have not received any Bombay papers by this opportunity.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Woo Ping-keen, *Howqua's* fourth brother, died in the evening of the 2nd day of the 6th moon, (27th June). Hitherto he had attended to the tea department of the hong. *Howqua*, seeing himself to be old and on the verge of life, his posterity useless as far as the affairs of the hong are concerned, is deeply afflicted, and it is thought he will soon die; and there is nobody to whom the management of the trade of the hong can be entrusted.

Woo-yuen-sung, *Howqua's* 4th son, holds a situation in the *Chung-shoo-ko*, a kind of herald's office under the *Nuy-ko*, or imperial cabinet.

His fifth son, *Yuen-wei*, has attained the literary degree of *Keujin* at the early age of nineteen years. His 6th son is a youth studying at home.

July 2nd. It is reported that the *Kwang-le hong* (*Mowqua*) has requested the government to close it; but the governor and fooyen are unwilling to comply. They wish to order *Howqua* to assist *Kwang-le* with taels 200000, and that the deceased *Mowqua's* brother or son should continue the business.

About four o'clock, P. M. a chinese junk parted from her anchor a little below the Dutch Folly; two men were on board who could not do any thing; the wind pressed her down and she fell over on several small boats that could not get out of the way; the persons in the boats met their fate: i. e.—according to our chinese informant,—they were saved or they perished according to their (fixed) fate. The junk also fell over upon some boats of ill-fame of *Yang-choo* street, but they luckily escaped the danger.

With respect to the letter from —on the equalization of the duties on teas, there cannot, we presume, be a doubt but that the new scale will not act retrospectively: such is certainly not the spirit of British legislation, whatever men of whatever party may be in power. Time, of course, will be allowed to clear all teas imported into or bought for the home market under the 4th of Will: 4th; and the period will surely not be confined to narrow, illiberal, and impolitic limits. We have not at present any paper or other publication to refer to on this subject; but we think the merchants here would not be acting unwarrantably in expressing their opinion, by petition or otherwise, to H. M. ministers on the most advisable scale of duties as regards the two sorts of teas, black and green; as also on any other points, commercial or political, connected with the the free trade to this country: such proceedings are the appropriate duties of the Chamber of Commerce, and would doubtless receive the attention they deserve from H. M. ministers. The free traders must watch over their own interests strictly, and defend them by all possible activity. They must be strong in their own combination, for their enemies are at once alert, united, enraged, prejudiced, persevering and unscrupulous: a disposition that makes an enemy

far from despicable, however unjust his cause or hopeless his opposition.

In our columns will be found a long letter from FREE TRADE.

The unceasing attacks of various publications on the opening of the markets and ports of China by the British legislature, as far as could be done, to unfettered commercial enterprise, have not escaped our notice although they have scarcely attracted our attention. The enemies of liberty, of free trade, and of the birth-rights of Britons, are mad with disappointment and blind with rage; let them have their infuriated sway of idle declamation and false assertion; they are at war with opinions and principles, and we can fearlessly back the feelings, knowledge, and judgment of the British people against the angry lady's-maid-tirades of the *Asiatic Journal* or of my great grandmother's review, the *Quarterly*. This last publication has entirely swamped itself by the review of *Campbell's* life of Mrs. Siddons; a meaner production, or one giving stronger evidence of a most paltry spirit, than this review, has never met our notice. Who is the man who can thus write of him who sung '*Ye mariners of England*' and '*The battle of the Baltic*'!—The complacent reviewer says, in a note,—"*That he feared Mr. Campbell knows too little about St. Paul.*" This is what Bentham would call a church of Englandistic sneer. However, we will borrow the reviewer's words, and say we fear the *Quarterly Review* knows little about St. Paul and less about China: for the pages of that journal are not, assuredly, redolent of hope or charity—it has its own faith—neither does it tell the truth as to China;—no, not even the truth it knows.

We have extracted from the Chinese Repository that part of the reverend E. Steven's account of the expedition up the *Min* river in the province of Fuh-keen, which relates to the repulse of the boat. From the facts there stated there cannot be a doubt of the murderous intention of the chinese government officers, if the party had persevered in their progress up the *Min*. Even the ambushed attack must have been made with a fatal design, and if the powder of the chinese had been good the boat would have been sunk and the whole crew drowned, shot, or captured. Such treacherous conduct might be expected from the savages of the south-sea islands, but who could have anticipated the cunning of the fox, the cowardice of the sheep, and the cruelty of the hyæna from the glorious *little empire*?

The fell chinese, cunning and fierce, mixture abhorred."

DELIVERY AND DETENTION OF LETTERS IN CHINA.

We can easily conceive that C. C. may regret that he published his letter in our last number; but we fear, from the note of the 1st inst. which will be found in our columns, that his regret does not arise from a feeling of the error of his accusatory remarks.

C. C. must be a bold man to accuse the foreign community in China, by his

words that the standard of their feelings must be low when they treat with circumspection the inviolability of an envelope, a mere outside cover,"—and commend the post-master not to attend to the superscription of his mails."

But when did this community say or do this?

We beg to assure C. C. that not a single member of the community had or has the least to do with the *ridicule* alludes to, except ourselves; his fears, then, are applicable to us only and personally.

With reference to those feelings and sentiments which are supposed to form the character of an Englishman, and, therefore, of ourselves as such, we request C. C. will calm his fears as to the *standard of those feelings* in our individual character. We are not entirely unknown to the foreign community in China; and on the knowledge of that community of our character and reputation we trust the fears of C. C. will be baseless.

We do not understand what C. C. means by "*recommending the postmaster not to attend to the superscription of his mails.*"

"We said that we trusted that the order of the company's agents would be altogether unavailing, firstly, by not being attended to in the case of any packet containing letters—of which fact the postmaster and others who have for years opened these packets must be tolerably good judges—and secondly, by the Bengal government directing hereafter all public packets to H. M. postmaster."

Coupling this with the order said to have been given by the company's agent, and the long practice and experience of the present postmaster of the custom heretofore observed, even with the *company's packets*, the clear and simple meaning is, that if a ship's mail addressed to the company's agent should be delivered at Lintin, we trusted it would be immediately opened and the contents forwarded to their rightful owners; and that the order would in future also be made unavailing by the Calcutta postmaster addressing his mails to the postmaster in China.

In our last number we asked the question, "why, in the present position of the company's agents, the responsibility of receiving, *propria persona*, packets containing letters should be insisted on and courted?—Is it only to preserve the inviolability of an envelope—a mere outside cover?"

We used the last tautologous expression for a purpose; it is well we did so, although our meaning is not apparent to C. C.

He who breaks open the single envelope of a single letter can only have one object: to read the letter. And the standard of that man's feelings who should act thus C. C. may designate in any terms he chooses.

But—there is nothing like example. We have now lying before us the envelope, the mere outside cover of the letters brought by the ANN BALDWIN. It bears the company's arms, and is thus endorsed and directed. "*Honorable East India Company's Service. Ship Mail No. 8 per the Ann Baldwin, Captain Crawford.*" To the Agent of the East India Company Canton. Calcutta, General Post Office, the 26th, of April 1835. Signed, Wm. Money."

It contains a certificate of the number of letters in the mail, signed by the deputy post master, and a request that this certificate may be signed by the company's agent, that the date of its arrival may be noted and that it may be returned to the Calcutta P. O. by the first opportunity. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* The impression on the seal is, *General Post Office Calcutta.*

In the first place we are to question what the service of the E. I. company has to do with ship mails?—They should be endorsed H. M. service; and secondly, what has the company's agent in Canton to do with the merchant's letters, for, be it noted that more than one ship's mail has contained only private letters. As to the certificate, it is a mere matter of form, never attended to; and yet, to observe this form now, and with the full knowledge of the error of the Calcutta postmaster in the direction of his letters the order complained of was given; the *certificate-responsibility* of the company's agent was distinctly avowed by himself as being the reason for the order. However we are happy to learn from the postmaster that the order has been rescinded, and is not to affect the course that has hitherto been observed as to the opening of the ship mails.

To return to the serious charge made against us individually, or against the community generally, of "treating with ridicule the inviolability of an envelope" &c. we can scarcely think that C. C. really means what he has really said. The meaning of our question must have been obvious of every man who has a just sense of honour; and, as we have said, we were tautologous in order to prevent any chance of misconception. We are afraid that the knight-errantry of C. C. has decoyed him into a thorny and miry path, a thankless office of useless and unavailing defence; that he has only looked on *one side of the shield*, and that that one is not

the *golden side*; and that he has been rather oblivious in his last communication of the excellent rule which he so appositely quoted in his first; namely: "*to do unto others as we would be done by.*"

July 1st, 1835.

C. C. presents his compliments to the Editor of the Canton Register, and is obliged by his courtesy in publishing his communication on the detention of letters.

C. C. cannot, however, now withhold the expression of his regret that he should have troubled the E. C. R. with any remarks on the subject, since he conceives that the observations to which his letter have unexpectedly given rise, are more calculated, in C. C.'s judgment, to do harm than his letter can possibly do good. C. C. fears the standard of feelings must be low in the community that can treat with ridicule "the inviolability of an envelope, a mere outside cover,"—and recommend the post-master not to attend to the superscription of his mails.

Mr. Editor,—I am sorry to see C. C. made so angry by a necessary discussion; yet his anger will by no means tend to make the public believe his cause is good. As to all that verbiage about the "miserable spirit of party"—it is lost on us; firstly, those who talk most of it lamentably are those most tending to keep it alive; and Secondly,—if the discussion of a wrong tended to keep it alive, and that discussion was necessary to our interests, do you consider us to hesitate for a second about such a *green-sickness* kind of a complaint?—If you do so, Mr. Editor, you know us not.

I aver that the head of Finance Committee did a wrong as to Post-despatches; and C. C. answers that wrong by whining about smugglers, out-side-ships, islands, and so forth: as if twenty blacks would make a white.

The head of Finance Committee is backed by 20 acts of parliament, by £600,000 to ylend, by the Bengal, Madras and Bombay governments, by 100,000 sepos in arms; he exists by law, and I say he broke it.

Will you compare or confuse this deed with the illegal breach of an opium or Yanky trader?—Never: it won't do, friend public won't swallow.

The law is necessary to the existence of the one; for the other you must make a law, and get biting influences to support it. C. C. puts the cart before the horse. Your's, "GIVE ME MY OWN"
Canton, 1st July, 1835.

Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,—I beg to bring particularly to your observation, the effect which it is possible the alteration in the Duties on Tea may have on certain kinds of Tea, should the equalization at one rate now anticipated, come into operation at a fixed rate in England, and without reference to shipments from China previous to intelligence of the change arriving here. This would press heavily and unjustly on the shippers of the Teas, rated by the 4th. With 4th at the low duty, and though this may, notwithstanding its manifest injustice, be attempted, I have to request that you will be so good as to use any exertions in your power, by petition or otherwise as you may think advisable, to oppose it.

The teas classed as Boheas rated at a duty of $\frac{1}{2}$, and which have been shipped on the faith of the Act of Parliament, will, as a matter of necessity, be seriously affected in sale and price, should they be met in the market on arrival, by a duty of 250 per cent on the cost at home to the Importer, and the teas of a higher grade and greater cost, as congos and low sou-chongs, be admitted at a reduced rate, by an equalization of the duty. The same will apply to the 2nd class of teas rated at 2s. 2d. per lb., and the shippers of twankays, hyson-skin and other teas, be injured, by the admission of the higher green teas, hysons &c. at a reduction on the duty in their favor of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

It will not be disputed, that the measure of equalizing the duties on all teas, will have the effect of improving the quality of the article sent to England, and throwing out of consumption the lower grades of teas, but it may be fairly expected, that as the same consequences would have resulted in the first instance had such been adopted, the shippers, on the faith of an Act of Parliament, should not now be exposed to loss, in consequence of the mis-information or miscalculation of those who fixed the scale of duties hitherto acted on, and it may reasonably be demanded, that all teas shipped from China previous to official notice in Canton of the alteration of the duties, shall be admitted according to the scale of duties till then presumed to be in force.

Mr. Editor,—I presume that the numerous attacks on the tea trade in China, as at present carried on, by free traders, can hardly have escaped your notice: that they have not wholly done so, is apparent from your number before last, in which are some remarks on a Mr. Nicholson's attempts to puff himself into notice, no less at the expense of truth and common honesty, than of his fellow countrymen now embarked in this great and increasing trade. With ignorance and audacity, however, the battle can be but short, and I think that he and his sarrago of "Grocer's knowledge" may be quietly left to the contempt which is pretty sure to follow his labors. There are, however, I am sorry to see, other publications of greater respectability and equal notoriety, which are now fighting the battles of by-gone monopoly, side by side with this self-elected champion of tea and tallow, and as some of these have a high name in the world of letters, and as such it is to be supposed that their articles may carry greater weight, I think that you, as the mouth-piece of the community, which a public paper should aim at becoming, are called on to watch narrowly, and reply seriously, to all these invidious attacks on the well-being and prosperity of this trade. The publications, which I now more particularly allude to, are the Asiatic Journal, and the Quarterly Review.

The first of these, notoriously in the pay, and under the direct control of the E. I. company, we have always looked on as an open enemy; avowed, and so far honorable; but I now see some of its pages filled, I may say, in every number, with tirades against "free trade," and sneers on "free trade tea", intended, doubtless, to impress the tea drinking population of England with ideas of the utter absurdity of the supposition that tea, of good kind, can be purchased, in China, without the intervention of a company in Leadenhall street, and a showy establishment kept up at Can-

ton and Macao, at great expense, to "bother the natives;" and another grand turn-out, of gentlemen in blue coats ornamented with gold lace, to take home the "real" genuine tea purchased by the aforesaid supercargoes. From the evident partisanship of this opponent, his arguments, such as they are, can, however, not work us much harm, and it is only necessary that his readers, or the readers of some of his articles carefully republished in other periodicals, be made acquainted with his helotism to do away with the effect altogether.

I now come to our most formidable, and most bulky, as imposing opponent, the Quarterly Review; the strong hold of all that is bigotted in party or antiquated in opinion; yet not the less likely to work us harm among the many, who are more content to take a loud assertion as current coin, than inclined or able to reason on, and expose its folly or falsehood. In number 104, of the Quarterly Review, published in November last, at pages 367 and 368, I find, introduced in a Review of Burnes' travels into Bokhara (a), some passages and a note by the Editor, not more at variance with our interests than with truth, on the subject of the teas that must in future be sent home for the consumption of Great Britain. With all the laments therein contained for the extinction of the E. I. company's monopoly, I have nothing to do, nor can you—they are in keeping with the politics and wishes of the Reviewers, and therefore they have a right to lament, if they please, the downfall of an iniquitous and partial system, in which, we know, their souls delighted; but I wish that some protest should be entered against the wilful and barefaced falsehoods with which they have thought proper to garnish their pages, in the hope of injuring those on whom the mantle of the company has now, thanks to the good sense of the people of England, descended.

It is stated that "the most respectable of the hong merchants have retired from business" and "the rest are either unable or unwilling to advance a *shilling* to enable the *poor* (!) cultivators of tea to prepare the usual supply!" Now, Sir, we all know that this is, from first to last, one of those flourishes of language which gentlemen who, as Sheridan says, "rely on their imagination for facts" will indulge in, and which, in plain English (excuse the expression), is called a *lie*. Which of the respectable hong merchants has retired from business? And how many of the rest are unable or unwilling to advance funds, from which advance they well should know they must reap large profits? This, false as it is, may be taken as a fair specimen of the trash given *ex cathedra* to the people of England, against the supply of this necessary of life (for such it now is) by the agents and merchants of Canton, who, happily for all, have now taken the place of the overpaid supercargoes of the E. I. company. However, to console the tea drinkers, the Reviewer allows that "some tea will go home" and, he impartially says, that "it will be as well that his readers know what sort of tea it will be". He then proceeds, as may be expected, to state that this tea is to be of the most possible description; manufactured and dried trash, sufficient, as the sapient, veracious, and impartial Nicholson & Co. say, to poison the whole of the population of Great Britain (b); of course presuming that capital, not employed by the hong merchant to buy good teas, such as are and must be grown, year after year, will be devoted to the production or manufacture of a spurious and adulterated article; a conclusion worthy of the writer of such an article as I am now alluding to. And pray, Sir, what then is to become of all the good tea grown by the Chinese? Oh! of course, according to the Quarterly Review, the Chinese will drink the thirty two millions, supplied to the E. I. company, themselves! They, as a matter of course, hate the free traders, who would buy their teas at fair prices, as much as the Quarterly Reviewer himself does! They, no doubt, have an instinctive and unconquerable antipathy to free trade, and would prefer letting the tea rot on the trees, or perish in their warehouses, to allowing a single pecul to be bought by men who had nothing better than dollars or goods to offer in exchange, and who were not the servants of a company, the existence of which its partisans have confidently asserted kept down the price of teas in China.

Sir, I pity the poor Chinese much! At present, all that they can expect from the merchants of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, through their Agents here, is the market value of their teas, for a greater quantity than the company exported! Is not this a dreadful dilemma? That such is

(a) It is a curious fact that most of these libels on the character of "free traders" are wrapt up or introduced in articles of an entirely different character—for instance, in an article "on the state of the drama in India," which appears in the December No. of "the Asiatic," the tea for this and future years is denounced as "poison" &c. &c. and a bitter philippic against "free traders, adventurers" &c. is introduced.

"The things we know are neither rich nor rare,

But wonder how the d—l they got there!"

To such a degree is the inveteracy of these *soi disant* curators of the public health carried against free trade.

(b) The single objection that can, with any show of justice, be brought against "free trade teas" is in the case of some that went home from Singapore, and most unfortunate for that settlement it is that such should have been the case; as, in future, teas from there will be looked on with a suspicious eye: but these were, in fact, not "free trade" teas—they were teas taken down by the Junks, as usual every year, principally from Amoy, and were low Ankois of the coarsest description, packed in baskets, and not curled or prepared for the use of any but the poor Chinese in the Archipelago. The cost of these in China might vary from 3 to 5 taels per pecul; and they were shipped to England by people unacquainted with the tea market, and, as a matter of course, from their bad quality, rejected—this is, in fact, a proof of how little danger there is that the English people will allow themselves to be "poisoned" with "trash," as all "free trade tea" is called by our opponents.—As to the teas imported from the continent, surely we shall not be held answerable for their quality.—Had the Act of Parliament not been framed in the most "lubberly" manner, these teas could never have gone to England. The "free traders" may reasonably complain against the government on this very account:—"Call you that backing of your friends?"

now their lamentable position is *proved*, by the assertion of the Quarterly Review, that manufactories of green *Woping* are now established near Canton—proving in fact, if it proves any thing, that the demand for tea, by the free traders, is so great that the supply, of really good kind, is not sufficient to meet it. But, let me ask this advocate of the company, if no such tea as this same calumniated *Woping* was known to the company's Agents? Has it altogether been invented for the use of free traders? Or has it not, for many years, found its way home, in the company's "unadulterated tea" chests, as bohea, to the knowledge of all who know any thing on the subject. Who the "eye witness, of unquestionable authority," may be, it might be difficult to arrive at; but, be he who he may, he must be a *wiseacre*. Does he suppose that "that blooming blue of plums, and that crispy appearance, which are supposed to indicate the fine green teas" are natural, in any teas; or that they are not as much the result of manufacture and good doctoring, in Che-keang province, as in Canton? If the English tea-dealers and consumers have taken it into their heads that these are the *criteria* of fine green teas, the people of any place where green tea is prepared will impart them; whether by means of white lead, as the Quarterly Review's correspondent says (but which I do not believe is used) or by any other that will have the effect of adapting the tea to the prejudices of the people of the country to which it is to go. The Honam manufacturers make no secret of the mode of preparation; any one that chooses may see it; the firing, dying with prussian blue and gypsum, to give it that "blooming blue" so much in request, and all the rest:—and, if an enquiry is made as to the employment of these, the enquirer is astounded with the reply that this is the mode in which *all* the green tea in China, meant for foreign use, is prepared; and that the "blooming blue" of the Che-keang leaf is as artificial as that of the so much vituperated Honam delicacy. Nay, they have the audacity to assert that the only difference in the two teas is that the more northern shrub, being grown in a colder country, is of finer quality originally; or that the produce of the two manufactures would be in all respect the same; that this same coloring and doctoring of the tea is so far from being new in Canton, that it was carried on in the company's time, in full vigor, so that the free traders have succeeded to this among the other advantages which the company are for ever deploring the deprivation of.

What can be the object of the Quarterly Review, the Asiatic Journal and other periodicals, in these constant sneers and sarcasms on "free trade tea"? The Editor of the Grocer's twaddling Journal, no doubt, finds his interest in it; but the others, I presume, have no teas to puff up; and they can scarcely, at the present day, expect that all their labors and sneers will prevail over the good sense of the English people, and cause the re-establishment of the most absurd as the most injurious monopoly that has ever existed; injurious, not alone in a commercial point of view—by tying down the export of British manufactures to a certain amount, and forcing the trade into the hands of a rival nation;—by confining the advantages, which ought to be divided among the many, to the few;—by substituting extravagant and lavish expenditure for prudent and *free trade* economy;—by limiting the consumption of an article of wholesome and every day use, that their great profits might be retained at the expense of the nation at large;—by infringing the very first rights of mankind, in the insolent claim of proprietorship of the highway of nations, in saying to the rest of the British nation "thus far shall ye go and no farther!"—thus, in fact, shutting others out from what they could not enjoy, lest the way to this, their land of Ophir, should be happened on:—injurious, I repeat, not alone in these, but, yet more so, in the degradation which their conduct, in this country, has brought down, deservedly, on themselves, and, no less so, unhappily, on the nation which they arrogantly, claimed to represent. Their trade has now, it is true, passed away from them; but when will the deep stain on the character of Britain, which the whole course of their conduct here has tended to produce, be removed? Oh, if washed out, must it not be in blood! And for what, may I ask, were the concessions and self abasements made, but to preserve the exclusive possession of the trade, and mystify their country with meaningless accounts and awful hints of the *peculiarity* of the Chinese; their indisposition to trade, the impossibility of dealing for teas, save through a select committee, on the one hand, and the hong merchants (*arcades umbo*) on the other: and this is the twaddle which has so long succeeded in stifling the trade of the merchants of England, and which is repeated, like the burden of an old song, in all the articles written against that crying abomination "free trade!"

I should like, if possible, to procure some information as to another of the "facts" so insisted on by the advocates of the company. How has the case stood, for some years past, as to *advances* by them to the hong merchants? I think that it must be in the recollection of most of the old Canton residents that, not more than four years ago, so far from the company being in advance for the teas of the coming season, they, at the Chinese new year, the most critical of all times to the Chinese merchants, for some wise purpose, no doubt,—but, whether to injure, if not ruin, the then free traders or agents, is not ascertained—went to Macao, leaving the tea of the previous season unpaid for; the amount, obtained for their Bills on Bengal, being shipped off to England, in hard dollars, in some of their early vessels. In consequence of this breach of faith (c), I think I do recollect something of the retirement from business of the senior hong merchant, who, I will mention, for the information of the Quarterly Review, and all concerned, has been, this last year, not only supplying the "free traders" with teas, but actually shipping, on his own account, for the British market, large quantities of what, according to Mr. Nicholson and the Quarterly Review, are but "trash and mere stuff, grass, leaves" &c. but which we, on the spot, have some reason to think are among the best teas which China produces.

(c) It is notorious that, in the following year, the Americans purchased from the hong merchants and others the very Green teas which had been contracted for by the company—they had, in fact, the first offer of these teas—the reason of this is obvious.

This, however, matters nothing to the Quarterly Review; for, so long as the impression can be produced on the British people, of the inferiority of the tea which must go home in future, the object is gained; and if the "free trader" be injured or ruined by them, so much, no doubt, the better! How dare they presume to violate this, so long the sanctuary of monopoly; of which the Quarterly Review is the avowed champion, whether in politics, learning, or trade? The ruin of all such "interlopers, and adventurers"—the cant terms for the British merchants trading to the eastward of the Cape,—would, no doubt, be "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" and, verily, the publications which I have referred to are by no means idle in their endeavours to promote so good a work. It is, however, but right that their sophistry, and deliberate, persevering falsehood should be exposed; and the unenlightened of England, to whom, I suppose, these are principally addressed, and on whom it is hoped to work an effect, be informed that, so long as they have manufactures or dollars, wherewith to purchase teas, so long will the Chinese gladly sell them; whether it be to an overgrown and ill-managed company, under the impolitic and unjust system of monopoly, or the better conducted and thoroughly equitable one of Canton, July 3rd, 1835.

"FREE TRADE."

Expedition up the Min.

May 7th. Mr. Gutzlaff and myself again took another excursion on shore, having the same purposes as before, but a larger supply of books. Yet we found it impossible to keep any of them till we had reached the end of our walk. This was the more regretted, because we there entered a house to obtain some water, and found the whole family assembled, consisting of several gentlemen of respectable appearance, besides the females. The old gray-headed father said, "how could you give away all your books, and not leave even one for us?" These were intelligent persons, and from their directions, confirmed by that of others, we ascertained our proper course. It may be observed here, that the spoken dialect of the people differed so much from that of the province of Fuhkeen, as spoken abroad, that even Mr. Gutzlaff found it difficult to converse with them. Recourse was sometimes obliged to be had to writing. But after a short time, by attention to their peculiarities of tone and phraseology, he overcame the difficulty in a great measure. For example, Fuhchow foo was pronounced by them, Hoochow hoo.

The people exhibited no hostility, but rather friendly feelings, and sold us geese, fowls, pork, eggs, and fruit. The only injury we suffered from them in this, or any other place, was the loss of a metal basin which a sly rogue contrived to take off unseen, though watched by a vigilant Caffre with a drawn cutlas.

May 11th. From the firing of crackers and guns not far before us, it seemed probable that we might meet with difficulty in passing the town. A little boy also handed us a paper which stated that "nine thousand officers and soldiers awaited us in front, and should we even pass them, there were ten thousand more in reserve." Regarding this as the offspring of a friendly fear for us, or more probably as a trick of intimidation from the military, we returned it without remark. It had been unanimously agreed, that any resort to force on our part in order to gain a passage, was in our circumstances both unjustifiable and preposterous. So little apprehension of any occasion for it existed, that not a gun in the boat was loaded. At half past eleven, a fair and fresh wind sprung up, when we immediately set forward, ploughing the stream in fine style, and leaving some hundreds of friendly natives waving their adieus to us. In fifteen minutes we were surprised by the sound of guns and the splash of balls near us. Perceiving the firing was from both banks, but not apprehending much more than an attempt to intimidate us, we merely put the boat in the middle of the river and kept on. The lulling of the breeze just at this moment, which we hoped would soon carry us past them, gave us unwillingly an opportunity of more minutely observing the assailants. On our right, stationed in a secure ravine, were about twenty soldiers with matchlocks. These took deliberate aim at us, lying down for the purpose; and when they perceived a shot take effect, raised a shout of triumph. Many of their balls fell short. On our left, also in a deep passage, were stationed apparently a hundred men, with matchlocks and small cannon or swivels, mounted on a low, temporary breastwork. From this place of ambush, they fired rounds with some degree of regularity, sending the balls quite across the river. When danger was seriously apprehended, we had already gone so far past the direct line of the fire, that it seemed doubtful whether it were not as safe to keep on as to return. But after we had gotten almost behind their fire, and perceived them leaving their stations to pursue us, we determined to return, well assured that it was vain to think of advancing against hostility so determined, to a recurrence of which we must be constantly liable.

The firing continued some time after we put about the boat; yet it is but just to say, that this may be accounted for as well by supposing them to have mistaken our intention in putting about, for a design to land and attack the party on one shore, as by any other supposition. This is the more plausible explanation from the fact, that the firing did eventually cease while we were yet directly opposite to the stations, and consequently within the range of their shot. Nineteen balls in all struck the boat and sails, yet through the over-ruled and gracious hand of God, no one was killed, and but two men wounded. Two shots passed through the frail cabin where Messrs. Gordon and Gutzlaff were sitting at the time; several shivered the gunwale of the boat, and many hit the oars and sides. Very providentially we had just been clearing out the boat, so that most of the crew by lying down were in a measure protected, whereas had they been sitting up as usual, several of them must have been shot by the balls which passed through the lower part of the sails. It was not through any foresight of ours that this salutary precaution had been taken. On our part not a shot was fired from first to last, but we left them, as we desired, to bear alone any imputation of barbarism which might attach to the infliction of violence on the unresisting.

The result of this expedition, taken in connection with the transactions of last summer in the river of Canton, will go to prove that the interior of China cannot be traversed with impunity by foreigners. The erection of new, and the repairing of old, forts, and the garrisoning of deserted military stations, all indicate a sort of indefinite apprehension of danger from abroad. The vigilance of the imperial officers in the interior forbids the hope that a foreigner can penetrate far without detection; and their adhesiveness when once attached to the intruder equally allows no hope of escaping from them. If the Chinese costume were adopted, this might prolong the time of detection, but would much more diminish personal safety after such a discovery. But this prevalent feeling of suspicion is not of much consequence to the merchant,

who only proposes to send his vessels into the outer harbors for the sake of trade. The disposition of the people was sufficiently manifested by their readiness to seize opportunities of intercourse, and especially of trade, with us. More than once were we importuned by the villagers among whom we went on shore after our return, to drive away the fleet that was stationed to guard us. Nor need this feeling retard the zeal of the missionary, before whom lies a well inhabited seacoast of many hundred miles, to much of which access may be had in the way of transient visits at least, and where live a numerous body of our fellow-men, ready to receive from our hands religious books. The evidences of this readiness we constantly found in this short excursion.—*Chinese Repository*, June, 1835.

Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bt. Mission to Persia.

After talking of various things, the shah commenced the most minute, and in some points, comical enquiries about the Royal Family of England. He professed the highest respect and veneration for his late Majesty, George the Third, whom he styled, *Peder-e-Shahn*, the Father of Kings, in the same sense as we talk of the Father of the House of Commons, and wished to know (as I had told him his Majesty did not sit every day in the *Deewan Khaneh*,*) how he passed his time, whether he hunted, hawked, or what he did, I told him I believed that when the King was younger, he regularly hunted the stag twice in each week; and when I told him that the stags were bred and in a manner trained for this purpose, and carried out in a cart, and then turned loose, the shah laughed, but said, "Aye, aye, I see how 'tis, you Europeans always leave as little to chance as possible, and I suppose your King must never be disappointed." I then told the shah that previously to my leaving England for India the first time, I had had the honor to be present at one of the King's stag hunts, which lasted four hours and a half without stop. "God!" said the shah, "that must have been good sport; but the King did not ride all that time, did he?" I assured the shah that his Majesty rode as hard, or harder, than any man in the field. "By God," said the shah, "his Majesty must be a perfect man, for he is wise," "bold, and *khoush-savar* (a fine horseman); of all things in the world, I should like to have a *skekar* (chase) with my brother George."

The shah then made many enquiries about his late Majesty, George the Fourth, of whom he said he had heard great praise. I told him the Prince of Wales was esteemed to be the most accomplished and finest gentleman in his father's dominions. "His daughter may be your Queen, may she not, if she outlive her father?" I answered, "certainly." The shah said:—*Aye*, "we had once a *Shah-Khaunem*—a King-Queen, but she made a very bad hand of it." I replied, "that we had had three Queens in England, and that the reigns of two, Elizabeth and Anne, were almost the most brilliant that we could reckon."—"Aye, aye," said the shah, "*Lizbat dil sheer!*" (i. e. Elizabeth the lion-hearted) I know all about her; she would have cut off the *Papa's* (i. e. Pope's) head, if she had lived; Shah-Khaunems may do very well for you, with your laws and customs, but they would never do here." The Shah said, the King's next son is the *Ameer-al-askar*, (i. e. Commander of the Army) is he not? The French talked to me a great deal about him—they said he knows how to make an army better than any man in the world, but he is not so good a general as *Bonapart*." I replied, "Please your Majesty, these are things I know nothing about."—"Very well," said the Shah,—"and the next son is, *Serdar-al-Bahr*, (i. e. Commander of the Navy) but I suppose much the same as Hassan Ali is governor of Farsistan, and that he has some Nars-Oollah-Khan, + to tell him what he is to do, and how to manage his ship, for what should he know about ships and shipping; where could he learn it?"—"Your Majesty," said "I, I am greatly mistaken, in respect to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who is as good an officer as any in the British fleet, and has seen as much service as most of them. The King sent him on board ship, when he was not, (I believe) twelve years old, and gave strict orders that His Royal Highness should be treated in the same way, and made to do the same duty, as the gentlemen's sons who were put there to learn their profession; in time he was appointed to the command of a ship, and has regularly risen, like his brother-officers in the Navy, to the rank he now holds."—"Well," said the King, "what a wonderful country your's is, and what wonderful people you are; I should have a pretty piece of work with the mother of one of my Princes, if I proposed to take her son, and send him down to Buzhire, to put him on board a *Khishtee*;" (i. e. a bark or ship) and he laughed very heartily. The shah kept conversing about the Royal Family, till at last he said:—Come Mr. Ambassador, let you and I make a match. "What say you to Abbas' son marrying the Prince of Wales's daughter; where would all the Kings of the earth be compared to such a King and Queen! England, all India, all Persia, *Younga Dunieh* (i. e. all America!) these would be real *Shah aulems*, these would be the true *Kaisers*; true *Fugfoors!* no joke, no child's play;" and then he went on to parody the well known verse at Delhi:—

"If there is a king in the world, this is he, this is he, this is he."

After the Shah had amused himself with this idea for sometime, and had built all sorts of castles in the air, he said:—"Come, the thing's done, and I shall send you, to-night, the usual *sheerene*, (sweetmeats) on the *ahed*," (*fiancailes*) §

We had now arrived opposite to the little village of Tikmedash, and I was in hopes the Shah would have permitted me to take leave; for the night-fall had come on, and drops of rain fell thick and fast; instead of which he said:—"Well, I hear you and Meerza Bozurg are going to turn farmers here. I shall come, as I go by, and see your large cows, your fine sheep, and other things, and when I encamp at Oujoon, I hope you will be able to send me twice as much provision as the village does now."—"Please your Majesty," I replied, "our plan is to send you nothing at all but what you pay for, and to pay you nothing but your taxes."—"Oh, oh, you want to make a French republic,—but I will come *Bonapart* over you," I said, "no, please your Majesty, we want to make you something like the King of England."—"Aye, aye," replied the Shah, "if you can do that you will be clever fellows indeed!"

* Literally—the Hall of Public Audience and Justice.

+ Nars Oollah Khan was nominally the Minister; but actually the dry nurse of the Prince governor of Farsistan.

‡ Kaiser is applied to the Roman Emperors: *Fugfoor* to those of China and Tartary.

§ It was comical enough, that in the course of this royal soliloquy, for I answered nothing, the same words nearly, which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Henry of Monmouth, when courting Katherine of France, should have been used by the Shah. Surely this is another proof, how closely our great Bard copied nature—"Compound a boy half Persian, half English, that shall go to Constantinople, and take the Turk by the beard."

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH, 1835.

NO. 28. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. Alexander Colvin, Mr. William Ainslie, and Mr. Daniel Ainslie, have this day been admitted partners in our establishment which will now be carried on under the firm of J. & H. Cowie & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1835. J. & H. COWIE.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the Spanish vessel COLON, Escovar, British vessels CÆUR DE LION, Glover, and TROUGHTON, Thomson; the Troughton arrived dismasted and in distress, having been boarded and plundered by the Chinese fishing boats.

PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th of the 6th moon the new treasurer, O-Lih-Ting-O, a Mantchoo tatar, received the seals and entered upon the duties of his office.

Over the door of the new treasurer's office, a wooden tablet is suspended, on which are written the three characters 三到堂 *San-taou-tang*, the *three-times-arrived-at-official-hall*. This tablet is connected with the following piece of family history. The mother of a former treasurer ordered her son, when he obtained the office, to hang up the tablet; as, before she had married from home, her father had been appointed treasurer of the two Kwang; after she was married, her husband was appointed treasurer, and then her son also obtained the same office: thus, this daughter, wife, and mother of a treasurer arrived three times in *Downing Street*, which, the Chinese say, may be called an affair of curious chance.

The new treasurer is well spoken of; he also was treasurer in Canton about eight or nine years ago.

Yesterday the governor went to the new foundry at *Tung-keau-chang*, to examine a new great gun; it is said to weigh between 7 and 8 peculs, and is the largest ever made in Canton.

We have published an extract from a private letter detailing some of the particulars of the piratical attack on the British ship *Troughton*. Two gov't. officers, attended by some of the Hong merchants and linguists have been ordered down to Macao, to enquire into the affair. They left Canton on Sunday morning.

We have inserted a letter from AN OBSERVER OF PASSING EVENTS, dated the 7th of March last, but which was only delivered to us on Thursday the 9th instant.

This letter was put into the "*Canton Register box*," which is placed in public view in the window of Messrs. Markwick, Edwards, & Co. No. 3 Imperial Hong, for the reception of communications addressed to the Editor, and it therefore may be considered a direct channel of communication. The present Editor found the box so placed when he took charge of the paper at the beginning of 1834.

On the evening of the 24th of Feby. 1834, a paper dated the 15th Feby. taken out of the box, was delivered to the Editor; vide *Canton Register* 25th Feby. 1834.

That paper and the letter of *An observer &c.* are the only communications that have, during a period of 18 months, reached us through the box.

We have premised these remarks because *An observer &c.* has made our independence as an Editor rest upon the insertion of his letter. Yet how strange that, from the accuracy of his observation, he should not have learnt that the box was not the best and quickest way of communicating with us; and, even supposing he knew the box was opened daily, still, would not an honourable man have taken surer and the very surest methods of authenticating the delivery of his letter to its address, when he presumed to stake the character of another on the reception that other gave his letter? But this conduct does not surprise us: *Ex uno disce omnes* of the enemies of this paper.

In a community so very small as that composed by the foreign residents in Canton, where the name and residence, if not the merest personal habits,—of each are generally known, when one of that community, presuming to the feelings and station of a gentleman, accuses, *masked*, any other one, the *animus* of the accuser must be *nequissimus*. It is also very unfair for an *unknown* to make general accusations against an Editor, who is *known*. The Editor of this paper does not ask for any immunity from remarks that do not affect his honor and character; nor from them if made in the face of day by an avowed accuser; but when he is attacked in a distant paper and thrown on his defence—his triumphant defence—as he thinks—is it not the part of a scrub and a coward for a *masked* enemy to allege, both by assertion and implication, that he is guilty of falsehood, misrepresentation, dependence, subserviency, venality, and bullying—in that defence? We shall leave our local readers to judge the case, for we shall not degrade ourselves by defending the character of this paper against "*An Observer*;" but we shall answer the questions he has proposed in his *insidious* letter—*insidious* as to the way in which it was sent to us. Did the writer calculate the chance of its not reaching us that he might forge a pretext for another complaint to a distant paper, accusing us of refusing to insert communications that attacked the *Register*, and therefore exhibiting to the public only an *ex parte* view and our own opinions of any personal subject that might be discussed in our columns?

We proceed, then, to reply, Istly, that we leave it to the Editor of the *Hurkaru* to corroborate the assertion, that the "*plain account*," which he would not insert in his paper on account of its personalities, has shaken his confidence in the *Canton Register*.

2ndly, "The misrepresentation and falsehood 'lies with the writer of the letter to the *Hurkaru* and 'An observer of passing events' E. G. We said, in the *Register* of the 3rd of March last, that—'The next attempt, being number three of this 'scribber,' is to make us believe 'that the merchant 'first on the list,' has taken upon himself, *unauthorised* to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community, and so create by his own proper deed a stoppage of trade, and that we, under the foresaid dominant influence, have concealed this fact.' And we quoted from the *Hurkaru* as follows.—'And he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the *Consoo* in his own name, and he, a private British merchant, acting without authority on behalf of all British merchants at Canton.' Now the exact words of the *Hurkaru* are as follows:—'Their' (the British merchants) 'consequent refusal to

"attend was answered in four long chops by the hong-merchants, which were delivered to the gentlemen whose name was first on the list of British merchants, and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the communication of the hong-merchants in his own name. The rejoinder of the hong-merchants announced the stoppage of the trade, which is thus represented to have been caused by one man, and he a private merchant acting without authority on behalf of all the British merchants at Canton." Now, compare; this *verbatim* extract with the *Register* of the 3rd of March, and then prove that we were *then* guilty of any simulation—and that we quoted only to suit our own purpose, for what is the difference between—"unauthorised" to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community—and the words which we quoted?

The intellects of "*An Observer* &c." do not appear to be of the clearest. In reply to his "*plain question*," we say that an *individual* answer—as he is pleased to term it—would not be pronounced by us an "unauthorised assumption," inasmuch as every *individual* has an undoubted right to perform *individual* acts in his *individual* capacity; and *individual* acts of one *individual* do not implicate other independent *individuals*. We recommend *An Observer* to the study of *individuality* and *identity*.

3rdly. We agree with *An Observer* that whether we are *independent* or *venal* is best proved by facts, not by assertion. Yet we confess our inability to understand the sentence—"Nor will it's (the *Register's*) integrity be questioned on an opinion of it's venality." Unless he means to say that our venality is so notorious, that to question it as a matter of doubt is quite supererogatory.

4thly. The report of the meeting of the 16th August is a "fair and impartial report;" and distant readers are informed by the report that lord Napier—"had requested this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the Chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the hong to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were already acquainted, &c."

5thly. The Editor of this paper was present, and took short hand notes of lord Napier's speech, and, to the best of his present recollection, lord Napier was, as he of course *should*, and we think *would*, have been, the first speaker. That our report is but a meagre reflection of lord Napier's speech, we readily admit—for his lordship at that, and at the former meeting, spoke extremely well; and there is no doubt there were many present who could have made a better report; we wish they had done so, and favored us with it, for insertion. But what does *An Observer* say? "The meeting being opened a gentleman present, &c." We should leave the truth of this ludicrous assertion to "be denied by any one present," if *An Observer* had not denied it himself, when he says that the Editor, "in his excessive partiality passed all this over, calling it "a rambling desultory conversation." Now, the Editor expressly said, "A few rambling desultory observations were made by various persons when his lordship had finished speaking, (not at the opening of the meeting as is asserted by *An Observer*) which his lordship checked, as they tended apparently to no good result—nor to the establishment of that harmony which his lordship has so much at heart and had so strongly recommended."

With reference to the *direct charge*, it may or it may not have been made. The Editor of this paper was within a few feet of lord Napier and the speakers, and farthest from the "first on the list." But he did not hear what passed, he rather watched their manners, countenances and demeanour, than listened to their words. But although he had heard and retained every word of the conversation, was it his duty as an Editor to publish it in his paper, and fill his pages with the colloquial recrimination of private individuals?—And that, too, after lord Napier, who called the meeting, had silenced such recrimination? He can, however, easily conceive that the "first on the list" would not, in any case, give a reason on compulsion.

The confused and blundering way "*An Observer*" has given his "most exquisite reason" for his last charge of partiality against us, would certainly lead us to suppose he really has "lost his powers of reasoning in this hot climate"—and as such he is an object of our profoundest pity; and it is, therefore, scarcely necessary for us to hunt in the *Register* of the 3rd of March for our "*hint as to what we would do*:" these words, we suppose, point to the following sentence: namely; "Had the name of this scribbler been given, we would possibly have been saved this trouble—but at present it is the *Hukaru* newspaper we want to convince—not to wrangle with an obscure, possibly a malicious foe," &c. Now, could not *An Observer* be convinced that we then conceived the "scribblers" name might, if known, have been the antidote to the poison his head and heart had attempted to disseminate throughout India? But he may now assure himself that his futile efforts had never aroused us to the dignity of anger, or a thought of chastisement. Even now, if we knew his name and residence as well as he does our own, he might dare to be "*bold*" although the series of his attacks upon us would rather argue an utter and hopeless deficiency of the *British* characteristic: *boldness*; still, as we must suppose he is one of the *British* merchants, we wish for nothing so much but that his name were known; we would then say to our readers, *Utrum horum navis accipe*.

But in our present position we must leave our truth or falsehood, venality or independence, &c. &c. to them to prove from any facts which they may know to be damnable to us in our office of Editor.

We have copied from the *Morning Post*, a communication from a *Correspondent*, which,—"*Still harping on my daughter*"—is again jarring the public ear with the happy-party screams of abuse of lord Napier's proceedings in Canton; and which draws—forgetful of the old saying that—"comparisons are odious"—an unfair parallel between his lordship, the chief superintendent of the *British* trade, and the representative of his king and nation, and Mr. Plowden, the chief of the company's factory, and the representative of the board of direction of a trading corporation. We have not the least doubt that the "turbulent spirits" of "free and independent" men are highly distasteful to the writer of that communication, whoever and wherever he may be, either in Canton or London, in the India house or the office of the *Quarterly Review*. We have yet to learn, however, that the "disabilities and vexations" opposed to the visits of H. M. ships in China, were "*successfully* and *altogether* removed by the judicious and temperate conduct of "Mr. Plowden" in the instance of H. M. S. *Magicienne*. We have not heard that any *new* indulgence was granted to that ship, or that the reception accorded to the flag she bore or to her gallant Captain—a *Trafalgarian*, we believe—was more flattering than usual, or gave promise of a more friendly disposition towards H. M. ships having been conceived by the Chinese authorities. But if the Chinese govt. did in any one instance, however unimportant, relax it's jealous vigilance or unsocial demeanour towards H. M. ship *Magicienne*, we will venture to say that it was H. M. officer who obtained those advantages, for we trust—and we are sure—that Capt. Plumridge would never so far forget the honor of the Union flag and the dignity of his station as to gain respect to either through a second party; more particularly in China, where that second party, namely, the E. I. Co.'s factory, are simply known and acknowledged as traders; the chief of whom is called a *tae pan*—i. e. the first of the series—the chief manager. *He pan* is a term which is also applied in China to a strolling company of players—the players are all *strolling*, hy-the-hyo—a class of people held in utter disrepute both by the govt. and the people, and the descendants of whom are infamous for three generations, and are debarred becoming candidates at the public examinations. This application of the word is quoted only to show the degree of consideration in which the insolent officers of the middle kingdom affect to hold the company's servants. That favours or rights of

any kind should or did flow through that channel to the British navy—which can so well guard its own honour and rights—it is difficult either to conceive or believe.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

A correspondent, has it seems, given the Hukaru a plain account of the late proceedings here; which, accustomed as he has been hitherto to hear only one side of the question, has somewhat shaken his confidence in your "valuable Register."

On that part of the article which relates to the late lord Napier's proceedings, respect for his lordship's memory bids me be silent, and since we cannot record his success in the important missions with which he was entrusted, it is bootless now to enquire whether he was influenced by a faction or party, or "worked done†" in an affair which resulted in a sad failure.

We next come to the matter of the hong-merchant's letter being answered in an unauthorised manner by the individual whose name stood first on the list. In the first place, Mr. Editor, you should take care when you are so free in your use of such terms as "falsehood and misrepresentation" that you do not expose yourself to a similar imputation, as you most assuredly have done in this case.

You quote just so much as suits your own purpose; the words in the Hukaru are these;—"replied to the communication of the hong merchants **IN HIS OWN NAME**"—which you have distorted into the name of the whole British community: where lies the "misrepresentation and falsehood" now?

Allow me, however, to ask you a plain question. Had a letter been addressed by the British merchants to "Howqua and others", as is customary, and Howqua had sent his *individual* answer to this letter because his name stood "first on the list"—would not you have pronounced this an assumption, an unauthorised assumption?—And would not the validity of the answer so returned have been questioned by the British merchants?—most assuredly it would: the case being exactly parallel, the act of the individual who answered the letter of the hong-merchants in *his own name* because his name stood first on the list, was an unauthorised assumption: the fact is proven.

But the matter of highest interest comes last. The eloquent burst of honest indignation called forth by the charge against your paper of subserviency to a party is in your best style; and but for a slight dash of *gasconade* is worthy of a better cause. Assertion, Mr. Editor, goes for nothing; the independence of your paper will not be acknowledged because you proclaim it such; nor will its integrity be questioned on an opinion of its venality.

As to your impartiality in reporting, I refer you to the Hukaru of the 10th December, where the report of the meeting convened by lord Napier on the 13th august last, is copied from your Register.

Allow me to ask you was it a fair and impartial report, or if a distant reader of that report could possibly know the reason for which the meeting was convened.

But as you were (I believe) not present it may perhaps be as well to point out to you what did take place.

The meeting being opened, a gentleman present directly charged the "first on the list" with having answered the letter in an unauthorised manner, and demanded his reason for so doing; and he being unable to afford a satisfactory answer to the charge, lord Napier took upon himself the blame of the proceedings, and the discussion then dropped out of deference to his lordship. I challenge any one present to deny the truth of this; and yet in your excessive impartiality you pass all this over, calling it "a rambling desultory conversation." Still, bold must the man be who dares express an opposite opinion from you; he must indeed have "lost his powers of reasoning in this hot climate"—

† Qu-down?

as you have hinted (though rather obscurely) what you would do, if you knew the name of the man who did.

I have done my best to conform to the principles laid down by you for contributions to your Paper, and after the accurate perception of the "bounds of decorum" you have shown in your paper of the 3rd inst. I trust I have confined myself within the limits of decency; and as you say your columns are open to all subjects thus treated, I expect you will insert this in your next; if you do not, all your assertions of your independence may be summed up in a short quotation from Goldsmith—"Fudge."

Canton, 7 March, 1835. Yours &c. AN OBSERVER OF PASSING EVENTS

Scraps on China. Agricultural labour and population. The lands of China being rendered productive by incessant labour, furnish, perhaps, the best specimen of what improvement the soil of the earth is capable. Much as we admire Chinese agriculture, we nevertheless believe that it may still be improved. It is by dint of continual exertions that the Chinese manage to subsist; the least relaxation would have dreadful consequences; but they have not yet learned to facilitate the work by proper division of labour. Their art of agriculture seems still to partake of primeval simplicity. The water wheel, however, is an exception, the construction of which is both simple and ingenious, and it is extremely useful.

Every thing here is done by human labour. Beasts of burden being scarce on account of the expenses in maintaining them, man becomes the substitute. The mass of the people toil incessantly to earn a bare subsistence; a small parcel of land furnishes the means of living for a large family; the peasants have recourse to every expedient in order to drag on their lives, and are, nevertheless, often reduced to extremities.

Shall we ascribe this to an overflowing population, which has outgrown the means of subsistence; or seek the cause in the fundamental institutions of the country?

We admit that the Chinese are very improvident, and enter into early marriages without making first sure of a livelihood. Their progeny, therefore, grow up in the utmost wretchedness or are murdered by the cruel hand of the parent. The more wealthy classes naturally provide for their offspring, but the population increasing so rapidly, renders the constant division of property necessary. The Chinese are a prolific nation and will increase, if no wars or epidemical diseases intervene, until not an inch of ground is left unoccupied and every article of food eagerly consumed.

Though we may ascribe partly the existing misery to the country being over-populous, there is no doubt but the cessation of improvement greatly contributes to heighten it. If the Chinese nation had kept pace with the western world in the march of intellect, the wretched condition of the people would be greatly changed. There would be more resources, more labour would be requisite to maintain society in an advanced state, and greater facilities would be found for obtaining the necessities of life. Now, however, the people multiply, but the means of subsistence do not augment in the same ratio. The consequences are obvious, and the government officers will be ultimately forced to adopt means to meet them.

Literary spirit. There is nothing in China which engages the attention of the public so much as the annual examinations. Every body is anxious to know the names of the successful candidates. All classes feel an interest in the affair. The inhabitants of whole districts boast of the honour gained by their successful townsmen; the greater the number of literary graduates the greater the renown of the city.

We were quietly walking about in the street when our attention was attracted by the cries of a newscarrier, who had some illprinted papers for sale. Common coolies even stopped to enquire about the news, which were sold for two cash a sheet. Upon closer examination we found it to be a list of the *Thi-s* graduates, who have attained this degree at the late examination in the capital. A native from an adjacent province came exultingly to us, and pointed out three names of his countrymen, who had shared in this honour. He detailed with pride their great acquisitions and how worthy they were to have risen so high. As long as such a feeling pervades the breasts of the people the number of candidates for office will remain numerous, though many die in despair of being called to a government appointment. How great might be the advantages, if useful science was made the object of patient research, and if the graduates, instead of pedants, were well instructed men.

Idolatry. When we consider the enormous expenses squandered upon the maintenance of idolatry in China; the gilt paper and

incense, which are burnt to no purpose, the various sacrifices which are made to the idols, the plays given in honour of them, the foundation of temples and monasteries, and the support of innumerable priests, we wonder that a rational nation can spend so much for such sinful and useless objects. Lax as the religious principles of government officers may be, the expenditure in idolatrous rites is not thereby lessened. Though they disapprove of idolatry in theory, they are zealous advocates for it in practice; whilst adoring officially all the powers of nature, they do not scruple to bow down before the idols they denounce. The court goes still farther; prompted either by policy or acting under delusion, the mantchoo emperors have invariably favoured *Shamanism*. The temples of the capital and at the imperial summer residences are richly endowed, and the priests enjoy higher privileges than those of any other sect.

How large the sums squandered away in these senseless pursuits!—How many myriads of poor starving wretches might be maintained, if they were properly applied. The nation would be in a different state, if the priests became the teachers of the people: for this, however, or for many other important reforms, we have to look for the time when the nation will be converted.

PHILO-SINENSIS.

SHIP TROUGHTON.—(Extract from a private letter.)

The "Troughton" anchored in the roads this morning in a totally dismayed state. From her chief officer I have learnt the following particulars.

On Thursday last, when about one hundred miles off land, they fell in with a gale of wind, the mainmast went and with it carried away the fore and mizen masts, they were driven to sea-ward and made the land a little to the westward of this; they commenced to get such sail upon the vessel as they could; boats began to collect around them in great numbers; the crew being quite worn out and fatigued from their unusual exertions lay down to take a nap after dinner; at this time the vessel was suddenly boarded on both sides, and in an instant from three to four hundred men were on her decks; the crew overpowered (many of them being tied down as they lay asleep), could do nothing; the captain and chief officer, who were standing aft at the time, immediately darted into the cabin for firearms; the latter got hold of a loaded brace of pistols, and firing wounded a Chinaman in the leg; he then made for the magazine, but in his hurry seized a bundle of musket instead of pistol cartridges, and his pistol was in consequence useless; on returning to the cabin he found the captain severely stabbed in two places and bleeding profusely; the Chinamen at this time being employed breaking down the cabin bulkheads and endeavouring to get at them; feeling satisfied that the Chinamen were determined on murdering them, the captain and he agreed to blow the ship up, and all go together. Ere this the Chinamen had thrown fire down into the cabin, and the whole was now in a blaze; the chief mate again got to the magazine, got up three barrels of gunpowder and threw them into the fire; they blew up, but not with the effect expected, the skylights and all the hatchways being open at the time; the mate then ran aft and threw himself into the sea from the cabin window; he swam to a boat where were only three women; they attempted to stab him with a pike, another boat threw stones at him, but at last he was taken up, and lashed down to a beam by the neck, legs, and arms; there he was kept until the work of robbery was finished, when he was again placed on the Troughton's deck, where he found the captain lying bleeding on the deck tied down to the ring bolts; about 8 o'clock at night they left the vessel (this was Monday evening); they had taken away twenty one boxes of treasure, cases of watches, and a number of other articles, which were stowed aft in the cabin; their trunks were broken open and quadrants sextants and compasses all taken away; packets all broken open and perhaps some of them lost, nor is the mate sure that he has been able to bring them all on shore yet.

The captain is in a dangerous state on board; the cook is also badly wounded; but I have not heard of any one else.

Mr. Editor, I send for your insertion two extracts, which coming from a Price Current, may be received as rather better evidence than an insertion for political purposes, by any Editor, even of the *Leading Journal* (that was.) Holding them then to be of value, I must deal with them.

The article about Lord Napier takes it for granted that in coming up this river his lordship—"was guilty of a gross outrage on the laws of China." And I must say an avowment more unsupported by any proof never appeared even in the *Times*.

In adverse assertion to this, I state that—"this is an open market where all may come;"—and about the best judge going, namely, the present emperor, in a public edict expressly states so; if he had not done so, you, Mr. Editor, myself and all the *élite* here, did so come up; why was it therefore illegal to Lord Napier?

So much for that; and I hold it to come from the pen of the old leaven of the honorable company, and the sooner you and I alter the word "honor" to "dishonor," the sooner shall we call things by their right names.

Next then comes our tea-friend's concern, and I must say that friend Nicholson and his idle vituperation for selfish purposes, will see (if any sense is left) that they must yield to truth, which indeed no one except an impudent fool now-a-days will try to contend with.

EXTRACTS.

The news from China may be shortly stated; the first English commissioner, Lord Napier, sent to protect English commerce, and negotiate with

the Chinese authorities, commenced his operations by a gross outrage on the laws of China, in proceeding from Macao to Canton without permission; his demand for immediate and direct communication with the Viceroy (a most proper request) commences therefore under the most unfavourable circumstances. His position is either that the laws and institutions of China are to be maintained, or altered at his dictum. The trade at Canton was forthwith prohibited.

TEA.—The China news caused great excitement in the Market; Boheas are at 1d to 1½d per lb advance, Congous 3½d, Twankays 2½d to 3d, and Hysons 3d to 4d premium.—Free trade Teas, which are getting into favour with the trade, are also at a premium of 2½d per lb on the late sales. *

The Delivery of Bohea last week, quarter chests 503, half do 87, large do 144—Total 490,648 lbs. (London New Price current, Feb. 3 1835. Published by Nicholson & Co. 43 Mincing Lane).

* So, by Mr. Nicholson's own account, the old ladies whom he described in *dec.* as poisoned by the *free trade*, have in *Feb.* so far recovered as to renew the dose at a higher rate per lb. oh! oh!—

THE CHINESE TRADE.

(From a Correspondent.)

All parties acquainted with the Chinese character and habits feel no surprise that the prediction of the *Quarterly Review*, N^o. C., should have been so literally fulfilled by the recent disturbances in China.

It is to be regretted that a person so inexperienced and ignorant of Chinese usage should have been sent to China at the critical moment of opening the British trade with that empire; but, being so misinformed, it was the more incumbent on him to comply with the old maxim so aptly quoted by the Viceroy, "When you enter the frontiers inquire about the prohibitions—when you enter a country inquire into its customs."

It appears that on Lord Napier's arrival in China he infringed these customs in a twofold way; first, by ordering the two frigates that accompanied him to proceed to Chuenpee, and, with a view of feeling the pulse of the Chinese, by directing them to appear on other parts of the coast of China, secondly, by proceeding from Macao to Canton without even applying for the customary passport, without which he could not regularly proceed thither. These two acts, the first at all times offensive to the Chinese Government, and the latter viewed by them in the light of a smuggling transaction, should surely have been avoided by an officer proceeding, as Lord Napier was, to introduce and superintend a new system of commerce with so singular a Government as that of China. His Lordship might have learned from the experience only of the last year that the disabilities and vexations which had previously existed against the visits of his Majesty's ships in China had been successfully and altogether removed by the judicious and temperate conduct of his predecessor, Mr. Plowden, late Chief of the British factory, whose character and influence with the Chinese Government obtained for his Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, in December, 1833, a reception as satisfactory as it was promising of a discontinuance of unfriendly feeling toward his Majesty's ships, which Lord Napier's proceedings unfortunately seem so likely to renew. But it is evident his Lordship has fallen into the hands of that violent faction which predominates amongst the British free and independent merchants at Canton, whose turbulent spirit have for some years past been bent upon involving the two countries in a rupture. It is to be hoped, however, that Lord Napier will shake off such trammels, and, as the Viceroy says, "on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him;" for until he does so, and acts more in accordance with the sound principles under which it is to be hoped he received his appointment, there can be no security for the peaceful duration of our valuable and lucrative commerce with China. (Morning Post, Feb. 4.)

Dear Sir, Your two last papers have given us some just complaints as to the various modes in which letters are not forwarded to Canton, I can add one or two more. When a ship with a few letters, arrives at Macao, the acting Post master, as you call him from courtesy I presume, for how we can have an English Post master in a Portuguese settlement I confess I cannot make out, reserves them till the arrival of a further batch, so as to kill two birds with one stone; that is, send them all up in one fast boat, or perhaps keep them a day or two to cool, till one of the sailing boats is coming up. I do not say this is always the case, but that it has been so occasionally I know many who can prove. If we are to have the thing mended at all, let this be mended with the rest. Again, if a ship arrives first at Lintin, why lose a day or two, at least, and send the letters to Macao? As to the Finance committee people, as some one has nick-named the company Bill Brokers here, receiving the letters of any others, it is too absurd to require more than pointing out to be remedied.

Your last correspondent C. C. is a "rum un;" he takes so much trouble to make you believe that he is not at all connected with the parties in question, that, for the life of me, I cannot but suspect that he is one of them. What can he mean by talking about the tendency of certain remarks on the Finance Committee, in regard to the detention of letters, being "to increase and perpetuate that miserable spirit of party which so widely prevails in the Canton community and which speedily promises to neutralize if not extinguish the common sympathies of Britons for their sick and suffering fellow countrymen"? I hear a good deal about this "party work" but what it has to do with "the sick and the suffering" I cannot make out. C. C. is a deep one—a very sphinx!—one would think that the less sick and suffering men had to do with letters or party either, the better they would be pleased but *de gustibus* &c. &c. As to this constant prate of party, it is sickening—party! why there are not twentyfive Englishmen in the place, hardly enough to navigate a dung barge, and yet we must have parties like our betters! Sir, it is all fudge: the more it is talked about, the more important it is made out, the more attempts at party you will have. I should be quite content to let my letters go to any of the "parties", whether at Canton, Lintin, or Macao, (for I suppose, if we have parties in Canton, those at the others places should not be debarred the luxury) and I am sure that they would be delivered with more regularity than they now are or ever have been.

Let the word "party" be banished from the place and in three months more no one would dream of its existence. If lives like Echo but in the word Canton, 4th July, 1835.

Your humble servant P. P.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1835.

NO. 29. { PRICE 50 CENTS. }

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. Alexander Colvin, Mr. William Ainslie, and Mr. Daniel Ainslie, have this day been admitted partners in our establishment which will now be carried on under the firm of J. & H. Cowie & Co. Calcutta, 1st May, 1835. J. & H. COWIE.

FOR FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, J. Clark commander, will leave Whampoa on the 26th instant; for particulars apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE. Canton, 6th July, 1835.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

THE EDMOSTONE, McDougall Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 20th July next; for particulars. Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, who has chartered her. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE. Canton, 26th June, 1835.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship COLDSTREAM, Captain P. BURT, 733 Tons Register. For Freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 22nd June, 1835.

FOR SALE.

NEW Holland Commissariat Bills on the lords of the Treasury in sets of £ 100, 120, 250, 300, and 500—at 30 days sight. Also Bills by the Court of Directors on the governor in Council at Bombay, at 60 days sight. THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 22nd June, 1835.

FOR SALE.

GUTZLAFF'S HISTORY OF CHINA. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 98. 3d. FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING for 1835. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

As pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China. Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

CHAIN Cables $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch. Anchors, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New York, May 22d, 1832.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York. AARON H. PALMER, Director.

FOR SALE.

ON board the bark LINTIN, Russian and English canvass, Cordage, Beef, Pork, Bread, and other ships stores.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark MARIA.

NOTICE is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

JAMES MATHESON, Danish Consulate, His Danish Majesty's Consul in China. Canton, 10th February, 1835.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mackillop & Co. are Agents in London.

„ Forbes & Co. in Bombay.

Robert Wilkinson, Esq. Calcutta.

Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.

„ Russell and Sturgis. Manila.

Canton, 22nd, May, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

SOLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents

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BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary.

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. Price \$1.

NOTICES on the BRITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c. by JOHN SLADE.

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

We have not received any reports of arrivals.

PROVINCIAL CITY.

A document from the *Keun-ke*, or privy council, has arrived from *Peking*, which states the foreign merchants at *Fuh-keen* have petitioned that the harbours and rivers of that province may opened to the trade, and the vermilion reply has been received, forbidding it, and, in consequence, ordering the governor, deputy-governor, and hoppo of *Kwang-tung* to be strict in the administration of their government.

Le, the late acting-treasurer, is appointed judge in *Shen-se* province; the 28th day of the present moon (23rd July) is fixed for his departure.

On the 14th. of the moon (July 9th.) the *Nan-hae heën* issued a proclamation to the people to keep the streets clean,—and not to choke up the water-courses, or heap up filth in the streets, to the annoyance of passers-by. He quotes a prohibitory proclamation of the *Foo-yuen*, and threatens offenders and the street constables with the utmost rigor of the law, if they do not tremblingly obey, without opposition, his proclamation.

Our readers will observe, from an extract which will be found in our columns, that the *Morning Herald* leaves the question of the powers of the superintendents with the merchants and manufactures of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow. The powers alluded to are those which originated in the orders in council given at Brighton in dec. 1833; and there is not any necessity at present to bring them under further discussion; but the placing the guardianship of property in the power of the owners is judicious in the *Morning Herald*. The powers of the superintendents and the residence of the E. I. company's agents in China is, indeed, a question that very nearly concerns the manufacturers and merchants of the U. K. We suspect they have long ere this discovered the injurious tendency which cash advances from the company's agents in Canton for teas, must have on their interests, by excluding from the market just so much of their goods as would be equal in value to the cash advances; which will not only raise the price of teas, but have the much more fatal effect of lessening the demand for British manufactures, and, consequently, will act diametrically opposite to the intentions of H. M. government for the promotion and protection of the trade; this cause of a decrease in the demand of this important branch of the China trade, arising from the mis-appropriation of funds raised upon the resources of another country, will, if the system is continued, tend eventually to supersede altogether the use of British manufactures in China; and thus, the home-capital and home-industry of Great Britain is likely to be offered up as a sacrifice to the intrigues of the insatiate Mammon of leadenhall street. If it is thought advisable—necessary it cannot be—to place a credit in China on the Bengal govt. as a channel of remittance, that credit should be lodged with H. M. superintendents; but the proceeds should be sent home as what they really are or intended to be; namely: Indian revenue, to pay the dividend to the proprietors of E. I. stock. But it should not, under any management, much less under that of the E. I. directors, be let loose on this market, to foster the hong-merchants to the detriment if not the exclusion of the British manufacturer, to raise the price of teas by forestalling, and to encourage improvident speculations by injudicious or partial advances.

CHINA.

Our Canton correspondent, under the date of 10th June last, informs us that the arrival of Papers, containing the Orders in Council, with regard to the China trade, dated Brighton, December last, has created considerable dissatisfaction; and the orders are disapproved of on the following grounds:—First, the Council are considered to go beyond the powers committed to them by Parliament, inasmuch, as by one sweep of the pen, they restore all the most offensive portion of the old monopoly Bill, as regards the liberty of the subject, placing the liberties of every British merchant in the power of one man, and enabling punishment of desertion and imprisonment to be inflicted without a trial, and that a lower or less powerful body are exceeding their true powers, in thus reviving a right which the Commons, Lords, and King, had declared should cease. Secondly, This right against liberty is now not necessary (if ever it were so under the old monopoly Bill), because the superintendents are armed with power to try by Jury, and, after conviction, legally to punish. This said revived right is therefore a piece of gratuitous injustice. Thirdly, The orders proceed on an assumed application from the Chinese authorities to Company's supercargoes. The Chinese authorities never did so apply. One set of tea monopolists—the hong merchants, wrote a letter to another set of tea monopolists—the Company, at the supercargoes' own request to try and bolster up their dying cause; and on this letter the King and Council proceed to place in jeopardy the liberty of every British merchant in China.

How far our correspondents in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow, will like their consignees' presence at the sale of their goods to depend on the caprice of any superintendent, remains to be seen; and with them we leave the question. *Morning Herald*. December 11th.

THE LAW OF THE LAND AND THE E. I. COMPANY.

It is said an act parliament can do any thing, except

changing a man into a woman; but there is another labour reserved for the three estates; the performance of which will be scarcely less miraculous; namely: to bring the E. I. company to a proper and modest sense of its position in the country and society; for all the plenitude of power possessed by the king, lords, and commons in parliament assembled, is derided by this insolent corporation and their orderly organ, the court of directors. These jacobinical destructives and ultraradicals have not only defied, with the most barefaced shamelessness, the sacred authority of parliament, in persisting to trade, malgré their agreement and in despite of their country's laws, in China, but—even at a time when the healing hands of British legislation have been passed over the African negro slave, whose chains burst as the merciful power overshadowed them,—they have dared, when Great Britain has said that India shall be henceforth the soil of freemen, and colour, and caste, and birth shall be regarded but as what they are, simple accidents, like statue or strength, still to make the act of the creator the injury and disgrace of his creature. And who and what are these men who "play these tricks before high heaven? The following extract will show the cherished despotism of leadenhall street.

THE COMPANY AND THE INDIA ACT.

The most daring violation of law it has ever been our lot to know veritably practised, occurs anew in the annals of the company's rule over India. The Act, passed by Parliament in relation to the powers exercised by that fraternity over the East, ordains, by specific clause, viz., the 87th, "that no Native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company." Yet, in the face of this Act decreed by Parliament, the company send the following mandate to the Authorities at Madras, which, if it do not demonstrate the atrocious system of polity exercised by them, and their determined infraction of the laws, instituted by the senate even of Great Britain herself, will leave us without an argument hereafter to urge against them, or, indeed, against despotism, whatever form it may assume. The company, in a despatch to the Madras government, and which, for the sake of particulars, we refer the reader to the Madras Gazette of 6th July 1834, announce in terms as follow, that—"We have appointed Mr. Howe Daniel Showers, now on his passage to India, a Cadet of Infantry upon your establishment, provided he be not the son of parents of whom, either one or both, are of pure unmixed Native extraction, that he is not under the age of 16, or above 22 years, or exceptionable in any other respect. Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the company." Now, this we look upon as constituting the gravest violation of the law that has ever been perpetrated. The Indobriton, then, despite the shield, professedly extended over him by the British Parliament, is veritably the victim (as heretofore he has been) of the company; he is, then, abandoned to the tender mercies of their Caligula rule, as much as if the English senate had not pretended to stand forward in his behalf—as much as if no power existed which could lift its arm between him and his atrocious oppressors! This, then, is indubitably the position still of that most wronged and persecuted race. "Provided," say the company, "Mr. Howe Daniel Showers be not the son of parents of whom, either one or both, are of pure, unmixed Native extraction, admit him a Cadet of Infantry"—if he be—(the consequence is too manifest to require us to point it out)—"if he be the son of parents, &c.—if he be an East Indian, our ban is against him, we proscribe him, he is one of a body whom we fear, therefore detest." Such, then, is an insight into the system pursued, the principles acted up to by the company! We appeal to the British nation at large, if, even upon the face of this instance alone of their policy, the company are the fit rulers of India? There can be but one answer to such a question,—Decidedly, the company are not the fit rulers of India. In this instance, as in others innumerable adduced by us, the company, to compass their own ends, to persevere in their own depraved yearnings after despotism, have not scrupled to hold at defiance the will even of the British legislature, they have not hesitated to trample upon laws framed by the Parliament itself of England, and hence, in this treasonable usurpation of power to perpetrate crimes, carry into effect schemes of iniquity which giving rise to endless calamity, outrage all the rights and privileges of Nature. The case we have brought forward affects, indirectly, only an individual, but, in principle, it militates against the interests of a body amounting, in number, to no less than fifty thousand. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the most vital moment. Society at large is interested in it; and we will not say society only, but civilization, but justice, but every principle of human right and liberty. Politically, it exemplifies the unconstitutional degree of power the company know it to be at their option to exercise; and, morally, it supposes the darkest system of tyranny ever carried into operation against any class of any social community under the sun. In the annals of Eastern despotism even, we have never heard of a more flagrant infraction of the letter, as well as spirit of all law. Is such a system to be longer permitted? is the only interrogatory we at present advance, but this we add, if the nation itself do not interfere to restrain it, to terminate a career of such tyranny, such monstrous outrage of all the principles of human right, the remedy must be with the body of East Indians themselves—of themselves they must be their own avengers.—*Alexander's E. I. Mag.* Feby. 1835.

Mr. Editor,

Plenty will be said and written on the subject of the *Troughton's* plunder; yet a portion of the dollars place *Howqua*, our police magistrate, in such an anomalous situation, that I think it due to the public to bring it under discussion.

About 50,000 of the dollars robbed were *Howqua's* own. Now suppose this property is insured in London, this gives *Howqua* a direct interest in refusing, or getting his government to refuse, redress; as, if his policy stands good, he gets it all from the insurers; whereas, if the viceroy orders the *consou* to replace the plunder, the greater portion will come in this shape out of *Howqua's* own pocket.

It is the direct duty of H. M. superintendents, if in their power, to thwart this, and protect the London offices.

This situation of *Howquas*, acting as magistrate and merchant, would call down the harshest censure, did I not feel in some respect silenced by the conduct of our own government (which should know better) as to the finance committee, making them traders and public servants at the same moment, thereby giving them a direct interest to act unfairly to the public.

Yours—

Macao, 16 July 1835.

The plundering of the ship *Troughton* and the attack on her crew is at the present time a subject of much interest to the subjects of the crown of Great Britain resident in China. It is a case in which the representatives of our country have a clear right to demand investigation by the local government, redress for the attack, the punishment of the pirates, and, if it is recovered, the restitution of the property. The Chinese are ready enough on all such occasions to institute enquiries, and to search for, seize, and punish the offenders; and we have little doubt, if the governor is strongly urged in the matter, that the thieves, all or some, will be ferreted out and taken; they are fishermen, and must, therefore, be partially known, particularly at the *Yen-fows* (salt depots). But the question—which concerns the honour of our country and the character of H. M. superintendents at Macao—is, whether the local government will receive, either direct or through the hong merchants, any representation they may make on the subject. We presume that H. M. superintendents will never abandon the position taken up by Lord Napier; namely only to communicate with, and to be approached by, the officers of government. It is true, governor *Loo* and his lordship never met;

"For whispering tongues can poison truth."

And now he and H. M. superintendents,

"—stand a loof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between."

And whether The marks of that which once hath been."

Namely: the waving of St. George's ensign and the footsteps of a king's officer, are again to gladden the longing eyes of H. M. lieges in Canton, appear to be rather doubtful, or postponed *sine die*.

Scraps on China. Want of patriotism. Whilst reading ancient history, we are often at a loss to find out how the small greek states and colonies could maintain such large armies, and at the same time spend great sums for works of art. The utmost exertions of the citizens were scarcely adequate to raise the sums requisite for the maintenance of the state, or to carry on a destructive war with its neighbours. How great, however, is the power of genius when well applied, and the vigour of body and mind amongst the people of a free country. To these we mainly ascribe the inexhaustible resources of both Greece and Rome.

In vain might we seek in the pages of Chinese history for a display of similar powers. The Chinese national spirit does not exert itself merely to enrich posterity by works of human ingenuity. Its creative powers are seldom strained to produce what none can imitate. Noble patriotism, which sacrifices all for the welfare of the state, is not indigenous in these climes; the Chinese do not possess that elasticity of soul which will increase under pressure, and spring forth with new strength; but they are endowed with perseverance, and patiently labour for the accomplishment of their purposes. Essential advantages are valued higher than a mere name; honour then is only courted when self-interest claims its possession.

As a gain-seeking people, they have their equals amongst other nations; but we doubt whether money is anywhere so much idolized as in China. Whenever a party of Chinese are engaged in conversation, they invariably revert to the all-absorbing theme—money. Small as their stock may be, their whole mind is engrossed with laying it out to the best advantage. They will gamble hours together for a few cash; and rather prefer to obtain a pittance by indirect than by direct and honest means.

PHILO-SINENSIS.

We regret to learn that Sir George Staunton has lost his seat for south Hampshire. Lord Palmerston has also

lost his election for the same county. When we remember the orders in council issued at Brighton in December 1833, and signed by the noble viscount, the said orders being intended to take care of us freetraders in China, we are inclined, whilst we offer our grateful thanks to his lordship for his patronizing care, to request—as *Voltaire* did of the *Duc D'Orleans*—that his lordship will not give himself any further trouble about our board and lodging.

Captain Alsager, who commanded the *Waterloo* in the eventful season 1821-22, the era of the *Lintin affair*, and who entertained the select committee in the most hospitable manner for six weeks on board his ship at *Chuen-pe*, is returned as the conservative member for East Surrey. We subjoin the state of the poll at its close, and Captain Alsager's speech to his constituents.

EAST SURREY.

Croydon, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Court House was crowded this morning at an early hour, for the purpose of hearing the declaration of the numbers by the High Sheriff, and the speeches of the candidates.

The High Sheriff stated the numbers to be—

Alsager	-	-	-	-	-	1578
Beauclerk	-	-	-	-	-	1324
Briscoe	-	-	-	-	-	1200

The High Sheriff accordingly declared Richard Alsager and Audley William Beauclerk, Esqrs., duly elected to serve in parliament for this county of Surrey.

Captain Alsager said—I stand before you, gentlemen, this day as your elected representative in this county by a majority of 300. I came before you as an independent man in fortune and principle, and a friend to my King and country. I shall trouble you with but few words, and I hope you will give me a hearing. You see in me, gentlemen, one who will go as your representative to parliament, as an advocate for the removal of all grievances (much cheering), at the same time a supporter of all good measures—emanate from whom they will—when I think that they will advance the good of my country. I will not detain you with a long speech. I hope that what I now say is to the purpose. I return my thanks for the honour you have done me in electing me your representative, and on all occasions it will be my duty to serve you. (Cheers.)

Mr Alsager mounted his carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and profusely decorated with his colours. The hon. gentleman was followed by several carriages filled with his friends, and one van carrying a band of music. They moved through the town amidst the loud cheers of the people.

Character of the kirghis. "The Kirghis often pass half the night seated on a stone looking at the moon, and improvising mournful ditties to air still more sad. They have also historical ballads which record the gallant exploits of their heroes; but poems of this kind are only sung by professional singers: I greatly regret not having heard them. I often said to the Kirghis that I would gladly hear their national songs; but they only sung *impromptu* compliments, scarcely worthy of being recorded; nevertheless some fragments have remained in my memory. A Kirghis Beg (gentleman), a rich man, possessing some taste, and talent, the chief of a numerous family, once sung to me the following *impromptu*,—'You wish me to sing you a song. I will tell you that an honest Beg, though a poor man, is superior to a despised Khan' . . . These words perfectly explained his feelings for he was a declared enemy of the Khan of the Kirghis. A young kirghis thundered out one day the following song, composed by a young girl. 'Do you see this snow?—well, my skin is fairer. Do you see the blood of yon slaughtered sheep stain the snow?—well my cheeks have a more ruddy hue. Cross over this mountain and you will see the charred trunk of a burnt tree; well, my hair is blacker. In the sultan's palace there are mollahs who write continually; well, my eyebrows are darker than their ink' . . . This is a specimen of the notions of the Kirghis; children of the desert, who, with the single exception of religion, (they are Mussulmans) have remained strangers to all foreign civilization. Unconquerable, warlike, ferocious, the Kirghis, alone, dashes with his steed into the midst of the desert, and traverses five or six hundred wersts, * with astonishing rapidity, to see a relation or perhaps a friend of a different tribe. On the road he stops at almost every *ail* (encampment) he meets; there he tells his news, and sure of a good reception, whether known or not, he partakes of the food provided by his hosts. This food is generally kroot, (cheese, not very unlike a brickbat in appearance and taste,) hairan, (sheep's milk slightly curdled,) meat and kurns, which are curds of mare's milk, a delicacy greatly prized by the nomades. He never forgets the appearance of a country through which he has once passed, and returns home after a few days' absence, rich in new stories, to rest himself with his wife and children. His wives are his principal and sometimes his only servants; they dress his food, make his clothes, saddle his horse, whilst he, with imperturbable nonchalance, limits his cares to guarding his flocks in tranquillity. I have seen the sultan's brother, who is highly respected by the Kirghis, attend to the pasturage of his own sheep, mounted on a horse, in a vest of red cloth, and travel thus for a fortnight, without feeling that he derogated in the slightest degree from his dignity."—*Meyendorff*, pp. 43—46.

* A werst it is about three fourths of a mile.

INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House yesterday, on the general business of the Company.

A correspondence was read which had taken place between the Directors and Mr. Grant since the last meeting of the Court relative to the compensation to be granted to the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships, and the commanders of the ships whose contracts were unexpired. Mr. Grant, in the course of one of his letters, said he could not help stating that if the Legislature had giving to the commissioners

for the Affairs of India the power of increasing the compensation to junior officers, they would have felt it their duty to apply to the case of fifth and sixth mates of the Company's own service the same rate which had been adopted with reference to the superior officers. His other letter contained specific regulations as to the period of service which was to confer a claim for compensation.

Sir C. FORBES expressed his regret that the Court of Directors had not thought proper to attend to the strong recommendation of the Board of Control with reference to the junior officers of the Company's own service. He had on a former occasion stated his own feelings upon the case of these unfortunate young men—for unfortunate he must call men of good birth, talents, and education, who, having devoted perhaps fifteen years of their lives to this service, were now to be turned adrift with a miserable sum of 320*l*. That was the sum awarded to those who had performed four voyages; and he said that in no other branch was there a rate of compensation to be compared with it. Several of these young gentlemen had been obliged to quit the country, some betaking themselves to Canada, others to Australia, in consequence of having failed to get any employment here. He hoped the Court of Directors would still be induced to take the case of these ill-treated individuals into consideration, and that they would be placed in the same situation in which the Company originally intended to place them with reference to the freighted service. He would say a word with respect to another class of meritorious officers—those who, having been in the Company's maritime service, some for 20 or 30 years, and having performed their duties faithfully and ably, had been, from want of interest, prevented from following their profession in the Company's service within the last five years. It certainly was hard that these gentlemen should be entirely excluded. He was aware that a line must be drawn somewhere; but he thought there were some special cases amongst those to which he had referred worthy of receiving particular consideration. The Hon. Baronet then referred to the case of Mr. Pullen, who had been in the service 25 years; had risen to the rank of Senior Officer; and who, if the Company's trade had continued,—and he wished to God it had—would have stepped into the first command that was vacant, and been entitled to retain the benefits of it. This gentleman, in addition to the pension awarded by the proprietors, received nominally 5,000*l* for his five voyages; but from this sum was to be deducted three years' and six months' annuity, amounting to 1,250*l*; thus leaving him only 3,750*l* in addition to his pension. The Hon. Baronet repeated his hope that the Board of Directors would reconsider the cases of individuals so circumstanced.

Mr. WEEDING, in rising to move that the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Directors should be printed, said he did not agree with the Hon. Baronet in the latter part of the remarks. He thought it highly honourable to the Directors to have awarded to those Officers 5,000*l* while they might have given them 1,800*l*. With regard to the other classes of Officers alluded to by the Hon. Baronet, he agreed with him in the opinion he had expressed, and he would beg to remind the Directors that the third resolution of the Court of Proprietors vested in them (the Directors) a discretion with regard to such cases as should appear to require peculiar consideration for any reason. He entreated the Court to receive with compassion those memorials which would certainly be laid before it. A small sum of money would gladden the hearts of those who were now very much distressed.

The CHAIRMAN said that, with regard to the directors not having adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control on the subject of the junior branches of the Company's service, he must submit that they had no power or authority in the case whatever. The question had been decided by the Court of Proprietors and referred to the Board of Control for its sanction and confirmation. The Directors had merely acted in a ministerial capacity, and had, to the best of their judgement, given effect to the intentions of the proprietors. The general recommendation, or rather the general opinion, given by Mr. Grant referred only to the inferior officers of the Company's own service, and, with great submission, he doubted the grounds and premises upon which that opinion was given. It should be remembered that the first plan did not provide compensation for the junior officers, which omission was supplied in the amended plan, by which the same scale of proportion was adopted with regard to the fifth and sixth mates as in the case of the superior officers. In all that the Directors had done they had merely acted upon the rules laid down by the Commissioners for the affairs of India, founded upon the recommendation of the Court of Proprietors. The question could be again opened by the proprietors upon a distinct motion if it were considered necessary or judicious to do so. Upon that point he offered no opinion. He could only say that the Directors felt for those who were excluded as much as any individual in the Court of Proprietors could, but a line must be drawn somewhere. He must confess that his own feeling was not so much in favour of the junior branches of the service as of those of longer standing. The former were serving a kind of apprenticeship and receiving their professional education in the best nautical school in the world. He felt more particularly for those officers who had made their 14 or 15 voyages, out of whom the Company had the best service they were capable of rendering. In answer to some observations of Sir Charles Forbes which were not distinctly heard, the Chairman went on to say that in the management of the Poplar Fund the Directors were only stewards. The fund still existed; and whatever claims were preferred, should, of course, be duly considered. With respect to Mr. Pullen, to whose case the Hon. Baronet had referred, the Directors had actually strained a point in his favour. Although only a chief officer, they had recognised him as a Captain, because a ship was vacant, although it was not to go another voyage for the Company. They awarded him 5,000*l*, which was the highest sum given; but, of course, he could not receive that and the annuity together—the first being the full pay, and the latter the half-pay.

Mr. WEEDING repeated that a resolution of the Court of Proprietors

gave the Directors power to deal with special cases, and made some observations upon the financial state of India. In answer to which,

The CHAIRMAN said, that although 14,000,000*l* were realised by the commercial assets, still part of that sum was to be applied to the redemption of the debt; and that, in consequence of recent changes, India would not be in as good a condition with respect to net revenue as heretofore.

A PROPRIETOR said he should not be surprised if, in consequence of such statements, India Stock were to fall 20 per cent. to-morrow.

Some further discussion took place upon the correspondence between the Directors and Mr. Grant, in the course of which Sir C. FORBES and Mr. WEEDING contended that nothing which could pass between these two parties could be conclusive without the sanction of the Court of Proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said that if the Directors had done anything wrong, it was competent for any Proprietor to set it right, by bringing forward a vote of censure upon them, or some specific proposition. It would be found that the letter of the president of the Board of Control contained, not an opinion, but a decision as to the regulations to which the Court must adhere, unless it should be revised and annulled by his successor in office.

In answer to a question from Mr. FIELDER, the CHAIRMAN said that at present the gratuities were likely to amount to 260,000*l*, and the annuities to at least 38,000*l* a-year.

It was then agreed that the correspondence which had been read should be printed.—(*The Morning Herald*, December 18.)

We take this opportunity of mentioning a curious anecdote respecting the suspicious and haughty treatment of foreigners in the territory of another lama. When Lord William Bentinck was at Simla in 1831, he received a letter from the Chinese authority at Lassa, sent with an individual, a native of Patna, who had penetrated into that country as a traveller, stating that this person had been found prying into many matters that did not concern him, and therefore had been detained some months in prison; that, however, as he was a subject of the *zemindar* of Bengal, who, no doubt, would not presume to entertain projects of aggression, as he ought to confine himself to the affairs of his own *zemindaree*, the man was sent back to his own country, with a caution not to commit such an indiscretion again. The style of the letter was so ridiculously imperious, according to Chinese fashion, that his lordship, instead of answering it himself, directed the secretary in the Persian department to write an appropriate answer in his own name; and accordingly, the power and majesty of the company's representatives, the renown of their arms, their forbearance and condescension, and the high office of the functionary who honoured the Chinese general (or whatever might be his title) with his correspondence, were duly set forth in terms which no doubt astonished the weak minds of the dignitaries of the celestial empire.—*Cal. Cour. May*, 29.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

THERM. BAR.

night. noon.

WINDS.

● 1	76 85	29:90	E a SE. fine wr. 1st. & mid. pts. lat. rn. mod. br.
2	76 83	29:85	EaSE. cloudy with frgt. rn. at tms. a fr. br.
3	74 80	29:85	SaSE. do. with light rain at times, mod. br.
4	74 79	29:90	E.—do. constant rn. 1st & mid. parts, do.
5	74 83	29:90	E a SE. fine weather light breeze.
6	76 88	29:85	N.—do.—mod. breeze.
7	75 86	29:80	N.—do.—sultry, at times a fresh br.
8	76 90	29:75	SaSE.—do.—1st & mid. mod. a N. lat. lt. br.
9	78 90	29:80	EaSE.—do.—light breeze.
10	80 89	29:80	NaSE. unstld. with rain at times, lt. vble. br.
11	77 76	29:90	E a SE. constant rain, mostly mod. breeze.
12	74 82	29:20	E a SE. fine weather, light breeze.
13	76 88	29:70	SE.—do.—do.—do.
14	80 84	26:80	SE a N. most part cloudy, vble. light breeze.
15	76 82	29:90	N.—do.—rain—lt. breeze.
16	76 84	29:90	N a E. first part cldy, mid. & lt. fine, lt. vble. br.
17	78 88	29:90	EaSE. unstld. lt. rn. latt. part thnr. & lghtg. lt. br.
18	77 82	29:90	SE. most part rain, thunder, mod. breeze.
19	76 84	29:90	SE. fine weather most part, rain latterly, lt. br.
20	76 82	29:85	SE. most part rain do.
21	76 85	29:80	SE. rain first part, mid. & latter fine, mod. br.
22	76 85	29:85	SE. fine wr. do.
23	76 86	29:90	EaNE. do. 1st & mid. mtly a fr. br. rn. in l. p.
24	78 84	29:90	E a SE. unstld. rn. at times, with a mod. br.
25	78 86	29:90	SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
26	80 88	29:90	SE.—do.—mostly light breeze.
27	77 88	29:90	SE.—do.—do.—do.
28	78 87	29:85	E. do. 1st & mid. lat. unstld. rn. & thnr. at tms. f. br.
29	77 86	29:80	EaSE. rain at times, mod. br.
30	77 88	29:75	SE. fine weather, sultry, light breeze.

For arrivals see Price Current.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1835.

NO. 30. } PRICE: 50 CENTS }

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that Mr. Alexander Colvin, Mr. William Ainslie, and Mr. Daniel Ainslie, have this day been admitted partners in our establishment which will now be carried on under the firm of J. & H. Cowie & Co. J. & H. COWIE.
Calcutta, 1st May, 1835.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived, the American ships *Galaxy*, Goodrich, from New York, and *Richard Alsop*, Mac Michael, from Baltimore. The *Richard Alsop*, has brought American papers that contain some very interesting intelligence relating to the indemnity treaty between America and France. A few extracts will be found in our columns.

The British ship, *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from Bombay and London.

We are glad to learn that the "pensive public" of Canton are about to be spurred into a keener and more joyous state of existence by the efforts of another journal. We hail our co-adjutor that is to be with unfeigned satisfaction; and hope that through our united efforts the whole truth will find its way to the public unbiassed by what certain individuals in Canton are pleased to term a party-feeling. Of the independence, candour, and honesty of the two journals the public must be the judge.

We request the attention of those interested in the diffusion of European knowledge amongst the numerous population of the empires of China and Japan and their dependencies, to the philological labours of the reverend W. H. Medhurst, who has succeeded, through many difficulties, which very few are able properly to appreciate, in publishing, *An English and Japanese, and Japanese and English vocabulary; and a Translation of a Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Korean, and Japanese Languages, with a Translation of the Thousand Character Classic in Chinese and Korean; &c.* Through the unwearied labours of this indefatigable Christian missionary the diligent student may now possess books which, thirty years ago, might have been considered amongst the all but unattainable desiderata; and, by pursuing the path now made easy to him, be an instrument in the mutual exchange of ideas between the eastern and western worlds.

PROVINCIAL CITY.

Hoppo's reply to the Parsee Merchants.

Pang, by imperial appointment, comptroller-general of customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again promoted one step, and enrolled ten times, proclaims for the full information of all the hong merchants.

The Indian foreign merchant *Fa-lin-che Pe-shin-che* (Framjee Pestonjee) and the others have transmitted a duly prepared foreign petition, which, being translated, states they have come by water a long distance from their native place to Canton to trade, and that they find the Canton silk of the celestial empire is of five different qualities. The price of the 1st quality is about \$400 of the second and third \$300, of the fourth \$170, and of the fifth,

which is also called *Skin-silk*, several tens of dollars per pecul: and that there is a very great difference between the best and worse kinds. They now supplicate His Excellency (the hoppo) to show extraordinary kindness and compassion to them, the foreigners who have come by water a long distance from their homes, and beg that a distinction may be made in the duties received on the highest and lowest qualities, and then each of the said foreigners will be wholly loaded with no small favour.

If the first kind of Canton silk with the fourth and fifth kinds of skin-silk are equally duty-rated, it will be altogether very difficult to carry on trade. Henceforth, nobody will buy silk to take back to their country, or only bad men remaining outside (the port), and actuated by selfish and disgraceful motives, will deal in it clandestinely; thus the heavy duties will injure the revenue. As to the Canton Cassia, the price is about \$4½ per pecul and the duties \$6½; this article also no man will venture to purchase to return with to his country, therefore H. E. is also requested to decide from his office that an extra-reduction of the duties be made. Further, the Camlets now imported are very low in price, because the duties on each piece is excessive. Therefore they cannot be brought for sale to the celestial empire; and for the ships belonging to the said foreigners that come to Canton to trade there are no goods that can be exported.

In shipping the Canton silk they supplicate H. E. that it may be considered the same as other cargo; and that the quantity laden on board each ship for exportation be unrestricted, and the duties on ships leaving (the port) be lessened—and all the foreigners will be completely favored and excited to gratitude.—Such are the circumstances.

This coming before me, the hoppo, I have examined it; besides issuing my reply, I have examined and find that although the price of the skin-silk is rather low, heretofore the duties have been fixed and followed for a length of time. Now it is proved that the said foreign merchants petition, stating that the skin silk's price per pecul is only several tens of dollars, and that the difference in quality is very great; and they importunately beg for favour, that the best and worse be distinguished in the payment of the duties. This coming before me, the hoppo, I have considered that the said foreigners have come over a wide sea merely for the small profit of a fly's head, and reverently looking up, I realize the compassionate kindness and universal favour of the great emperor, and I order, as an exercise of favour, to examine clearly, and if it is really skin silk, then it is to be rated the same as the fifth sort of Canton raw silk as to the duties; beyond this, extortions are not permitted. As to the Canton Cassia, Camlets &c. the duties cannot be changed according as the current prices may rise or fall. Therefore, still the laws must be respectfully obeyed, and the duties paid, and frivolous and vexatious supplications are not permitted. To favour the foreign trade and manifest compassion, I order all the hongmerchants to circulate this proclamation to the said Framjee Pestonjee and the others, that they may know and act in obedience thereto. When this proclamation reaches the hong merchants let them respectfully obey and manage according to my reply therein contained, and immediately circulate the orders to the said foreigners, that they may be made acquainted with them. Do not oppose. Aspecial Edict.
Taoukwang, 25th year, 6th moon, 26th day, (21st July.)

Peking Gazette. 4th moon, 10th day. (May 16th.)
Chow-che-ke, the *fooyuen* of *Keang-se*, kneeling reports concerning an already-cashiered-*Che-heën*, who absented himself when accused; and requests the imperial commands be sent down to the *foo-yuen* of *Che-keang* to make a strict examination of the original registers of the *foo* and *heën* districts; to search out, and explain clearly. I look up, and pray that the emperor will consider the affair. The case is this.

Loo-yaow-tsoo, a *Keen-sang* (one who has purchased the privilege of wearing a golden button) of *Nan-fung-heën*, has been cheated of his money and concubine by *Hwang-seun* the cashiered *heën* of *Pang-tsih*, &c.

I now proceed to state the accusation, and then the circumstances of a consecutive accusation.

I before deputed a *Yen-fa-taou* (an officer in the *sa't* department), to bring up the parties to trial. Now, it appears from the investigation of the two *Sze* officers (judge and treasurer), that the said cashiered officer, formerly borrowed of the said *Keen-sang*, three thousand strings of copper money and two hundred taels of silver, of which he has repaid one thousand strings. He further engaged *Loo-yaow-tsoo* to purchase a slave girl. On the other hand, *Loo-yaow-tsoo* states, that in the seventh year of *Taou-kuang* he borrowed, by note, eight thousand five hundred and odd taels of *sycee* silver, and had repaid three thousand taels, but that the rest of the money had not been returned. Moreover, that, depending upon his power and influence, he had violently abducted his concubine, and that the note (or bond) had been surreptitiously taken away; this is what he says. I ordered *Hwang-seun* to be examined, but he is gone nobody knows where. I have considered that if *Hwang-seun* has not either swindled money and abducted a concubine, how could the accusation of *Loo-yaow-tsoo* be causelessly originated? Now, it is authenticated that *Lew-woo*, *Hwang-seun's* porter, says that money to purchase a slave girl was borrowed; therefore, the accusation is not groundless. Now, *Hwang-seun* having absconded and not being in court, it is difficult to avouch that he is not alarmed, and afraid to confront (his accuser). These are the circumstances. It is proper that I request the imperial will to order the *Che-keang fooyuen* to examine strictly the registers of the *foo* and *heën* districts, and immediately seek out *Hwang-seun* and send him in custody to *Keang-se*, to confront his accuser, and that his crime may be investigated and punished.

And thus I hope the falling water will discover the stone. On this account I have made my report.

THE COMPANY'S DESPATCHES

AS THEY ARE CALLED.

All communications addressed to the Court of whatever nature and whether from abroad or from parties in the United Kingdom, are received by the Secretary and laid by the Chairman before the first Court that meets after their receipt: despatches of importance are generally read to the Court, at length: the despatches, when laid before the court, are considered as under reference to the Committee of Correspondence, and the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers, take the directions of the chairs upon points connected with them: upon the examination of all the documents to which the subject has reference, the draft of an answer is framed and submitted to the Chairs: experience has suggested the convenience of submitting this draft to the President of the India Board in the shape of a "previous communication:" in this stage, alterations are made by the President, without the formality of assigning reasons for them: the previous communication being returned to the Chairman, is laid by him before the Committee of Correspondence, either with or without the alterations made by the President, or with a modification of them, as he may see fit, to be revised by the Committee, and it is afterwards laid before the Court for approval or alteration: when it has passed the court it goes to the board, who are empowered to make any alterations, but are required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons assigned for the alterations made: against the formal alterations made by the Board, the Court may make a representation to the Board, who have not unfrequently modified the alterations on such representation; but, if the Board decline to do so, they state the same to the Court, and desire that the Draft may be framed into a Despatch, and sent out to India, agreeably to the terms of the Act of Parliament: in the event of a refusal, the Court may be compelled by Mandamus to comply with the order of the Board; but if the Court doubts the competency of the Board, they may appeal to the King in Council, who decides whether the Board is acting within its power. A Despatch from India, from its arrival until a final reply is sent to it, is often delayed for a long period of time; but the period of delay cannot be averaged. Important Despatches frequently have replies prepared instantaneously. It has occurred: that letters which have been sent from England to India, upon important subjects, have not been answered for years, from India, in conse-

quence of the intervention of wars, and various other occurrences, which have rendered it impossible for the authorities there to take up the subject. Sometimes, within ten days of the receipt of a Despatch from India, the Court has prepared an answer, and sent it up to the Board; but, on the other hand, sometimes, a Despatch on matters controverted by the Court and the Board, has remained a very considerable time before any thing final has been done upon it: occasionally, the Board has kept a Despatch already prepared for India, above two months.

Despatches sent up from the Court of Directors to the India Board, are sometimes not only materially altered, but completely changed in their tendency; yet in the event of the Board persevering in their opinion of the fitness of such alterations, the Court are bound to send out the despatches so altered to their Governors in India, however, unpalatable it may be to themselves: in fact, the Board dictates to the Court. The power of the Court, is, in truth, confined to the mere suggestion of the Despatches, that they wish to be sent to India; and in fact, the Board are by law made exclusively responsible for all orders and instructions given upon all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiations of treaties, through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, which acts only ministerially; their signature to the Secret Despatches are necessary to ensure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the company's servants, with whom the board have no direct correspondence. The Board's Secret Despatches go down to the India House, with orders for their being immediately forwarded to India, under the signature of the Secret Committee, nor can the Secret Committee make any representation against this order, for the powers of the Board are completely paramount to those of the Company: in point of fact, the Secret Despatches are the Despatches of the King's Government; they are signed by the Secret Committee as a matter of course, and despatched without any question, the responsibility being absolutely and lawfully in the Board. The Secret Committee has not the power of delaying it a single day: it would be at their peril to do so, if owing to any unnecessary delay, on their part, the good of the public service were to be injuriously affected. Upon some occasions, something in the form of a remonstrance may have been made by the Secret Committee, but, these are cases of extreme rarity of which not more than two or three have occurred in the course of many years.

However, when these Secret despatches from England arrive in India, they have not any different character from the Public Despatches, and members of the House of Commons have received from India copies of the Secret Despatches from England, while the Court of Directors were ignorant of the subjects treated in them, which were matters of high political importance, but not connected with matters of urgent policy, or pending negotiation. In order to expedite the business, Parliament might fix a certain time, within which answers should be prepared to all despatches from India; and a statement of all despatches received and replied to might periodically be reported to Parliament; another point possibly might be, the preparation of despatches in the Court of Directors, by subdividing, as they have sometimes done, their Committees for that purpose, the Chair, of course, always having cognizance of every thing going forward.—(*Alexander's E. I. Mag. February, 1835.*)

Rumour states that before long we may anticipate the birth of another newspaper at Canton. It would appear the Editor, press, types and other concomitants were all on board the *Ruby*, Warden, from Calcutta, which vessel left this for China a day or two ago. We have not ascertained what its appellation is to be, although we understand the paper is to be established under the auspices of some mercantile gentlemen in China in opposition it is stated to the *Canton Register*, supposed to be under another section of the Mercantile body.

We observe also the appearance of another news paper at Madras called the *Standard*, conducted by the former Editor of the *Madras Times*.—We have received the first number which contains a long detail of the manner in which the labours of the Editor had been hampered and impeded by the proprietors.—(*Singapore Chronicle.*—July 11.)

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—Congress.—The mail from Washington did not arrive yesterday till night. The proceedings in Congress, as that body approached so near to its dissolution, are of the most gratifying character and will be read with deep interest. On the question of our relations with France, it will be seen that the House of Representatives has unanimously adopted the following resolution.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France, of the Fourth of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

This resolution is in accordance with the feelings of ninety nine of every hundred inhabitants in the United States; and is virtually saying to France—"We are prepared to make you pay us the amount due our citizens at any and every hazard—all negotiation on this subject is at an end, and it is for you to determine whether our relations shall continue to be of a *pacific*, or whether they shall assume a *bellicent* character." As Americans we take pride in announcing to our fellow citizens this just and dignified, yet decided and unanimous determination of the representatives of *fifteen millions of freemen*! To have adopted any medium course would have covered our country with *disgrace*, while this very obvious language of Congress, will not only admonish the nations of Europe that the United States are prompt to insist upon their rights and protect their national honor, but it will teach France to *beware* how she tampers with the faith of Treaties. If *war* should be the consequence of thus extorting justice from France, there will not be found in our country a solitary citizen, who will dare to question its justice, or oppose its being energetically carried on.—*Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer.* March, 6.

VOTES UPON THE FRENCH QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives sat, on Monday night (March 2d) till midnight, having commenced its sitting at 10 o'clock in the morning. The whole time was occupied in arduous debate on the question of our

Foreign Relations, in which a number of members engaged. We have only time and means, at this moment, to make the following statement of the results of the whole proceedings.

The following gentlemen (after Mr. Robertson, who was the last Speaker reported in our last,) took part in the Debate and Proceedings that evening: Mr. Binney, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Mason, of Virg. Mr. Watmough, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Wise, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Adams, of Mass. Mr. Chilton, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Jones.

The first question taken was upon a motion made by Mr. Cambreleng to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the whole subject, in order to bring it directly under the action of the House: on which the yeas were 104, nays 92.

The subject being thus before the House, the question occurred on the following resolutions, moved on the 27th February by Mr. J. Q. Adams, viz

1. *Resolved*, That the rights of the citizens of the United States to indemnity from the government of France, stipulated by the treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 4th of July, 1831, ought, in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That, if it be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the United States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiation between the United States and France, he be requested so to do.

3. *Resolved*, That no legislative measure of a hostile character or tendency towards the French nation, is necessary or expedient at this time.

Mr. Archer moved to amend these Resolutions by striking out the whole of the Resolutions, after the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the just expectation that the Government of France will have made, or will make, provision for carrying into full effect the Treaty with that Government of the 4th of July, 1831, stipulating indemnity for claims of our citizens, which this nation is bound to require; therefore this House deems it inexpedient to adopt any measure in relation to that subject."

Mr. Watmough, at this stage of the proceedings, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was negatived, by yeas and nays 48, nays 167.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment moved by Mr. Archer (as above) and decided by the following vote:

YEAS.—71.

NAYS.—143.

So Mr. Archer's amendment was negatived.

Mr. Adams then modified his first resolution so as to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this house the Treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon."

Mr. Jones, of Georgia moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Adams, as thus modified, by substituting therefor the following:

"*Resolved*, That when a solemn treaty, acknowledging the rights of our citizens, entered into under the usual formalities, and with a nation professing to be governed by that code which prescribes the obligation of such instruments, we have every right to expect the same will be observed in good faith; and that, as this house is officially informed the law for executing said treaty is now under consideration in the French Legislature, it is inexpedient, for the present, to legislate on the subject."

The question upon this amendment was decided in the negative.

Mr. Robinson then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Adams, by substituting therefor the following:—

"*Resolved*, That there is satisfactory evidence that the French government desires that the appropriation for indemnity shall be made in pursuance of the treaty of July 4, 1831, and reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States."

The question upon this amendment was also decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution of Mr. Adams, modified as above, and decided by Yeas and Nays. Yeas, Two Hundred and Ten; Nays, None. So it was

Resolved Unanimously, That in the opinion of this house, the treaty with France, of the Fourth of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

The announcement of this vote from the Chair was received with a loud and spontaneous burst of applause, which broke at once from the galleries, and was re-echoed from the floor, making the walls and dome of the chamber to resound with joy while mutual congratulations passed in all directions.

Mr. Adams then withdrew his other two Resolutions, (as above inserted.)

The question was then taken on the 2d Resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, (the first having been merged in Mr. Adams's, just agreed to,) which 2d Resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on foreign affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the President's message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France."

And the Resolution was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The 3d Resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

This resolution was ordered to lie on the table. And so the proceedings ended.—*Ibid*.

Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.—The statements of the Register of the Treasury in relation to the commerce and navigation of the U. States,

for the year ending 30th September, 1834, were laid before congress on the last day of the session, and have not yet been published. We however learn from our correspondent that the Imports during that year amounted to \$126,521,332, of which there was imported in American vessels \$113,700,174, and in foreign vessels \$12,821,158. The Exports, during the same year, amounted to \$104,346,973, of which \$81,034,162 were of domestic, and \$23,312,811 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, Sp. Drs. 61,286,119 were imported in American vessels, and, Sp. Drs. 19,748,043 in Foreign vessels.

Of American shipping 1,074,670 tons entered, and 1,134,320 cleared during the same year, ending 30th September 1834. Of foreign shipping 568,052 tons entered, and 577,700 cleared.

The registered tonnage for the year ending 31st December, 1833,

is stated at	750,026
Enrolled and licensed tonnage at	825,195
Fishing vessels at	30,927

Total	1,606,148
Of the registered tonnage, there were employed in the	
Whale Fishery,	101,158
The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year 1833, was	
Registered	72,979
Enrolled	88,647

The amount of Specie imported during the year ending 30th September, 1834 was as follows:—

In Gold	4,472,507
In Silver	13,631,043

\$17,103,550

The amount of Bullion imported during the same year, was as follows:—

In Gold	293,665
In Silver	514,417

Comparing these statements with those of former years it will be found that in almost every particular they show an extent of commerce never before equalled in this country. The value of imports during the year ending 30th September 1833, was Sp. Drs. 108,118,311; being more, by about five millions, than in any previous year since the period immediately subsequent to the war. During the year ending 30th September 1834, however there was a still further increase of 18,402,021, or a total, as stated above, of Sp. Drs. 126,521,332. The value of exports during the past year is Sp. Drs. 14,206,540 greater than during the year ending 30th September 1833, and greater than ever before except in 1807, when it was Sp. Drs. 108,343,546. The domestic exports during the past year were Sp. Drs. 10,716,464 greater than in the previous year and Sp. Drs. 7,179,225 greater than in any former year.

The aggregate tonnage entered during the past year is 34,576 tons more than in the former year, while the American part of it is 36,771 less. There is however an increase in the American tonnage registered, enrolled and licensed, including fishing vessels, of 166,699 tons.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MR. HUME.—There is no public man who is so much hated by the whole host of Corruptionists as Mr. Hume. The cause of this it sufficiently obvious: From his first entrance on public life to the present hour, Mr. Hume has devoted himself, heart and soul, to the exposure of abuses in Church and State, suffering himself neither to be deterred by fear nor influenced by favor, but advancing in a straight-forward course. The merits of Mr. Hume can with difficulty be appreciated in the present day! The cause of Reform is now triumphant, and the people have a direct influence on the House of Commons. But at the period when Mr. Hume first commenced his career, the popular party in the house, as distinguished from the two sections of the Aristocracy, the *Ins* and the *Outs*, amounted only to between twenty and thirty individuals. Opposition to the Ministry of the day was conducted according to a system which bore some resemblance to that of the *Condottieri* in Italy, as described by Machiavel. The *Condottieri* spared each other as much as possible; and the historian tells us, that in a battle which lasted from morning to night, the only person killed was a horseman who, losing his seat in passing a bridge, was trodden to death. Mr. Hume made war in good earnest. He had peculiar advantages for the task on which he entered. Sprung from the people, he was restrained by none of those considerations of relationship or connexion which so often deter men of excellent understanding in the higher ranks from pressing with severity on their political opponents. Simple in his habits, he was contented with the moderate independence he possessed; and in the prime of life, and in the possession of unusual strength, and vigour, he devoted the persevering energy for which Scotchmen are thought to be distinguished, and which the ordinary run of men would have employed in the acquisition of wealth, to the gratuitous service of the public. The House of Commons was generally filled by politicians by profession—by indolent country gentlemen—by lawyers who made their Parliamentary duty a secondary object—by rich merchants and bankers, either engaged in business, or, if retired from it, too old generally to toil day after day for the mere exposure of abuses. Some of these merchants and bankers were, no doubt, like Mr. Hume, the architects of their own fortunes; but it is a trite remark that no men are so anxious to be thought well of by the higher classes as those whose title to be received among them is questionable. From these and various causes, Mr. Hume entered on a course in the House of Commons which had never been tried before. He took the machinery of our Oligarchical system to pieces, and exhibited it in all its hideous detail to the eyes of the public. No coldness, or discouragement could damp his perseverance; and we have seen him, in a House of fifteen or twenty Members, toiling on in the exposure of some complicated abuse, cheered only by the consciousness that though the two parties in the House abandon him; the public would, though the report in the newspapers, reap the benefit of his labours. The English are a

practical people; and the facts which Mr. Hume brought, day after day, before their notice, produced an impression on them, which no mere reasoning, however acute or conclusive, could have done. Exposure never fails to tell in the long run; and even under the Liverpool and Wellington Administrations, the Ministry were ashamed into various reductions, and compelled to appoint various Committees, under the shelter of whose reports they might refuse the demand of their supporters and adherents. In this way Mr. Hume contributed more than any public man to the Reform of Parliament. Every reduction was a curtailment of the means of the enemy. The Duke of Wellington, whose peculiarity is rather force of character and vigilance than acute discernment, or the capacity to take comprehensive views, contributed greatly, without intending it, to the destruction of the Oligarchical system, which he loves. He was misled by inability to perceive the difference between a political society and an army. The organization of an army subjects it to the will of its chief; and the greater the economy and vigilance in every department, the greater the efficiency of the whole. But an Oligarchical system can only be maintained by an extensive application of the money of the people to the purpose of corrupting the various tools necessary to keep down the people. To say that such a system is compatible with purity and economy, is to forget that the people must always rise in proportion as the pressure on them is removed. Every reduction of the Duke of Wellington diminished the forces of the enemies of the people, and allowed additional scope to the development of popular energy. The ranks of the Opposition were swelled with discontented Corruptionists. In the mean time, Mr. Hume held on his career, undismayed by threats, indifferent to sarcasms or sneers; exhibiting a moral courage which falls to the lot of few men, and disarming the violent by his imperturbable good nature, and determination never to take offence, but leave his character to speak for himself. Sir Francis Burdett has the merit of having advocated Reform when Reform was nearly abandoned by all but itself; but Sir Francis's annual speech on Reform, and his speeches in Palace Yard, advanced very little the great cause. Mr. Hume, on the other hand, by his incessant labour in detecting abuses, gained a gradual entrance into the minds of the English people, and ultimately shook the foundation of Oligarchy. He accomplished by industry and perseverance, what the finest talents and highest oratory could not have achieved. They who sneer now at Mr. Hume's economical labours, are little aware of their real importance. We repeat these things now, because it is the duty of the people not to show themselves indifferent to a man to whom they are so largely indebted. His labours are not so necessary to the public welfare as they once were, because the Reform Bill has opened the way for many labourers in the same field. Mr. Hume has more pretended than real friends in the higher ranks. Every man who lives on public money, and whose income has been reduced, is more or less hostile to Mr. Hume in his heart. But the people ought to consider his hostility the strongest of all motives for exerting themselves in his behalf.—*From the Madras Standard, June, 2, 1835.*

Elections. At the two royal residences of Windsor and Brighton, nothing but Reformers are elected, and the Ministerial candidates are beaten. At the naval stations of Portsmouth, Devonport, and Falmouth, the Government candidates have sustained entire defeat. Several Members of the Administration have lost their elections—two lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Rowley at Portsmouth, and Sir George Cockburn at Plymouth; George Dawson, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and brother-in-law to the Premier, at Devonport; lord Elliot, Under Secretary for the Home Department, at Bodmin; Mr. Planta, a Commissioner of the Indian Board, at Hastings; Sir Edmund Owen, Clerk of the Ordnance, at Sandwich; lord Tullamore, a lord of the Bedchamber, at Falmouth; Sir Howard Douglas, an officer of the Queen's household, at Liverpool; Sir George Murray in Perthshire; and Mr. John Stuart Wortley, in Forfarshire.—*Ibid.*

The second day I spent at Cashel, was market day; and among other sights, I was greatly amused by the country people driving bargains for pigs. A man, a pig-dealer, would come to a countryman who held a pig by a string. "How much do you ask?"—"28s." the answer might be. "Hold out your hand," says the buyer; and the proprietor of the pigs holds out his hand accordingly: the buyer places a penny in it, and then strikes it with a force that might break the back of an ox: "Will ye take 20s.?" The other shakes his head—"Ask 24s. and see if I'll give it ye," says the pig-merchant. The owner again shakes his head. It is probable that by this time, some one among the bystanders—for there is always a circle formed round a bargain-making,—endeavours to accommodate matters; for it is another instance of the kindly feeling toward each other, that all around are anxious that the bargain should be concluded. Again, the merchant says, "Hold out your hand," and again a tremendous blow is struck, and a new offer made, till at last they come within a shilling perhaps of each other's terms; when the bargain is struck; and the shilling about which they differed, and probably two or three others, are spent in whiskey punch "screeching hot."—*Journey Throughout Ireland, by H. D. Inglis.*

I was now in O'Connell's country: here was the property of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., or the Liberator, as the people called him; there, the property of Charles O'Connell, Esq.; and there again, the property of another O'Connell: but the greater part of the O'Connell property—almost all that of the O'Connell, is held under head landlords; and he is only an extensive middle-man. Near to Cahir-siveen, is the birth-place of the great agitator. It is a ruined house, situated in a hollow near to the road; and when I reached the spot, the driver of the car pulled up, and inquired whether I would like to visit the house. But the driver of my car, was not a native of these parts; for he is known to the reader, that O'Connell is less popular in his own country than he is elsewhere. If you ask an innkeeper's wife, any where in O'Connell's district, what sort of a man their landlord is? "Och, and sure he's the best o' landlords!—he takes the childer by the hand, and he wouldn't be over proud to drink tea with the landlady." But if you step into a cabin the

holder of which owns Daniel O'Connell, Esq., as his landlord; and if you ask the same question, he'll scratch his head, and say little any way. Shortly before I visited Cahir-siveen, there was a road-presentation in that neighbourhood, and the rate payers, who have now a vote in these matters, refused at first to pass it; unless the O'Connells would pay two-thirds of the expense; because, said they, "the O'Connells have lived long enough out of road presentations!"

As I have mentioned this subject, I will add, that I have reason to know, from unquestionable authority, that before the late Grand Jury Bill was enacted—that is up to the present time—there had been much shameful grand jury jobbing in many of the Irish counties; particularly in Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Roscommon. A grand juror of Tipperary called one morning, previous to the holding of the quarter sessions, upon a brother grand juror—a man, however, of much greater influence than himself,—and pulling out, and unfolding voluminous plans and papers, began to explain the advantages which would accrue to the public, from the construction of a certain road through his, the expounder's property. "Put your papers in your pocket, man," said the man of influence; "say nothing about the public advantage. I'll just say it's a little job of my own;" and so things were managed. There can be no doubt that the Bill will work most advantageously for the public service, and most fatally for jobbers. It cannot be denied, however, that there will be exceptions from its benefits. A few days later, when I was at Tralee, a presentment account was opposed by several magistrates, on the ground that the road had not been repaired as it ought to have been; that the money had been mis-spent, and that the road was at that moment in a bad condition. The rate payers, however, being the majority, passed the account: because, said they, although the road might not be good enough for their Honours' springed carriages, it answered very well for them.

The country around Cahir-siveen is extremely wild, and but very partially reclaimed: and the condition of the people far from being comfortable. I visited several wretched cabins, and found the inmates paying exorbitant rents. Land is not let here by the acre; but by the quantity of land fit to support a cow. I found one man owning land for six cows, paying at the rate of 50s. per cow; and at the time, the price of butter was such, that not more than 40s. could be got for the produce of each cow. Others, I found paying in precisely the same proportion. The greater industry of the people—and, I may add, the greater intelligence, universal among the Kerry peasantry,—help them with their indifferent bargains. I saw in many of their cabins, beautiful examples of industry—every branch of a family occupied in doing something useful; and I did not address one individual from whom I did not receive answers, that would have done credit to persons of any education; and yet, on asking one individual who had conversed with me readily and sensibly upon many subjects, how many weeks there were in a month,—I was answered, that there were two. Nature has done much for these people—education little.

Walking along a mountain path, I overtook a girl of about fourteen or fifteen years old—I speak by guess, for it is rarely in this country, that a girl can tell her age. She carried a basket, in which were from four to five dozen of eggs. I asked where she had got the eggs?—She had been round the country buying them cheap. Where was she taking them to?—She was going to send them, and some dozens more, with Mich O'Sullivan's carts, to Cork.—Upon whose account was she buying the eggs?—On her own. On her own account?—Yes. Who gave her the money?—The parson (she was a Protestant) had lent it to her: some time ago, her cousin had sent a basket of eggs with Mich O'Sullivan, to Cork, and he had made three shillings. This was certainly a curious example of enterprise and industry. I returned into the town with the girl, and saw her father: he was a small landholder; and he said, Biddy went, after her day's work was done, and merchandized for herself.—*Ibid.*

When I left Ma'am, I anticipated a fine afternoon; but I was mistaken in my judgment. The mountains became gradually obscured; the mists began to rise from the dingles and ravines; and I quickened my pace, to reach a house called Flynn's, or the half-way,—the only house, I think, that presents itself, in a distance of about twelve miles. Shortly before reaching this resting place, I passed a fine lake on the right, adorned with wooded islands. It is singular, that throughout the greater part of Cunnemara, the only wood that is to be found, is on the islands in the lakes. The rain had begun some time ago; and it came down in such torrents, that long before reaching half way house, I was thoroughly drenched. My portmanteau I had sent from Ma'am, to await my arrival some days afterwards, at a spot called Jack Joyce's; but I had hired a ragged lad to carry all that was necessary for a drenched man; and I was soon in a condition to pay my respects to the inmates in the kitchen,—which was also fain to serve as a parlour. I found the kitchen full, and abundance of meriment going forward. There was a piper, and a fiddler, both of whom had been at the pattern; there were Joyces and Flynns,—men and women; boys and girls; and here I saw by far the finest specimen of an Irish girl, I had yet seen in Ireland. She was a magnificent creature, the daughter of the hostess, with a fine, expressive, and somewhat aristocratic face, and a form of perfect symmetry: her sweetheart was there—a Joyce, only seventeen years of age, but six feet three inches in height, and weighing upwards of sixteen stone: the girl was eighteen; but the match was not perfectly approved of, he being a Joyce, and she a Flynn; the Joyces, and the Flynns, being not entirely at one.

The rain continuing to come down in torrents, it was out of the question to continue my journey; and therefore, all I had to do, was to make myself as agreeable to the company as possible. It is not a difficult task to become a sudden favourite with the lower classes in Ireland: there is always a disposition to look favourably on a stranger; and if that stranger lays aside his pretension,—is familiar with those whom he meets, and accommodates himself to circumstances,—he is sure to be treated, not merely with civility, but with respect, and even affection. Dancing was the great amusement of the evening; and excellent dancers some of the party were. I was not a novice in the mysteries of the jig; and did not decline the invitation of the hostess, and her beautiful daughter. The more vigorously I danced, the greater was my popularity; and at the conclusion of every turn, "Long life to your honour" was the universal exclamation. Nor was it possible to decline a little potheen; though this I took in greater moderation than the dancing. I don't know where all the household and visitors got beds. I saw no bed-room, excepting the one I occupied; and I would very willingly that it had been occupied by anybody but myself. To have looked for a clean bed here, would have been ridiculous.—*Ibid.*

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1835.

NO. 31. } PRICE. {
50 CENTS }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate having moved their establishment to No. 4 DUTCH HONG, Canton, August 3rd, 1835.

DIROM & CO.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

WE offer our best thanks to DELTA, but we decline publishing his letter.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the American ships **SPLENDID**, Rodgers, from London, **ARGYLE**, Codman, from Baltimore, **HURON**, Winsor, from New York, and **LADY NUGENT**, Fawcett, from Samarang.

The Portuguese bark **ANNA**, Augeir, from Demann, and British ship **GOOD SUCCESS**, Durant, and Sch. **BOMBAY**, White, from Bombay. The **FALCON**, —, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PROVINCIAL CITY.

The governor and sooyuen have together issued an edict forbidding the building of houses and shops on the banks of the river. The several fires that have occurred of late years in Canton are enumerated, beginning with one in the 24th year of Keaking (1819). All the fires occasioned accumulations of rubbish, which narrowed the channel of the river; on these foundations the people have erected various kinds of edifices, digging out and using the mud for building. They are now forbidding to do this under severe punishment; or to form heaps of rubbish any where about the lanes &c. of the city.

Lew, the *Nan-hae-heen*, has issued an edict, directing the people to assist the military and police in extirpating a numerous flight of locusts which settled outside the south gate of the city, and spread to the northward and eastward.

It is reported that upwards of two peculs of locusts have been caught, and presented to the *Kwang-chow-foo*; for which rewards are to be granted.

The local officers are bestirring themselves in the matter of *Han-keens*-or traitors. We have been informed that *Howqua* himself has, within a few days, made a kind of domiciliary visit to a foreign resident gentleman on the subject; and stated that warrants have been issued by the government for the apprehension of four men—who are named in the warrant—who formerly assisted *Mr. Ke-ting*† in printing books. The police runners are ordered to be strict in their search after unknown native traitors; and some have proceeded to Macao to seize the four men alluded to above, who, it is said, are there now resident.

We publish from the *Cal. Courier*, the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Sir C. Metcalfe, on the proposed regulation respecting the Press in India.

SHIP TROUGHTON.

The rumour is that the *Kwang-chow-foo* has examined the thieves who plundered the *Troughton* and wounded her crew. They say in their defence, that the ship had been dismasted in a gale of wind, and was in the most eminent

danger. Therefore they first went to her assistance, which the captain permitted, and promised them a gratuity of \$20,000. After she had been brought into a place of safety, the captain broke his word, and dismissed them. This made them all angry, but they only took \$20,000, which was their *hire-money*, beyond which they did not take any thing. "We are not" said they "a gang of robbers; if we were robbers, we should have plundered the ship of all the money and goods that were on board." &c.

Letters from our *outside* naval correspondents narrate the rescue of ten Cochinese from a very perilous situation in the open sea, and a trial of sailing between the farfamed *go-alongs*, *Water Witch* and *Fairy*.

In another column will be found the petition of the Parsee merchants, on the subjects of Raw Silk and Cassia, to the hoppo, whose reply was published in our last number.

The hoppo, in his reply, has been restrained by the rules of office and official forms, from fully and publicly acceding to the prayer of the petition; for it is not in his power to alter the imperial duties: all matters that touch the imperial revenues must first be referred to Peking, for the consideration of the proper board, and the determination of H. I. M. But we have been informed from the best authority that a very considerable relaxation has been *practically* granted by H. E. in the *exaction* of his own fees or dues that used to be levied on Raw Silk and Cassia; and that the 5th sort of Raw Silk has been shipped by permission and in unlimited quantities at a reduction of Taels 6 per pecul; and the export charges on Cassia have been reduced \$2½ per pecul.

The Parsees have thus obtained considerable relief for the foreign trade by their petition to the hoppo.

The news received by the American ship *Splendid* is important. But we have not met with any the slightest notice of China affairs in the London papers of the last ten days of march, which have reached us.

Teas were falling rapidly in price from numerous arrivals.

The ministry—or rather Sir Robert Peel, for the whole brunt of the battle is borne by him, he is the centre and flag ship of the line, engaged on both sides and firing fore-and-aft from every deck—are struggling determinately to hold—what we believe they consider—their *own* places, and the opposition, with equal obstinacy, are struggling to unseat them. The result must be beneficial to the country; that is, the government of England can never again be what it has been, namely, the *patrimony* of a *party*—nay, almost of a *few families*. The ministers have been defeated on several divisions; and on Mr. Tooke's motion for an address to H. M. to grant a charter of incorporation to the university of London, the majority against them was 110: The question that was to try the strength of both parties—the *round* when the *flooring* *hit* would be given—was Lord John Russell's motion on the application of the surplus revenues of the Irish church, which came on on Monday the 30th of March. It was adjourned, after two nights debate, to the 1st of April, the date of our latest paper. The only papers we have seen, dated after the commencement of the debate, are the *Times* and *Morning Post*, which are both ministerial. We argue the weakness of the ministry and the failure of their cause and principles from the very par-

† Probably a mistake of Howquas.

tial editorial remarks of the *Times* on the speeches of the ministry and opposition. Those of the former are said to be "to the purpose, full of force, eloquent, well-judged, appropriate, deserving of attentive perusal," &c. &c. &c. whilst those of the opposition are styled "rambling, tiresome, peculiar, less-that-is-said-of-them-the-better," &c. &c. &c. It is very evident the *Times* has sold itself to the party in power, and is now fallen from its palmy state of being the "leading journal." Such partial remarks oblige us to receive the reports of the speeches, given in the *Times*, with very considerable doubt. That paper, however, blusters, and confidently predicts the defeat of the opposition on lord J. Russell's motion. The following is copied from the *Times* of the 1st of April.

In the mean time it is, we believe, well ascertained, that whatever be the result of this division, ministers will know their duty better than to be tricked by it into a resignation, unnecessary in itself and disastrous to the country. They must have anticipated this very question when they accepted office, and so have been prepared for its consequences. It will disgust the whole intelligence and high principle of the nation if on such a ground they resign.

The eminent display of statesmanlike and deliberative talent which the house of commons and the country have witnessed in Sir ROBERT PEEL ever since his accession to the government, has already produced an action throughout the whole kingdom in his favour, which, with one exception, was never excited at any former period within an equal number of weeks by any minister of the last century. The opposition are but playthings within the grasp of this skilful and powerful leader. A parallel may possibly be found for the situation of the prime minister, as well as for his parliamentary ability, in those of Mr. PITT, during the early stage of his administration in 1784, when the majority of the house was formed by a factious coalition of parties who abhorred each other. We beg our readers to bear in mind these circumstances, and then, *mutatis mutandis*, we think they will find ample matter for serious and most useful meditation in the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. DUNDAS, in answer to Mr. Fox, January 16, 1784:—

"His Majesty's present ministers have, I assert, been constitutionally chosen by him, who has the sole right to choose them; and by this resolution they are, by this house, instantly turned out. Sir, is it therefore for their incapacity and insufficiency that you overthrow them? (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, I insist that their incapacity and insufficiency shall be named in the motion, as the ground upon which you at once deny them your confidence. Let this house judge and know upon what ground they give their vote. Let me tell you, Sir, our constituents will ask to know—the people of England must and will know—why ministers named by his Majesty are instantly turned out by the house of commons; turned out, I say before they are tried, and condemned before they are accused.

"Sir, if this resolution means any thing, it is in the nature and spirit of an address, requesting the King to appoint a new set of ministers. I am forced, to view it in this light, since it is, in effect, pointed at his Majesty, and must probably be followed up by an address, in the same tenour and to the same purport.

"I beg, therefore, the house will go with me in considering how the Royal mind will feel, and must feel, and what sort of language his Majesty must hold to himself, upon such an address:—'You send me back the ministers I have just chosen; have I not, then, the right to choose my ministers?' 'Certainly yes,' you say. 'But what crimes have they committed?—what is it they have so soon perpetrated? Certainly not one act of their administration is yet passed. Are they therefore, without the confidence of the house of commons? Are they men so unpopular, so incapable, so insufficient, that you will not bear with them, even for a moment? Is the minister who devotes himself to the house of commons particularly, so unpopular and so incapable? I had chosen him; I had singled him out as a man, of talents the most incorrupt, of a reputation the most extraordinary. I had fondly imagined him the favourite of the house of commons; I had been taught to fancy, that in celebrating his name, all my people joined in one anthem of praise. Is it for this, therefore, that the house of commons thus instantly condemn him? Is it on account of his fair fame and unexampled reputation that I am desired to withdraw my confidence from such a person as this? It follows, no doubt, therefore, that you wish me to substitute characters as opposite as possible to this. You wish me then to name some man or men in whom I can place no confidence; some man or men whom my people execrate, and in whom I myself, in perfect union with my people, cannot confide. If such men are to be my only choice, if unpopularity, hatred and distrust, are to be the qualifications and the great characteristics that form a minister in these days, it would be matter of the sincerest joy to me, if the house of commons would permit me to wave my choice. Let the house of commons name their minister; let them search out persons suited to their purposes, only let me not be forced to play the farce of naming to them men whom they have singled out, whom my conscience condemns on public grounds, and whom my people tell me they do not approve.'

"Such would be the natural answer of a King, allowing him to be a man of feeling, and a man of honour, like ourselves, on such an unheard of address as this; just this must naturally be his private sentiments and soliloquy on the occasion. Therefore, I would beseech the house at once to name the men in whom alone they are determined to confide. Already we know their names. Let us bring in a bill naming the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord exclusive ministers of this country for a term of years; for that is precisely the spirit and meaning—that, Sir, is the plain English of this resolution; except, indeed, that by the present motion, the house of lords is exempted from any share in the nomination; whereas, if it was a bill, it would not be the house of commons alone that would name the Ministers of this country.

"Sir, we have been told by the right hon. gentleman, that this is a great constitutional question, and not a question who shall be minister. I meet the house on that ground, and I beg leave to request no more favour than this—

viz, that every man who thinks with the right hon. gentleman, that this is not a question who shall be minister, will vote with him, and I am content that all the rest should vote with me. Nay, Sir, if there is any man in this house who in his conscience does not think that this resolution serves to name the right hon. gentleman, and his colleagues the ministers, and the only ministers of this country, I am content that all such persons, to a man, should vote against me. I feel on this ground very sure of finding myself to-night in a most respectable majority indeed. Sir, I have no personal objection or dislike to the noble lord, or the right hon. gentleman; it is upon clear constitutional grounds that I resist this vote; and I call upon the independent part of the house to stand forth and maintain the character, the moderation, for thus I will venture to say they will most effectually maintain the true consequence of this British house of commons. Let the house look well to its conduct this night; for this night it is about to decide what is the constitution of this country. The assumption of power and privileges which did not belong to it has once proved the overthrow of this constitution; we are verging towards the same precipice again; we are claiming to ourselves the right of appointing ministers; we are disclaiming the nomination of his Majesty, without cause and without trial."—*Times*, April 1.

We intended to make some remarks on the arguments of the *Times* newspaper and on Mr. Dundas' quoted speech. But the intelligence which has just reached us, per *Good Success*, renders all comment superfluous. It is clear the *Times* are changed; and that the *Times* of Printing-house square is not now the *Times* of London or of England: which was once its *nom de guerre*, and of honor, and of consistency, for it was always constant in following its leader, *Public Opinion*. That paper, therefore, should change its name—and being now merely a *laudator temporis acti*, instead of a waiter on coming events and a keen observer of their shadows, it may be called appropriately enough, *the Times done for*, or the *Dowager*.

We have heard that private letters afford the information that ministers were in a minority of 35 in the division on lord J. Russell's motion; and this must be considered a very considerable majority, when it is recollected that on that division they counted lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and their adherents; it is also said that the duke of Wellington had resigned, and that the house of commons had petitioned the king to dismiss Sir Robert Peel. We confess that we do not perfectly understand the last report. Such a proceeding would seem to reflect unnecessarily and too strongly both on H. M. and Sir R. Peel: and would, also, be elevating Sir R. Peel on a pedestal much too glorious and lofty; for can the power of a whole people, expressed through their *lever*, the house of commons, be required to topple him down?—No! he will, doubtless, descend so carefully that all his bones from head to heel will remain unbroken. Sir R. Peel would not again dare to dissolve the parliament; particularly when the age of H. M. is remembered; why not, then, permit him to lay his budget before the house, and afterwards refuse the supplies to him. We think that neither the duke of Wellington nor Sir R. Peel, nor any other man or set of men, will, nowadays, again try the experiment of governing Great Britain without a parliament; although the dismissal of lord Melbourne's administration during the prorogation, and the appointments of the duke of Wellington to be the ministry, both of and not of the cabinet, did savour a little of the vigour of Hy. VIII. as well as of the tergiversation of Chas. 1st. and the profligacy of Chas. 11nd. However, let the house proceed as it may, the history of England does not show such utter and disgraceful discomfiture as that of the Tories of 1835, when they endeavoured to preserve their ranks by adopting the tactics of their enemies, and to gain the victory by using the weapons of reform; but they have exhibited more than Sybarite weakness; and have sunk sunk down, crushed by the weight of the panoply of freedom, with which they had rashly covered themselves.

He who of old would rend the oak,

Dream'd not of the rebound;

The deserter from his own colours should never be made the standard bearer of another party.

Although a drunkard may have forsworn wine, he should not be intrusted with the key of the cellar.

We have heard that H. M. had sent for lord Grey.

Portugal.—We have received by express from Falmouth, Portuguese journals and letters from our correspondent at Lisbon to the 23d ult. Owing to the hour at which they arrived, and the pressure of other important mat-

ter, we can only state the substance of the intelligence. The Lisbon journals are filled with the details of the long debate on the address in answer to the QUEEN's speech, of which we have already stated the result. Among the more important of the subsequent proceedings of the chamber of deputies, are the introduction of a bill for regulating the administration of justice; the report of the committee on the law of mortgages, by which it is proposed to establish a mortgage register in each provincial capital; and the report of the committee on the indemnity law. The bill on the administration of justice was read a first time with unanimous approbation, but the two last reports have given rise to much discussion, both within and without the chamber. The details of the indemnity bill appear to be much objected to. There is an article unfavourable to it in the *Diario do Gobierno*, from which it may be presumed that in its present shape it has not the approbation of the ministers. It is expected that it will undergo considerable modifications. The chamber of deputies has appointed three members,—viz, Senhores CASTELLO BRANCO, MIRANDA, and FONSECA MAGALHAES, to wait on the QUEEN, and present the address, praying for the exclusion of Miguelites from all public employments. The chambers are to close on the 20th of the present month.—*Ibid.*

France.—The Paris papers of Monday, which we have received by express, abound as might have been expected, in remarks relative to the report on the American claims, brought into the chamber of deputies on Saturday by the chairman of the committee. We are still unable, from want of room and the pressure of matters claiming more immediate attention, to give the report, which enters into a variety of particulars regarding the origin and nature of the claims, and the history of the negotiations which finally led to the convention of 1831, now appealed to by the government of the United States. We shall avail ourselves of the first spare moment to give at least a sketch of the most material incidents referred to in the report in question. In the mean time, we perceive with satisfaction that it is the prevalent opinion in Paris that the chamber of deputies will adopt the conclusions of the report, and vote in favour of the grant of 25,000,000*fr.*, whereby this long-pending and harassing question may be set at rest, and the preservation of peace be maintained between France and the United States.

Spain.—Madrid papers of the 21st ult., and accounts from the frontiers of the 25th, have also reached us by the same express. Don J. SANTOS DE LA HERA has been appointed General-in-Chief of the army of reserve, about to be formed in old Castile. General MINA marched from Pampeluna on the 22d ult., with his column of reserve and that of General ALDAMA, and took the direction of Estella, where he was to form a junction with the divisions of LOPEZ, CARRERA, ESPARTERO, &c. According to a letter from Pampeluna of the 22d ult., published by the *Sentinelle des Pyrenées*, the news of the taking of Etcharri-Aranas by the carlists was confirmed. After five days' siege it capitulated. It contained a garrison of 300 men, with four field pieces and a quantity of provisions. ZUMALACARREGUI on quitting left there a garrison of 1,000 men.—*Ibid.*

Lord AMHERST is appointed to be the commissioner to Canada, in the room of Lord CANTEBURY.—*Ibid.*

To His Excellency the Hoppo of Canton.

The humble petition of the under-signed Merchants, Showeth,

That on the best quality of Raw Silk, costing \$400 pr. pecul, a duty of 13 Taels per pecul is levied: which they pay willingly; but on Raw Silk of the 4th and 5th qualities, called "Silk Skin," costing \$175, and \$75 per pecul, 13 Taels pr. pecul is also levied.

Of this we complain, and humbly suggest to your Excellency, that in consequence of this excessive and indiscriminating duty, the largest part of the export trade of the lower descriptions of Raw Silk is forced into the hands of smugglers; Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that an *ad valorem* duty on Raw Silk be established, both for the benefit of foreigners and for the encrease of the Imperial Duties.

Your petitioners further humbly pray that the 5th description of Raw Silk may be permitted to be shipped in any quantity on the same vessel, without paying double duty.

Your petitioners also pray that the excessive duty levied on Cassia of \$6½ per pecul be reduced to not more than \$2 per pecul.

By these alterations the Imperial Revenue will be encreased and smuggling suppressed, while the hong merchants and fair trader will be protected and encouraged.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

Canton 3rd July 1835.

(Signed.)

Framjee Pestonjee,	Burjorjee Furdoojee,	Jamoojee Nasservanjee,
Dossabhy Rustomjee,	Ruttonjee Burjorjee,	H. R. Patell,
Dorabjee Byramshaw,	Jemsetjee Bicajee,	Pestonjee Rustomjee,
J. S. Patuck,	Rustomjee Framjee,	Sorabjee Rustomjee,
Manackjee Jejeebhoy,	Hormusjee Saporjee,	Bomanjee Monackjee,
Burjorjee Framjee,	Jemsetjee Eduljee,	Cursetjee Furdoojee,
Burjorjee Monackjee,	Nanabhy Framjee,	

Rescue of ten Cochin-Chinese.

Whilst the Bark, Don Manoel, Captain Walker, was on her way from Lombock to China, on the 24th inst. at 5 p. m. (in lat. 18° 30' N. and long. 110° 50' E.) a red flag was observed displayed on a bamboo (bearing N. by E.) towards which we steered, and under the influence of a fresh monsoon soon after raised the hull of a large Prow whose inmates had apparently left her to the mercy of the waves; and as their last resource successively waved their scanty signal of distress in order to attract our notice. We shortened sail and steered close past them, whilst a rope's end was hove on board of them, but they were so confused and busy in salaming with their hands over their faces and bending their heads even to the deck of the craft, that they lost the only opportunity of catching the rope that was given them, and in an instant dropped astern, when we could observe them making prepara-

tions for launching a skiff, for the purpose of conveying themselves on board of us; but as the Captain's state of health (who since the 11th inst. had laboured under the symptoms of acute fever) admitted of no delay, we lowered a boat and conveyed them (ten in number) safe on board; which being done they requested to know how many dollars would be exacted for their conveyance to Macao, where they were landed on the 25th inst. They are natives of Cochin-China, and left Macao with a cargo of rice on board, when proceeding down the coast they encountered a gale on the 15th inst. which dismasted their Prow, and carried them off the land.

Don Manoel. Cumsingmoon 31st July 1835.

P. H. Tomlin, Chief Officer.

Water Witch and Fairy.

Yesterday we had a trial with the "Water Witch;" the following are the particulars. The wind was about E. N. E. and consequently we had a dead beat out of the Cumsingmoon in short tacks: here we had a very great advantage indeed, and worked away to windward of her almost as fast as it is possible to suppose one vessel could gain upon another—when clear of the "moon" we steered S. S. E.: here the "Water Witch" had the advantage, and gradually gained upon us until within about a cable's length, when we again hauled close on a wind on the larboard tack with a good top gallant breeze—on this point we ran about twelve miles without the "Water Witch" being able to gain another inch upon us, and when near "Sam-cock" she again kept away and steered her course to sea. She now again had the advantage; we bore up and ran back to the Cumsingmoon.—When we consider that the "Water Witch" has nearly twice the length of keel and is more than twice the tonnage of the "Fairy," the performance of the latter vessel certainly does her credit.—I always thought that going free the W. W. would have been the best of it.

FIRST TEA SALE IN IRELAND.

Friday the cargo of teas imported by Samuel Bewley and Sons, direct from Canton, per the Hellas, Captain Scanlan, was sold by auction at the Commercial-buildings. The attendance of merchants and traders was very numerous, and the sale went off much more briskly than it was expected. It lasted but three hours, whereas it was thought it would have occupied two days at least to complete the sale. Mr. Henry Kyle acted as broker. The following is an account of the quantity submitted for sale:—

65 quarter chests, 100 half chests, and 120 chests of bohea; 1,465 chests and 344 boxes of congou; 100 ditto of caper congou; and 102 ditto orange pekoe.

The catalogues were drawn up in a similar manner to those at the East India Company's sales, and were accompanied by the "tasting sheet," verified by Messrs. Thomas Styans and Sons, of London.

The first lots were half and whole chests of bohea, which sold at from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb.; the quarter chests from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.; low congou sold at from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d.; a break of very fine congou, from 3s. to 3s. 0½d.; a fine congou lot, from 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d.; low caper, teas averaged 1s. 10d.; orange pekoe from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. per lb.; another lot of the same, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d. The sale altogether went off greatly, to the satisfaction of the trade, and remunerative to the enterprising and public-spirited importers.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA TRADE.

The following official communication was received yesterday at the East India House, relative to the subject of continuing the East India company's warehouses as bonded warehouses after they have passed out of the company's hands.

"Treasury Chambers, March, 1835.

"Gentlemen—The lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury having had under their consideration the various papers on the question of appropriating the warehouses of the E. I. company for the purposes of the warehousing system, after they shall have passed into other hands, and bearing in mind the fact that circumstances may arise under which the withdrawal of the licenses from all the warehouses of the E. I. company may have an effect injurious to the trade of London, and feeling it their duty for the benefit of the public to take all the steps in their power to provide against such a contingency, I am commanded to acquaint you that my lords, under all the circumstances of the case, consider it proper to give their sanction to the continuance of the privilege of ordinary security to some of the warehouses of the E. I. company after they shall have passed into other hands. My lords have therefore notified to the commissioners for affairs of India that when the particular stacks of warehouses situate in Cutler-street, Billiter-street, Fenchurch-street, and Crutched-friars, and designated in a plan furnished by the commissioners of customs by the numbers 2, 4, 5, and 8, shall have become the property of persons whom my lords can approve as warehouse-keepers under the revenue laws, they will consent to their being licensed as warehouses of ordinary security for warehousing goods imported from places within the limits of the E. I. company's charter.—I am &c.

[Signed] "T. F. FREMANTLE,

"To the Chairman and deputy Chairman of the East India Company."

The Morning Post, March 12.

LATE EAST-INDIA MARITIME SERVICE.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers of the late maritime service of the East-India Company to attend his Majesty's levees in their accustomed uniforms, and to bear the same nominal rank as heretofore.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart, Governor-General of India. The Address of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall assembled.

HONORABLE SIR,—The publication of the regulation proposed in Council, on the 27th April, entitled "which it is our earnest hope will be passed as a law without material change," is the occasion of our addressing you, before you relinquish the high powers which fortunate circumstances (fortunate at least for us) have placed in your hands, and which you have so well used.

The nature of the British Government of India has long made it a subject of debate among Statesmen, whether the free expression in print of the thoughts of its inhabitants could be permitted to exist without destroying that Government, or perpetually endangering its stability.

There have not been wanting former Governors of India who have declared that apprehension was needless. The Marquis of Hastings expressed that opinion. Lord William Bentinck implied it by permitting the press to the free, with scarcely an exception, and your testimony has now been added to theirs; the experience of a whole life passed among the people of India in its most remote and warlike provinces, and its most turbulent times, renders this testimony the most valuable of all. We view this, as one among other recent proofs, that the Government of India is wisely and safely entrusted to those who are intimately acquainted with the course of its administration, and with the manners, opinions, and feelings of its people.

Aware that a more timid and distrustful policy has before been approved in England, we cannot but admire the high minded decision with which you have cast the weight of your testimony into the long balanced scales of opinion. It is our hope as well as our belief, that nothing can occur after this to disappoint the public wish.

We trust that you will not be called upon to resign your high office until the period shall arrive, when this proposed Regulation ought to receive the final sanction of the Governor General of India in council, and be passed into a law. Not from any doubt that this measure which you and the experienced Council which assists you, have deliberately pronounced to be safe and desirable, will be carried into effect by your Successor, but from an anxious desire, that he with whom the measure originated, may have the full credit which will attach to his enlightened policy.

As it is not improbable that some misapprehension on another subject connected with this, may prevail in England, we take the opportunity afforded to us by this Address, to declare our belief that there exists in this country no political party in opposition to the Government. It would be an error, that might produce ill-will, discontent, perhaps injustice, to apply the designations of political party in England, to the differences of opinion on local subjects which exist here, though there are many who think that great and obvious deficiencies exist in the late act of the legislature of Great Britain providing for the renewal of the East India Company's Charter—deficiencies which they deem ought not to have been left to any other power to supply—yet we express it to be our deliberate conviction, that the great body of the people here are contented and more than contented with the Government, that they are attached to it, and grateful.

We think it not superfluous to allude briefly to the possibility, that some difficulties may occur in framing the provisions of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. It is obvious that the subject could not be suitably discussed within the limits of an address, nor do we assume to ourselves to instruct the Government. We content ourselves with saying that, while we pray for a lawful freedom of the Press, and are thankful for it, we do not wish to liberate the Press from the just and legal responsibility which may attach to its licentiousness.† We feel satisfied that the power of legislation is now in wise and liberal hands: we do not fear that exorbitant penalties will be imposed, or that the spirit of the proposed law will be impaired in its progress. In case future legislation should become necessary, and in particular, if temporary or local difficulties arise, which shall render it necessary to restrain the liberty of the Press, we trust that the measure of precaution will be in proportion to the danger apprehended, and that no restrictions will be made permanent, which are not now and at all times necessary.

In conclusion, we permit ourselves to hope that you will not receive without pleasure this public testimony of approbation and high esteem: the general character of the Government under your auspices is such, that this proposed law ranks only as one among many wise and liberal measures; it can need therefore no panegyric. Hitherto throughout Europe and the civilized world, a too common error has prevailed, and the Government of India has been deemed a grasping despotism, the support of which was military force alone; or if it were maintained by opinion, that opinion was simply the conviction that its force was irresistible. It has been reserved for you by this law, which you have proposed, which we trust you will remain to complete, and which we meet here to approve, to dissipate this error, an error most injurious to the national character of Great Britain. What you have done, must prove to all men, that there is nothing in common between the Government, which now exists in this country, and those which have heretofore existed: that the maxims of all Asiatic domination are the very reverse of the rule of the British Government of India.—*Supplement to the Calcutta Courier. June 10.*

A WINTER IN THE FAR WEST. BY C. F. HOFFMAN, OF NEW YORK.

Camp of red Indians. A youth of nineteen sprang to his feet as I removed the dingy curtain which formed the door, and revealed a face and form that might be the model of an Apollo. Being ill at the time, he was but half dressed; the purple blanket dropping from his shoulders settling off a neck and chest of the finest manly proportions. His features were copied by nature from a Greek model, while his shaven crown, with a single chivalric scalp-lock tufted with a heron's feather, would in its noble developments, have thrown the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim into ecstasy. The peculiarity of his head-dress, with the beautifully-beaded leggings round his ankles, revealed to me at once that the young gentleman was an Indian dandy—a Pottawattamie Pelham in an undress; and I can assure you that Mrs. — never schooled any of his New York rivals to wear their Spanish cloak with a better air than was exhibited by my red friend Mitowaway Copatchegun, or Ten-Garters, as he gathered the folds of his blankets about his person.

Pipes were now lit, and Ten-Garters, who was too unwell to smoke himself, politely, after a few whiffs, tendered me his, while my companion, who could partially speak the language, was supplied from another quarter: we were soon perfectly at home. I had picked up from the floor of the lodge, on entering, a rude musical instrument—a species of flute, of imperfect tones, but having a rich mellow sound—when, as I was trying to squeeze a tune from the gamutless pipe, Warpkesick rose abruptly, and

stating that he had to start at once on a trapping expedition, signified that we should take our departure. An Indian pony stood at the door, and leaping at one bound into the wooden saddle, an immense bundle of steel-traps was handed to the chief by a bystander, and accompanied by an Indian on foot, almost as sorry-looking as the miserable beast he rode, our abrupt host disappeared at once into the woods. I was lingering behind to purchase the flute, and had conciliated the squaws wonderfully by tearing out the silk lining of my frock-coat, and giving it in shreds to their children, when my friend, being already mounted, told me we had better move off. I had barely time to cross the saddle, when a whoop rang through the woods, which, while it made my horse spring almost from beneath me, would have awakened *Rip Vanwinkle* from his twenty years' doze. The piercing cry from the forest was echoed with an exulting shout from every wigwam. A dozen dusky figures leaped though their flimsy porches, with as many rifles gleaming in their hands. He of the heron feather was the first that caught my eye, and as his gun pointed in the direction whence the first whoop came, immediately behind me, I could not help, in spite of the undesirable propinquity of its muzzle, admiring the eagle eye and superb attitude of the young warrior. Not a soul advanced three paces from the covert whence he sprang. There was a dead silence. The children held their breath, and "Meg Merrillies," who had stepped on a fallen tree at the first outcry, now stood so still that her eldritch form, were it not for the elf-locks streaming over her scarlet blanket in the breeze, might have been mistaken for a figure of stone. Another whoop, and the cause of all the commotion at once appeared. A noble buck, roused from his lair by Warpkesick, comes bounding by the camp, and buries his proud antlers in the dust in a moment. A dozen scalping-knives pierce his leathern coat and the poor creature is stripped of his skin almost before he has time to pant out his expiring breath.

The women of Kentucky. The stockade fort, called Bryant's station, that once stood here was frequently a refuge from the savages in the early settlement of the adjacent country; and its gallant defence by a handful of pioneers against the allied Indians of Ohio, led on by the white renegades Girty and M'Kee, was one of the most desperate affairs in the Indian wars of the west. The enemy banded together at the forks of the Scioto, and planned their attack in the deep forests, a hundred miles away from the scene where it was made. The pioneers had not the slightest idea of their approach, when, sudden as the grove of spears that sprung from the dragon's teeth in classic land, a thousand rifles gleamed in the corn-fields one summer's night. That very evening the garrison had chanced to gather under arms to march to the relief of another "station" that was similarly invested. It was a fearful moment; an hour earlier, and the pioneers would have been cut off—an hour later, and their defenceless wives and daughters must have been butchered or carried into captivity, while their natural protectors were hurrying to the rescue of others. The Indians saw at a glance that the moment was not propitious to them; and having failed in surprising the Kentuckians, they attempted to decoy them from their fastness by presenting themselves in small parties before it. The whites were too wise to risk a battle, but they knew not how to stand a siege. The "fort," which was merely a collection of log-cabins arranged in a hollow square, was unhappily not supplied with water. They were aware that the attacking party knew this; they were aware, too, that their real force lay in ambush near a neighbouring spring, with the hope of cutting off those who should come to remedy the deficiency.

But the sagacity of a backwoodsman is sometimes more than a match for the cunning of an Indian, and the heroism of a woman may baffle the address of a warrior. The females of the station determined to supply it with water from this very spring! But how? Woman's wit never devised a bolder expedient—woman's fortitude never carried one more hazardous into successful execution. They reasoned thus: The water must be had. The women are in the habit of going for it every morning. If armed men now take that duty upon them, the Indians will think that their ambushade is discovered, and instantly commence their assault. If the women draw the water as usual, the Indians will not unmask their concealed force, but still persevere in attempting to decoy the defenders of the station without its pickets. The feat succeeded: the random-shots of the decoy party were returned with a quick fire from one side of the fort, while the women issued from the other, as if they apprehended no enemy in that quarter. Could aught be more appalling than the task before them? But they shrink not from it; they move carelessly from the gate—they advance with composure in a body to the spring—they are within point blank shot of five-hundred warriors. The slightest trepidation will betray them—the least apparent consciousness of their thrilling situation, and their doom is inevitable. But their nerves do not shrink; they wait calmly for each other until each fills her bucket in succession. The Indians are completely deceived, and not a shot is fired. The band of heroines retrace their steps with steady feet—their movement soon becomes more agitated—it is at last precipitate. But tradition says that the only water spilt was as their buckets crowded together in passing the gate. A sheet of living fire from the garrison, and the screams of the wounded Indians around the spring, told that they were safe, and spoke the triumph of their friends. Insane with wrath to be thus outwitted, the foe rushed from his covert, and advanced with desperation upon the rifles of the pioneers. But who could conquer the fathers and brothers of such women? The Indians were foiled; they withdrew their forces: but on counting the number of their slain they burned with vengeance and rallied once more to the fight. They were again and again repulsed. Success at last came to the pioneers, and the savages were compelled to retreat to their wild-wood haunts once more.

* By the new fashion of our Indian Legislature, their laws have no titles, and an Act not passed is of course without a number; we cannot therefore fill up the blank left in the draft of the Address.—Ed. C. C.

† The words in italics are Mr. Turtton's amendment in place of the following: "for the liberty of printing without any previous restraint."—Ed. C. C.

MACAO. DIED.—At the Residence of WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq. on the morning of the 29th July, four days after her arrival from England, Aged XXXIV years, ISABELLA ANNE, the beloved Wife of JOHN TEMPLETON, Esq.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1835.

NO. 32. { PRICE. 50 CENTS }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate having moved their establishment to No. 4 DUTCH HONG.
Canton, August 3rd, 1835.

DIROM & CO.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the American vessel BETA, ———, from Batavia and LEVANT, Dumaresq, from Boston. Captain Pearson of the Beta, died at the *Cum-sing-moon*, on the 7th instant, of a fever caught at Batavia.

We have willingly complied with the request of Senhor Estefique, and inserted his letter in the Register first issued after it's receipt. It will be found in another place.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst. that dreadful manifestation of the power of the elements, called a *Typhoon*, swept over the city of Canton.

"Good God! that the wind should have such force!"—was the exclamation of lieutenant Archer, when describing, in a letter to his mother, the effects of a hurricane in the West Indies, in which H. M. S. *Phaeton*, commanded by Sir Hyde Parker, was blown three miles over a reef. He says the topsails, although closely furled and secured with preventer gaskets, were blown into coach-whips.

We do not presume to balance the separate forces of a Chinese *Typhoon* and a West Indian hurricane. Those who have known one or both will never forget them. They are like the earthquake, and crush into helplessness the skill and courage of man.

The *Typhoon* began on the evening of the 5th inst. and continued throughout night and the next day, blowing it's best at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The Chinese living in boats on the rivers of the southern provinces, and in the numerous coasting fishing vessels, suffer greatly at these dreadful visitations; but the numberless disasters are not, as in other more social parts of the world, a subject of public report or general sympathy.

Although we have made pressing enquiries as to the extent of damage suffered by the population of Canton and the neighbourhood, we have not been informed of any peculiar distress. The fruit-trees, as might be expected, have been destroyed in great numbers.

The reports that we received from Macao and the *Cum-sing-moon* anchorage do not—when the cause is considered—contain accounts of very serious injury. Many houses in Macao have been greatly damaged, and several lives have been lost in the inner harbour, where some vessels were also driven on shore. The ships in the *Cum-sing-moon* rode the gale out gallantly and uninjured, with the following exceptions; the America bark *Kent*, parted her cables and was beached, and the masts of the Portuguese brig *Santa Anna*, were cut away to prevent her from driving from her anchors.

Intelligence has just reached us of the total wreck of the Danish bark *Maria* or the eastern *Potoy*, and the loss of ten of her crew, five of whom, we understand, were Danes. The Captain (Muller) mate, steward, sailmaker, and two Chinese were saved. The *Governor Findlay*, which was caught in the gale amongst the islands, coming in from

the eastward, cut away all her masts; she is now safe in the *Cum-sing-moon*. We fear that the accounts from the east coast may bring dreadful details of the loss of the native fishing craft; but we have no apprehensions as to the safety of the well-manned and found English vessels that are now on that station.

The American ship *Levant*, which arrived on the 7th inst. the day after the gale, came in with royals set, from *Gaspar* island fourteen days, and having had light winds all the way up the China sea, and did not feel the *Typhoon*; it is therefore reasonable to conclude that the late stormy weather has been confined to the southern coast of China.

The following is a translation of a Chinese description of these periodical *Tyfoons*. The original account is much longer, and goes into an explanation of the influences of the *Yang* and *Yin* principles, which would probably be unintelligible and unsatisfactory to our readers as it is ourselves. We do not, therefore, trouble them with a translation of the whole account.

Kew-Fung, "an old Wind."

In the southern sea there is yearly a *kew-fung*; it is also named *fung-kew*, and also *keu-fung* 颶風. It begins from the N.E., and from that point shifts round to the west; from the N.W., it shifts to the east, and always ends in the south. It is called *Lo-se* "the falling west," and *Tang-se*, "the moving agitated west;" also "the resolving south." It generally continues for two days and nights and then ceases. It is also called *Fung-che*, "a stupifying wind." It does not "fall from the west, nor revolve to the south" it will come again in a succeeding month. It ends at the same hour of the day or night that it begins. The proverb says, "in the morning north, the evening south, and midnight east." And further it is said,—"In the morning three, in the evening seven, in the day not more than one." Meaning if the *keu-fung* begins in the morning it will last three, if in the evening seven days, and if in the day time only one day.

It's greatest fury in all cases does not continue long. Perhaps several hours, perhaps a day and night; but it is long moderating, perhaps two or three nights. It happens sometimes not for three or four years. If there is a conjunction of a star with the zodiacal constellations at the commencement of the spring or summer terms, there will certainly be a *keu-fung*; if of two stars, there will be two *keu-fungs*. Further, if in the 5th moon, the winds blow from the northward, there will be a *keu-fung*. The proverb says, "The 6th moon has no harmless northern breezes;" The north wind is the *central old wind*; the East wind is the *left-handed old wind*; The *keufung* is called the *Iron kew*, for nothing can resist it's fury and stand before it: therefore it is called, *iron*. At the time it revolves to the south it is at it's height.—(*Kwang-tung sin-yu.*)

E. I. Co's AGENTS.

SIR,

It is to be presumed that something must ere this be known in some quarters, as to the projected operations of the Company's Agents for the approaching season; and you will confer a benefit on the public by stating, (if you can,) to what amount, and at what rate of Exchange, it is contemplated to make the advances on Cargo to England.—I hear it rumoured, that the amount is to be £1,500,000, and the rate 4s. 6d. per Dollar, but cannot but doubt both—the thing would be too barefaced, and though the establishment here, be in itself an invasion of the rights of the free traders,

and others, having commercial relations with the port, as it is a manifest evasion of the Act of Parliament doing away with the Company's trade here, yet I cannot suppose that such extreme lengths as the above would be ventured upon.—Allow me to ask by the way, *how* these advances are to be made? And to whom? Is there to be any favoritism, or any helping one's friends, or one's relations, oneself, or in fact any still more indirect mode of doing what, whether done or not, it is generally said and believed, was done last year to a great extent? Or is all to be fair and above board? May I, you, or any one, having Cargo to Ship, lying ready in one of the Hong's, get the $\frac{3}{4}$ advance on application and approval of the value put on them? Or is there a chance of the application being met by an intimation, that "very sorry, but Mr. A., or Mr. B., has not as yet drawn the whole amount for which his name was put in the list"—Such sum being, perhaps, one half, or one third, of the whole amount advanced? Will Dollars be given indiscriminately to all who may take the advances, or will they be kept for a favored few, while the rest are fobbed off with Bills on Bengal, which must be got rid of at a discount by the taker or Hong Merchant to whom they are given in payment? The injury which this plan, even if equitably managed here, must cause to the regular trader, is, I need not add immense—the shutting out British manufactures, to the amount of the advances—the establishment of an arbitrary rate of Exchange on England, the interference with that on Bengal, the raising the price of Exports from China—*cum multis aliis*—all these injuries have,—and I need not dilate on them,—been before pointed out. It is to be hoped, that they will not be yet further increased, by an unequal and partial division of the Funds, giving to any parties an undue influence on the Tea and Silk Market, to the injury of the majority here, and the Merchants of Great Britain connected with the port.

Your's

VIATOR.

Canton, 4th August, 1835.

Our correspondent, *Viator*, is persevering in his questions, but we do not think that in referring to this paper he pursues the surest means of obtaining a speedy answer. Not that our watchful care for the good name of our country in commercial dealings and our zeal in the public service would not excite our desire and urge our efforts to give him the information he has asked, but because the agents of the E. I. company have not as yet taken any means that we know for making their intended transactions public. Perhaps a M. S. notice may be pasted up by and by, informing the public of the rate of exchange; but beyond this very meagre notification, their deeds will probably be shrouded under as thick a veil as that which concealed their *sayings and doings* in the *Napier* months. The rate of exchange is to be settled under the orders of the court of directors; and the E. I. co's. agents here are not to be blamed, on that account, unless they are invested with discretionary powers, although we do not know from whence such powers can proceed—certainly not from Leadenhall street—and if the board of control have interfered, in the matter, we trust parliament will be strict in its scrutiny of all the transactions, from the purchase and payment of the goods in China to the sale under the hammer of the E. I. directors.

As to *how* the advances are to be made, if the agents are honest, the answer is easy. Parties receiving advances, are to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the E. I. co's agents, signifying their assent to the specified conditions; and then, we presume, it will be according to the bankers and barbers rule—"first come first served," the value of each consignment *having been previously ascertained* by the E. I. co's agents. We, therefore, recommend *Viator* to form his engagements with the Chinese for the ensuing season, and when he can produce for the inspection of the E. I. co's agents, the consignments on which he is desirous to obtain advances, in order that he may be able to pay his Chinese friends for their goods, then to apply formally for the cash advances; and, if he be refused or "fobbed off" with bills,—to demand a statement of the application of the £1,500,000, and *how* and *when* and to *whom* all the cash has been advanced;—and on what ships such consignments have been laden.

As for the money transactions of the E. I. company's agents in the past year, we do not know any thing about them.

In the latter end of July, 1834, a notice, stating the rate of exchange on India, was hung up at the public entrance of the hong then occupied by H. M. superintendent. We do not recollect perfectly the names of the signers of the notice, but we think they were J. N. Daniell, J. Jackson—perhaps others. If Mr. Jackson signed the document in Canton, the state of his health soon obliged him to return to Macao.

The ship *Berwickshire* was at Whampoa on the 26th of August, and the *Hythe* on the 21st of October; at the last date the name of the firm of *Daniell & Co.* was published in the *Price Current* as the consignees of both ships, the names of the commanders having previously stood as being the consignees of their respective ships. In the *Hythe*, the E. I. co's second agent, Mr. T. C. Smith, arrived.

We have been thus particular in stating the time of the appearance of the notice of the E. I. co's agents, the names of those who signed it, the arrival of the ships *Berwickshire* and *Hythe* and the names of the consignees, because we feel it to be our duty not to blink the questions of *Viator*, as to whether "*there is to be any favoritism, or any helping one's friends or one's relations, or oneself, or in fact, any still more indirect mode of doing what, whether done or not, it is generally said and believed, was done last year to a great extent?*" &c. although we cannot answer them; nor can we doubt but that they are levelled at the company's senior agent in China, Mr. J. N. Daniell. But the *Canton Register* is not a channel for masked accusations or doubtful hints that implicate the character and conduct of honorable men.

— spargere voces

In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma. is not the part of an honest man. Therefore let *Viator* come forward as a public accuser of the E. I. co's agents; let him prove the fact, that they have abused their trust, and advanced cash to their relations in an unfair proportion, and deluded other applicants with paper; and that they themselves have traded, and that too with the money provided for the payment of the dividend to the proprietors of E. I. stock, the payment of which dividend is guaranteed by act of parliament. We have declared already that we are altogether ignorant of their transactions, and as to what is said or believed, we do not stake the honour and character of any individual on mere hearsay or credulity. The gossip of a community should never be quoted in a public paper to the detriment of private character, unless facts can be substantiated in proof that the baffle is well founded. If *Viator* can prove that the E. I. co's agents have been guilty of a low and disgraceful dereliction of duty, such as he has more than hinted at in his letter;—a secret self-appropriation of public-trust moneys—he will be doing a service to the public in openly denouncing them; let him produce the proofs; for that purpose our columns are open to him; but, although we have inserted his letter, that it may be refuted or confirmed, we must decline, for the future, publishing mere "papers of hints," or submitting to be asked leading and insidious questions, relating to transactions of which we are wholly ignorant, involving matters we cannot control, and reflecting on the characters of individuals whom we would fain respect.

We have extracted largely from the interesting and useful work of Mr. Inglis on Ireland; as the opinions of an observer so diligent and dispassionate are of great importance just now, when the future well-being of Ireland—perhaps even of the British Empire—is an ecclesiastical question. The opinions of such a man are of more value, now that he is removed from us—for we are grieved to say that we have seen his death recorded in the papers lately received from England. The remarks of this impartial writer tally well with the last division of the house of commons on the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish protestant church; and as being a good commentary on the late parliamentary proceedings on the questions of Irish tythes and church government, we have inserted them, as well as the summary of the opinions of the writer, on the wants and remedies of Ireland, drawn up in his concluding report.

SHIP TROUGHTON.

Chang, the *Pwau-yu kien* &c. &c. &c. by order of Loo the governor of the two Kwang, &c. &c. &c. issues a clear proclamation.

It has been proved that the trading vessel of the English foreigner *Tan-chin* (Thomson), on the 11th day of the 6th moon of the present year (6th July) met with a gale of wind and carried away her masts and rigging.

Nan-fun-shan-shih, in *Sin-ning-heen* (to the westward of Macao) was there plundered. Immediately an urgent government order was issued to seize the plunderers. It is now proved from the report of the *Chung-keun-yew-keih* of *Yang-keang chin*, *Yang tih-heung*, and *Chow-two-ying*, the *Show-ke* of the naval commander in chief and the others, that from first to last they have pursued and taken the robbers, *Le sang ho* and others, who are now forwarded to be examined. It has been proved by the confession of all the robbers that they leagued together for the purpose. The officers having been planted at different places, came upon their *trails*, drove them into a corner and seized them, and the said criminals had no path to escape. It proves on examination that all the criminals are fishermen; seeing wealth, their thoughts arose; availing themselves of the circumstances they removed the booty.

Amongst them, some must have been avaricious; some have been involved by chance; some who shared in the booty after the robbery, or who received it; such must be the case in some instances, and therefore those men may be pitied. It is proper, however, that they early surrender themselves for examination; yet some slight indulgence may be shown to them. I really think they are foolish people without knowledge, and, in the disorder of their minds, from being involved in so great a crime, have hidden themselves. It is reasonable to issue a clear proclamation, and make it known to all the fishing boats of the neighbourhood, the resident people and shopkeepers for their full information. If any of ye have been concerned in this robbery; or, after the affair, shared in the spoil, or received and secreted the money or goods, five days are allowed you to come to the provincial city, or to deliver yourselves up to the local civil or military officers, soldiers, or the cruisers, with the plunder received, and indulgence will be shown to your several crimes, and your lives will be secure. But if you absurdly think of hiding yourselves, or running away, when you are seized hereafter the law cannot be relaxed, neither will your lives be secure. Or if any of the relations of the criminals give them up, indulgence will also be shown. I, the governor, am actuated by a wish to save the people's lives, and have thus purposely opened one corner of the net; do not again oppose, and deceive yourselves out of your lives. Obey it, oppose not. A special edict.

Taou-kwang. 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 12th day.
(6th August, 1835.)

IRELAND IN 1834.

BY H. D. INGLIS

In place of forty hovels, I might have visited hundreds. In place of seeing, as I did hundreds of men, women and children, in the last state of destitution, I might have seen thousands. I entered the alleys, and visited the hovels, and climbed the stairs at a venture; I did not select; and I have no reason to believe that the forty which I visited, were the abodes of greater wretchedness than the hundreds which I passed by.

I saw also, another kind of destitution. The individuals I have yet spoken of, were aged, infirm, or diseased; but there was another class, fast approaching infirmity and disease; but yet able and willing to earn their subsistence. I found many hand-loom weavers, who worked from five in the morning till eight at night, and received from a task-master, from half a crown to four shillings a week. Many of these men had wives and families; and I need scarcely say, that confinement, labour, scanty subsistence, and despair, were fast reducing these men to the condition of the others upon whom disease, and utter destitution had already laid their hands. The subsistence of these men consisted of one scanty meal of dry potatoes daily.

I will only add one other instance of destitution. Driving in the neighbourhood of Limerick, on the Adair road, in company with a medical gentleman, the apparition of a man suddenly appeared by the side of our car. The gentleman who accompanied me knew him: he had been a stone-breaker; but had become infirm, and at length utterly disabled, by disease, from labour: his cabin was close by; and we ascertained, that he, and his family, had subsisted, during the last three days, on the leaves of that yellow-flowered weed which grows among the corn; and which is boiled, and eaten with a little salt. I think I have already mentioned the use of this weed for a similar purpose, by the destitute poor of Kilkenny; or if I have not, I ought to have done so.

I think it is impossible for me to select a better opportunity than this, to advert briefly to a topic, on which I have not hitherto offered any direct observations. I allude to the disputed question, whether there be, or be not, a necessity for some legal provision for the poor: and I confess, that with such scenes before me as I have at this moment, it does seem to me an insult to humanity and common sense, to doubt the necessity to which I allude. I might carry the reader back with me, to gather arguments from Kilkenny, Waterford, Cashel; and, indeed, from almost every town, village, and hamlet, that has lain on my way; but the situation of the poor of Limerick is at this moment fresh in my memory; and I ask any man of ordinary intelligence, whether such a state of things can, or ought to be allowed to continue? Why should lord Limerick, in Ireland, be exempt from the duty which lord

should men be allowed to starve in one division of the empire, and not in another? I mention the name of lord Limerick, not because I suppose he, or any other man, can prevent pauperism on his city property; but because, when I inquire who are the individuals that contribute to keep the bodies and souls of these miserable creatures together, and when I ascertain, that many a humane citizen contributes more than the noble owner of all the property, then I perceive, that there is something wrong; and,—that leaving for a moment the question, as it relates to the poor, out of consideration,—justice demands, that in the ratio of their abundance, men should be forced to contribute.

I do look upon it as most important to the civilization and to the peace of Ireland, that a better order of Catholic priesthood should be raised. Taken, as they at present are, from the very inferior classes, they go to Maynooth, and are reared in monkish ignorance and bigotry; and they go to their cures, with a narrow education, grafted on the original prejudices and habits of thinking, which belong to the class among which their early years were passed. From my considerable experience of Catholic countries, I know enough of Popery to convince me how necessary it is, that its priests should have all the advances which are to be gathered beyond the confines of a cloister.

I found in one part of this country, greater want of accommodation for the Protestant congregation. I allude to the parish "of the Union of Kilglass." There is monstrous abuse here. The bishop is rector, and draws from four to five hundred pounds per annum; and yet there is no church, or Protestant service in the parish. His lordship, on being respectfully written to on the subject, replied, that there was service in the next parish!

Trading magistrates are not yet extinct in the county Longford: valne is still occasionally received for magisterial protection, in the shape of labour,—such as, a winter-cutting of turf being brought to a man's door. Neither is there much co-operation among the magistracy. They take pleasure in thwarting each other; and it is not unusual for persons imprisoned by the warrant of one magistrate, to be forthwith liberated by the warrant of another. This, I think, ought not to be possible. Crime can never be effectually repressed, where such a state of things exists; and every week's new experience in Ireland, more and more convinced me, that the establishment of a general stipendiary magistracy, would be one great step towards the civilization and pacification of the country. Without this, the factions which disturb so many of the counties, cannot be put effectually down. The unpaid magistracy of Ireland cannot, as a body, practise that steady, fearless, and energetic vindication of the law, which must certainly go hand in hand with every measure of equity and conciliation.

There is in Limerick, as in Cork, and several other places, a loan fund, the residue of subscriptions for the distressed Irish, which was apportioned by the London Committee, in 1822, to different counties, for the promotion of industry. I have a statement, now before me, of the present condition of this fund; and it will surprise the reader to be told, that, while the sum put at the disposal of the county of Limerick has increased, by judicious management, since the year 1822, from £371. to £75211., and, in other counties, in greater or less proportion,—in some counties it has remained stationary, or suffered a decrease. In Clare, the £6101. intended to be applied to the benefit of the industries, by loan, at a small interest, and on proper security, has become £9591. In Sligo, the £38701. has become £33311. In Leitrim there has been on the original £2001. a decrease of no less than £677; and perhaps the most singular fact of all is, that the £25001. allocated to Tipperary is, at this moment, precisely £25001. There must have been somewhere gross mismanagement, or grosser jobbing. Where has the £25001. been since 1822? It can never have been applied as intended, because a single loan made, must have either added to, or taken from it: it cannot have lain in a bank, because interest would have accrued upon it! From all that I could ascertain, both in Cork and in Limerick, I have reason to think that this loan fund has been most beneficial in its effects; and that any loan fund, under judicious management, must produce important results, in encouraging industry, and accumulating capital.

I have said nothing, as yet of the environs of Limerick. In the neighbourhood of such a river as the Shannon, they can scarcely be otherwise than beautiful; and the great natural fertility of the soil, and the improved husbandry, pretty generally adopted, greatly increase the attractions of this fine district. The Marquis of Lansdowne possesses an extensive estate close to Limerick. It is in the finest state of cultivation; and, from a personal survey, I may state that every industrious tenant is in comfortable circumstances; and that the moderate rent charged for the excellent land in this neighbourhood, was in striking contrast with the rents paid for the comparatively indifferent land, which I had lately seen in the neighbourhood of Ennis.

I cannot speak so well of the property of the Earl of Limerick. Whatever advantages the tenantry possess, are referable to the exertions and good-heartedness of his lordship's agents. I will not trust myself to speak further of the Earl of Limerick, unless only to add, that from high and low, rich and poor, I never heard a good word of his lordship.

I shall not easily forget,—nor would I ever wish to forget, the delightful hours I one day spent, on the shores of this, more than Winandermere of Ireland. It was a day of uncommon beauty; the islands seemed to be floating on a crystal sea; the wooded promontories threw their broad shadows half across the still bays; the fair slopes, and lawn knolls, stood greenly out from among the dark sylvan scenery that intervened; here and there, a little boat rested on the bosom of some quiet cove; and in some of the shallow bays, or below the slopes of some of the green islands, cattle stood, single or in groups, in the water. I confidently assert, that lower Loch Erne, take it all in all, is the most beautiful lake in the three kingdoms; and but for the majestic Alpine outline, that bounds the horizon on the upper part of Lake Leman,—Lake Leman itself could not contend in beauty, with this little viad lake in the county of Fermanagh.

The county of Fermanagh is Conservative, and considerably Protestant. It will no doubt, be deemed a curious fact, that the parish in which I resided a few days, Magher-Culmoony,—a parish fourteen Irish miles long, and several broad,—contains not any one place of worship of any denomination, except the parish church. It is doubtful if there be another example of this in Ireland, or I might perhaps add, in England either. Such examples would not have been so rare, if the church of Ireland had possessed more ministers of religion, like in character, activity, and talent, to the Protestant rector of Magher-Culmoony. I am not one of those, who ascribe all the evils of Ireland to Popery; but I am one of those who think Protestantism the better religion for the people, and the safer for the state; and think also, that it ought to

growth of Protestantism, by every wise and legitimate means; nor can I let slip this opportunity of observing, from all I have seen and learned in Ireland, that one of the most certain means of increasing Protestantism in Ireland, will be, such measures of reform in the Irish church, as will encourage and reward the working clergy, at the expense of those who do not, or who will not work; as will sweep away pluralities, and forbid non-residence; as will place Protestant education on a better footing; and, as will provide for the final and effectual settlement of the tithe question.

But to return to the parish of which I was speaking. During the incumbency of the present minister, the Protestant congregation has increased more than one half: and in the adjoining parish of Fintona, under the same individual, the results of piety and activity are equally favourable. A Protestant congregation of seven hundred, may be seen there any Sunday; and the Protestant congregation has increased at least one-third within the last few years. The tithe in the parish of Magher-Culmoony is under the Commutation Act, and averages scarcely ten-pence the Irish acre.

Not having had a previous acquaintance with Ireland before visiting it in the present year, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, of the improvement in conduct, and activity, which is said to have taken place within the last few years, amongst the clergy of the church of Ireland. I can speak, however, of what I have seen. I have seen many pious, and well-intentioned men; but few active men. I have seen some, whose conduct was little in unison with their calling; and I have seen many, whose listlessness rendered their calling ineffectual for any good purpose. This, however I can say with perfect truth; that wherever a really good, and judiciously zealous clergyman is found, respect attends him; and results favourable to Protestantism, follow his ministrations. That which Protestantism, wants in Ireland, is a resident working clergy, placed in comfortable circumstances; and in the zeal for church reform, I trust it will not be forgotten, that twenty, or ten Protestants require, equally as if their numbers were hundreds in place of tens, and have an equal right to demand, a Protestant house to go to, and a clergyman to administer to them the consolations of religion.

Passing over one or two queries, of little importance, I come to one which inquires, whether any persons are known to have died of actual starvation?

If by starvation be meant, death quickly and immediately, resulting from a total want of food; I should say, that in the country, this rarely happens. The Irish poor, are remarkably kindly affectioned toward each other; and a relation, or even a neighbour, will divide his potato with one who is in want. But if the word starvation be meant to comprehend those cases, in which insufficient subsistence induces disease, predisposes the individual to the attack of epidemics, or accelerates the decay of nature; then I have good reason to believe; that by far the greater number of the Irish poor, die of starvation. In making this statement, however, I include town as well as country; but I shall afterwards return to this query, with reference to towns.

Upon the foregoing facts, I beg humbly to submit, to all who incline to read it, the following brief

REPORT.

I, Henry David Inglis, acting under no superior order; holding no government commission; with no end to serve, and no party to please; hoping for no patronage, and fearing no censure; and with no view, other than the establishment of truth; having just completed a journey throughout Ireland, and having minutely examined, and inquired into, the condition of the people of that country, do humbly REPORT, that the destitute, infirm, and aged form a large body of the population of the cities, towns, and villages of Ireland: that in the judgment of those, best qualified to know the truth, three-fourth parts of their number die through the effects of destitution, either by the decay of nature, accelerated, or through disease induced, by scanty, and unwholesome food,—or else by the attack of epidemics, rendered more fatal from the same causes. That the present condition of this large class, is shocking for humanity to contemplate, and beyond the efforts of private beneficence to relieve; and is a reproach to any civilized, and christian country. That the individuals, whose charity prolongs for a little, the existence of these miserable objects of their compassion, are not the individuals throughout the country whose improvidence, harshness, sordidness, and neglect have contributed to swell the mass of pauperism,—nor those who possess the chief property in the towns,—nor those who are the best able to help the indigent; and that, in these circumstances, it becomes an imperative, and a sacred duty,—alike urgent by the demands of humanity, and the requirements of religion, to provide by legislative enactment, for the support, on equitable principles, of the aged, impotent, and infirm poor of Ireland.

That the condition of the agricultural labourers throughout Ireland, is scarcely less deplorable than that of the class to which I have just alluded. That the supply of labour incalculably exceeds the demand for it: that but a very small proportion of this class, are able to find constant employment; that a large proportion are unemployed during one half of the whole year: that the wages of labour, even to those who are fully employed, do not afford the means of healthy subsistence: that almost the whole of this class live on the very verge of starvation; and that thereby, hourly additions are made to the ranks of impotent pauperism: that neither the power nor the will of private individuals to give employment, is able in any degree to arrest this progress, or change this condition: that an unemployed population is dangerous to the peace of a state; and that the power of restless or wicked men to inflame the passions of the people, is derived solely from the condition in which that people are placed: that the disorders of Ireland are not owing to Popery, since in those districts where the people find employment, Catholic and Protestant are alike comfortable; while in those where the people are unemployed, Protestant and Catholic are alike miserable: that the disorders of Ireland are not in any great degree the result of absenteeism; since, with few exceptions, it is impossible to guess, by the condition of the peasantry, whether the landlord be resident or absent. That absenteeism, in so far as it is an evil is but a result of more important causes of evil: that the real, and only true source of the disorders of Ireland, is want of employment: for although the disturbed state of the country acts injuriously upon the investment of capital, and upon residence, this is itself but a result of want of employment for the people: and although the rack-rents of Ireland produce incalculable misery, these originate also in want of employment,—the only cause of that competition for land, which places the power of oppression in the hands of its owners. That millions of acres in Ireland, are reclaimable by the agency of those very materials in which Ireland the most abounds—

human labour, and limestone;—that since such is the condition of the labouring classes of Ireland, and such the means of improving that condition, it is the duty of government to encourage the cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of husbandry, by such extensive public works, as will facilitate this end, and as will, in the meanwhile, give employment to the people; and, that in the event of the landowners of Ireland neglecting or delaying to take advantage of these facilities, by reason of want of enterprise or want of capital, it will then become the duty of the state, to take upon itself the right of operating upon the reclaimable wastes of Ireland—fair compensation being given—and to colonize these wastes, for the benefit of the people.

GOA, 15 de Abril de 1835.

Sr. Redactor do Registro de Cantão,

Chegou-me a mão o seo No. 12 de 25 de Março de 1834, com a judicioza carta do Sr. F. escrita ao Sr. Dom Miguel da Silveira e Lorena, em data de 20 de Dezembro de 1830, na qual me fez a honra que he propria de huma alma tão generoso como a do Sr. F. pessoa Illustré pelo seo nascimento (ainda que filho de hum desgraçado degradado, que foi em Goa soldado de Cavalaria da companhia do Sr. Miguel Carlos da Cunha, quando era Capitão, e cuja caza servia) e condecorado pelos merecimentos, e milagres de Santa Clara.... de Macao, sem ser a do mosteiro. Diz o Sr. F. que sou Pedreiro ou Masson, inimigo declarado, e irreconciliavel de Deos, do Trono, e do Altar, o que seria preciso elle provar, se o pudesse fazer, assignando o seo nome, como eu assigno o meo, e estou prompto a apresentar-me no Tribunal que o Sr. F. quizer para evidenciar que o Sr. F. he muito temente a Deos, e muito devoto da Nossa Senhora do Rozario de San Domingos de Macao, cujas Patacas lhe ficara pegadas as maons, por motivo da mesma devoção, e por milagre da dita Senhora. He tambem devoto de alguns outros cofres.... digo das Nossas Senhoras, como a da Guia &c. &c. He muito amigo do Trono (que julgo quer dizer do Rey) cujas Patacas tambem lhe não sabem mal, quando as administra de modo que lhe fiquem em caza algumas, que deverião ter entrado no cofre Real, de certos arranjos economicos que tinha tomado a seo cuidado como depois de certo tempo tem entrado (por maldade do Desembargador Ouvidor de Macao, talvez por ser tambem Masson, ou Pedreiro) bem a pezar dos bons desejos do Sr. F. Em fim misérias, ou para melhor dizer virtudes que foraõ conhecidas do *quidem homo*, que tem a vantagem de poder dizer, sem receio de ser contrariado, com verdade, que as Patacas que possue não foraõ furtadas nem ao Altar, nem ao Trono, e que os seus progenitores foraõ conhecidos em Goa por pessoas que ainda existem.

Espero que o Sr. Redactor tera a bondade de fazer publicar no seo Periodico estas poucas linhas, com o que deixara muito garadecido ao seo Venerador e Criado,

JOAO CABRAL DE ESTEFIQUE.

Memorandum of the fall of the Barometer during the gale of the 5th and 6th and it's subsequent rise.

3-29 82 a	4 P. M.	6-29 34 a	5 A. M.
4-29 79 a	9 A. M.	29 51 a	9 A. M.
29 70 a	4 P. M.	29 58 a	11 A. M.
5-29 62 a	9 A. M.	29 70 a	5 P. M.
29 54 a	4 P. M.	29 85 a	11 P. M.
29 37 a	12 P. M.	7-29 94 a	8 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

THERM.		BAR.	
night. noon.		WINDS.	
1	78 90	29:80	SE. fine weather, sultry, light breeze.
2	80 87	29:80	SE. cldy. rn. at tms. 1 pt. fr. br. mid. & l. h. rn. sqly.
3	76 84	29:75	EaSE. unstld with rn. mst. prt. a fresh br.
4	80 85	29:80	EaSE. do. with rain at times, mod. br.
5	78 88	29:80	EaSE. fine weather, light breeze.
6	78 90	29:80	S. do. do. do.
7	79 90	29:70	S. do. do. do.
8	80 90	29:70	S. do. do. do. thndr. & lghtg. lat. prt.
9	81 90	29:70	SaSE. do. do. light breeze.
10	81 90	29:70	SE. do. do. rain in mid. part.
11	82 92	29:70	SE. do. do. sultry.
12	82 88	29:80	SE. unsettled, with heavy rain at times.
13	82 90	29:75	SE. fine weather, throughout.
14	82 90	29:75	SE. do. do. do.
15	78 85	29:80	SE. cloudy with frequent light rain, mod. br.
16	77 82	29:85	SE. do. do. heavy rain.
17	76 85	29:90	SE. do. do. do.
18	77 79	29:90	SE. do. do. thunder & lghtng.
19	76 82	29:75	SE. fine weather, mostly mod. breeze.
20	78 80	29:75	SE. unsettled with heavy rn. at times, mod. br.
21	76 81	29:70	SE. do. do. with rain at tms. light br.
22	78 80	29:70	SE. do. do. do. latterly fresh br.
23	79 81	29:70	SE. do. do. do. mod. breeze.
24	79 79	29:70	SE. do. do. do. do.
25	78 84	29:80	SE. cloudy do. mod. breeze.
26	78 84	29:80	SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
27	77 85	29:85	SE. 1st part rain, mid. & latter fine, mod. br.
28	77 84	29:85	SE. unsettled with frequent rain, mod. br.
29	76 80	29:80	SEaE. do. with frq. sqlls & rn. at tms. a fr. br.
30	75 76	29:80	EaSE. do. most part rn. chiefly a fresh br.
31	74 78	29:85	EaSE. do. with frequent rain, mod. breeze.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1835.

NO. 33. { PRICE. 50 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American ships PANAMA—and MARMARA, Pearce, are the only arrivals that have been reported this week.

PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the Register of the 14th of March last, No. 12, will be found a string of preventive regulations, eight in number, for confining the unfortunate barbarians whose convict-destiny it is to be imprisoned in the narrow and confined spot called *Shih-san-hang*, the thirteen factories, in the western suburb of the provincial city of the province of *Kwang-tung*, the wide-spreading-east. These regulations have met with the full approval of the emperor, who has returned them to Canton, with his *Vermillion* reply affixed, as will be known by a perusal of the following translation of an edict from the hoppo. They have been handed to the foreigners during the past week in two shapes; one is a M. S. copy from the hoppo's office, and the other is an impression *smeared* off from wooden blocks. Whether this "damnable iteration" means mischief we will not pretend to determine; but it is quite clear that if the regulations are literally enforced no one foreigner of the least respectable character and spirit can remain in Canton. We do not pretend to fear a literal enforcement of these *nursery*-rules; but we do fear the foreign trade will, year after year, fall under more unbearable regulations, and that neither person nor property will be safe from chinese cruelty or rapacity, if the local officers are once convinced that the foreign residents in China are considered *aliens* by their own governments.

We request attention to another edict from the hoppo's office, respecting foreign vessels anchoring at an inconvenient distance from the port of Canton which is *Whampoa*. The health of the crews and the draught of water are undoubtedly matters that must be left in the care of captains of ships. But not only the rules of true policy, but the wish to conciliate by all proper means, as well as the convenience of the officers and crews of the ships and also of the chop-boats, and of the officers at the *Whampoa* customhouse, will demonstrate the duty and propriety of observing, as far as may be practicable, the necessary regulations of the port.

Pang, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton &c. &c.

Proclaims to the hong-merchants for their full information.

It is proved officially that on the 28th day of the 1st moon of the 15th year of Taou-kwang, the governor and fooyuen united with me, the hoppo, to respectfully prepare a paper for presentation to H. I. M. respecting restrictive and preventive regulations connected with the trade of foreigners.

On the 4th day of the 5th moon of the present year, I received a communication from the governor, saying that in his boat off *Tang-heën* (in *Kwang-se*) on the 28th day of the 4th moon the *Vermillion* reply arrived, as follows.

"The regulations that have been deliberated and determined on are all safe, it is necessary that you really

exert yourselves and publish them; decidedly, they must not be allowed to fall into disuse, and the document become a mere dead letter. Endeavour earnestly,—and again encrease your efforts. Respect this."

"Besides transmitting it to the treasurer, who will meet the judge and distribute the edict to the surrounding civil and military officers, to respect and obey it, I have considered how really to use effort to prevent delay, remissness, and the regulations from becoming a mere dead letter, and I have also ordered the *Tung-che* of Macao to know, respect and obey; and when the document reaches these officers, in order that it may fully respected and obeyed, and to now *fix* the regulations, *smear* off several copies and order them to be sent to the hong-merchants and linguists that they may circulate them to the foreign merchants of every nation to understand and obey. Moreover, send copies to all the public offices, to be there preserved."

These circumstances coming before me, the hoppo, besides ordering the commands to be respectfully received, and that impressions of the regulations be *smeared* off and *nailed* and stitched and sent to all the public offices, and clerks at the custom-house stations to respect, and obey, examine, illustrate, and preserve at hand on record, send the orders to the linguists that they may distribute them to the foreign merchants of every nation to understand and obey. Also order the hong merchants, when the orders reach them, to respect, obey, examine, and explain them, then immediately to send them to the foreign merchants of every nation, to understand and obey them, and report the circumstances of the respectful management for examination. Do not oppose. A Special Edict.

Pang, by imperial order, an acting *Fung-shin-yuen-king*, comptroller general of the customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and recorded ten times, proclaims to the hong-merchants and others, for their full information.

It is proved that the *Whampoa* customhouse officers have written stating, that on the 10th day of the present month they received an official proclamation, the contents of which were as follows;

The foreign ships of every nation entering the port have hitherto remained near the *Yellow-market*—*Whampoa*,—where it is easy to overlook and examine them. They are not allowed to anchor at a distance at *Woo-yung* (near the 2nd bar), and other spots; that they may secretly carry on their bad practices in concealed places. It is on record that an edict has already been issued directing respectful obedience. Now, on examination it is found that the water at *Whampoa* is not too shallow, that the foreign ships still should persist in anchoring at a distance from *Whampoa*, and disregard so entirely the fixed regulations. Besides proclaiming to the hong-merchants and linguists to immediately transmit the orders to all the foreign managers of every nation to order all the ships to obey respectfully the laws, and anchor near *Whampoa*, that they may be easily overlooked and examined. If they still dare, as before, to oppose, immediately this is, on examination, proved, the receipt from or delivery to those ships of cargo shall be immediately stopped. Let the proclamation be properly make known. When the proclamation reaches the tide-waiters and receivers of duties let them respectfully

obey according to its tenour; and directly strictly examine, and if any foreign ship does not remove to the Whampoa reach, let the facts be reported; such are circumstances. On receiving this, the tide-waiters &c. will respectfully obey, and immediately, all of them, with patrols will go round about examining. Now all the foreign ships of every nation should anchor at the old places as near as they can. If, however, they do not remove, in respectful obedience to the edict, after the facts have been examined and a report is returned, when such circumstances come before me, the hoppo, and it being proved, by examination, that the foreign ships of every nation have opposed the laws and anchored afar off, in conformity to an already-issued edict, I order the said hong-merchants and the others to transmit the orders to every foreign ship to remove and anchor near Whampoa, where they can be easily overlooked and examined: this is on record. Now it is proved, by petition concerning the foregoing circumstances, that it will be proper again to order, by proclamation; when the proclamation reaches the said hong-merchants and the others, let them respectfully obey it, and manage in accordance with the former and present edicts, and immediately transmit the edict to the foreign managers of every nation, that they may order all the foreign ships of every nation respectfully to obey the laws, and anchor near Whampoa. If again they disobey, not only will I put a stop to cargo going down or coming up from the said foreign ships; but if the said hong-merchants connive, through negligence, they also will be guilty of great opposition, and be involved in that which is not convenient. Let them first respectfully obey the edict, and enquire into the circumstances of the ships having changed their anchorage; and report back the facts to be decided on. Do not oppose. Hasten, Hasten. A Special Edict. Taou-kwang, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 16th day. (10th August, 1835.)

For the information of our distant commercial readers, we give an account of the losses and accidents in the *Typhoon* of the 5th and 6th of August, as they have up to this period been reported to us; and first of those outside the *Cumsingmoon*.

The *Danish* bark *Maria*, totally wrecked on *Pooby*, the captain, Müller, and two of the crew () saved, nine Danes and three Chinese lost.

H. M. Sloop *Raleigh*, Michael Quin, Esqr. Commander, totally dismasted, two men lost, fifteen guns thrown overboard, was in great peril of foundering.

The *British* brig *Watkins*, Whiteside, dismasted under *Lantau*. Do Governor Findlay, Kennedy, dismasted.

The *British* brig *Cœur de Lion*, Glover, on shore in the *Tyfa*. Two *Spanish* Vessels went on shore in the mouth of the Macao inner harbour, but were got off the next day. Two large *Portuguese* cargo-boats (*Lorchas de carga*) were totally wrecked, and the crew of one perished. Many Chinese junks have been seen dismasted; and one with a valuable cargo of sugar, was totally lost.

The passage-boat *St. George* went down at her anchor in the inner harbour of Macao; the crew saved. We have heard she has since been weighed up. The masts of the *Sylph* and *Loon* being cut away, those boats rode out the gale.

In the *Cumsing-moon*, the *Portuguese* brig *Santa Anna*, Oliveira, dismasted.

The *American* bark *Kent*, dragged her anchor, and was carried by the swell 1 mile over a ledge of rocks, where she now lies.

The range of the Barometer at Macao was a whole degree lower than at Canton. The most approved Barometer at Macao was in the possession of its owner in 1819, in which year a *Typhoon* occurred. The Barometer then fell to 29½ inches. A 6 A. M. of the 5th inst. it stood at 29½ inches and continued at that height until 1 P. M. when it began to fall and continued falling until 10 P. M. when it stood at 29 inches, at which hour the wind began to freshen,

and the barometer continued to fall quickly until 1. 30. A. M. of the 6th when it was as low as 28½ inches. A few minutes after it began to rise, and at 6 A. M. stood at 29½, and continued rising.

We are happy to report the arrival of the *Lady Hayes*, *Burnett*, in the *Cumsingmoon*. This vessel had left Macao roads a day or two before the commencement of the *Typhoon*. The following extract, from a private letter, contains a graphic account of her proceedings during the gale. The judgment of her commander in determinately carrying on off the land, probably saved the ship.

Early in the morning of the 5th, were observed indications of approaching bad weather in consequence commenced securing boats, anchors, spars, &c. with a determination to face it stoutly, and be in as snug condition as possible. At 10 A. M. the wind freshened a little from the same quarter as it had been for the last 24 hours; viz. North, so we thought it best to turn her head back again to look for shelter fancying ourselves to be about 35 miles off the land. We carried a press of sail until noon, when we found we had too great a distance to run before we could get into shelter and expecting it would get so thick that we could not see our way; and besides that its no fool of a job to bring a ship up at her anchors in a dark night,—so we just turned her head to sea, and clapt on as much sail as she could stagger under, determined not to take it in until it took itself in. We steered SE. by E. The wind being then at north, we were desirous of getting as far off the land as possible expecting the wind round to the Eastward, there then being a most tremendous sea from that quarter.—By this time we had got all the small spars down and every thing furlled and made snug except the reefed foresail and fore and main trysails—which, we intended to carry until they should go to pieces, which sure enough they did about 4 o'clock; it was then blowing in severe gusts. The ship then became unmanageable and shipped, a good deal of water: The wind continued increasing until 8 o'clock, when it blew very hard and laid our lee gunwale in the water, the sea being then very high. About this time some of the sails worked themselves adrift and blew to pieces. It was expected every moment to see the masts go over the side, but considering every thing the ship was very easy and behaved well. About 8-30 the wind began to veer to the West but still continued to blow as hard as ever until midnight, when it drew round to South and moderated a little, that is to say, the gusts were not so frequent. It continued to blow hard from that quarter until noon of the 6th. when it moderated fast, and we began bending other sails in noon of those split. Our fast sailing cutter was washed away davits and altogether, in spite of all our precautions. Boat on the weather-side was only prevented by ropes from being blown into the mizen top. When the gale commenced, which we considered at 1 P. M. on the 5th. we were about 20 miles East of the *Lema*; when we were when it ended it's hard to say, as we saw nothing until the morning of the 7th and then we made *Mondego* Island. Our men behaved well, and were most gallantly led on by the Chief Mate and Carpenter. We hardly think we could have had it so heavy as those inside; and what is most extraordinary, the wind with them veered to the east round to south; but with us it veered to the west round to south. It was fortunate for us that it veered to West; had it veered to East we should most likely have been driven on shore among the islands, as we could not have been more than 50 miles off the land at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 6th. We all consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate in getting off so well as we did.

E. I. C'S. AGENTS.

Sir,

The letter signed "Viator," and your remarks thereon, in your paper of August 11th, would not have elicited any observations from me; did I not see that you had taken upon yourself to bring forward the name of the H. C. Senior Agent as the party fixed on by Mr. Viator; he may be, or he may not be. In your *Editorial* however it is very apparent that while pretending to explain, you insinuate all that is in your power to that Gentleman's prejudice, which believe me no one credits, and which is in fact only spread about by the very party now making the Company the theme of their vituperation, and whose assertions are too well known in Canton to be trusted on any points touching their Agents. Depend upon it Mr. Editor neither you nor Viator will raise the character of your paper by trying to hint away men's characters; and you have done so without a shadow of a shade of truth to support you. Sad will be the day when a public man may not have a brother or friends established in business without an accusation of collusion between the parties being preferred, and without the name of their firm being brought into public notice by a pretended exculpation; or the name of an honorable man brought forward by the Editor of a Newspaper in a questionable shape on the charge of such a one as Viator.

I will only add that the acts of the agents are not the acts of a single individual, and that, I believe, no advances were made in Canton earlier than the beginning of November.

Your Obedient Servant,

AN OBSERVER.

August 15th 1835.

This volunteer advocate has a singular opinion of himself and his party. He tells us pointblank that neither himself nor any one else believes us, and yet he calls on us to believe him! This is rather unconscionable.

But we must take a more serious notice of the contents of *An Observer's* letter, as he endeavours to place us in a point of view the most despicable if it is the true one, and that in

which the Editor of this paper should rightfully be shown to the world.

We may probably be led into greater length than the subject deserves: we mean that the character of the *Canton Register* is established too strongly in the good opinion of the public to be affected by the letter of "An Observer"—Nevertheless, leaving *Viator* to his own share of the argument, we think it prudent to disprove and to deny some of the observations of "An observer."

And firstly, we ask if it is possible for any one to doubt that the E. I. C. senior agent is the person *fixed on* by *Viator*?—And whether we did not do our duty as an Editor in bringing the question at once to the issue, that *Viator* should come forward as a public accuser and prove his charges, or suffer the imputation of being an anonymous slanderer? The company's senior agent has also the same opportunity given to him of disproving *Viator's* hints; nor can he now complain that they have been couched under generalities which he could not be expected to apply to himself.

And secondly, as to our *Edital*. When *An Observer* says that "under the pretence of explanation, we have insinuated *all that is in our power* to the prejudice of the company's senior agent, and that we have, "by a pretended exculpation, sought the opportunity of bringing the name of a firm into public notice, and that we have tried to hint away men's characters, and that too without having a shadow of a shade of truth to support us."—We reply, distinctly and unequivocally, that *An Observer* has said the things that are not.

We defy any one to prove that in our Editorial remarks on *Viator's* letter we have either attempted any explanation, insinuated aught to the prejudice or that we have insidiously stood forward as the pretended exculpator of the company's senior agent. We stated certain facts regarding the ships Berwickshire and Hythe, and we avowed our conviction that the company's senior agent was pointed out by *Viator's* questions; and by this open notice we narrowed the ground for both parties interested in the discussion of those questions.

Thirdly, if the name of an honorable man does appear in our paper in a questionable *shape* the sooner that honorable man renders that *shape* unquestionable, the better it will be for his honor; and by answering a few questions and affording the information we now ask, he has the opportunity of laughing to scorn "such a one as *Viator*." Perhaps "An Observer" can answer the questions and give us the information we desire, himself; but we first beg to thank him for the information he has already given us, namely, that the acts of many are not the acts of one: which may be considered self evident, yet in the present case the assurance of *An Observer* is not an unnecessary enunciation of that self-evident truth.

In the Price Current of the 21st of last october there is a notice by the company's agents, dated the 18th of october, and fixing the rate of exchange on advances on homeward cargoes at four shillings and seven pence per dollar; and in the Price Current of the 28th of october is the following notice.

COPY.
Omitted last Price Current.

Having been instructed by the Honorable Court of directors to notify their intention to make advances of cash, on certain terms and conditions, on cargoes shipped from hence for England, and certain parties in Canton having expressed their desire to avail themselves of such advances; we hereby give notice, that letters specifying the amount required will be duly registered and attended to and timely information given as to the period when cash will be ready to be advanced and the terms on which such advances shall be made. Copies of the terms and conditions can be received by application at the office of the agents.

Canton 14th October, 1834:

[Signed.] J. N. DANIELL,
T. C. SMITH,
Agents to the Honorable East
India Company in China.

We have been informed that the *first notice* was put up and acted on on the day of lord Napier's funeral, when most of the British residents in Canton, excepting the B. I. C.'s agents and Messrs. Daniell & Co., had proceeded to Macao.

Lord Napier was buried on the 15th of october, and in the *Register* of the 21st of october the names of the following gentlemen appear as having left Canton to attend the funeral procession of that gallant and lamented nobleman; namely: Messieurs Jardine, Dent, Matheson, Innes, Leslie, P. F. Robertson, Keating, Crooke, Watson, Goddard, and Brightman.

An individual who tendered to the notice of the 14th of october, when asked how he came to tender for advances without knowing the rate of exchange, replied he should not have considered the tender binding nor taken one dollar, had the exchange been higher than he deemed right.

Our questions, then, to the company's agents are the following.

With reference to the first notice of the 14th of october, what was its *intended* use, when the want of a rate of exchange made it impossible for houses acting for constituents to tender?

Did they or their friends avail themselves of the irregular tenders made on that notice, to claim a priority of date; and, on the strength of that priority, take all or nearly all the ready cash in the treasury?

Was there any irregularity—to use the gentlest term—in the payments or advances of moneys to the ship Berwickshire?

Will the company's agents submit their cash comprador's books, from the date of the opening of the exchange on Bengal, to the inspection of the public?

These are questions easily answered, and such as will be readily answered by honorable men. And it is in the power of the company's agents to wholly disgrace "such a one as *Viator*." But let them remember,

—Pudet hæc opprobria illos
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

One word more to "An Observer." "The latter end of his commonwealth forgets the beginning." He says we belong to a party. For so we construe his meaning in the following sentence of his letter, which is, however, rather obscure, and we may be mistaken.—"In your *Edital*, however, it is very apparent that while pretending to explain, you insinuate all that is in your power to that gentleman's prejudice, which, believe me, no one credits, and which is in fact only spread about by the very party" &c. Now, what is meant here?—that all we have insinuated is only spread about by others? We do not think *An observer* is here in a concatenation accordingly; but we suppose his *ergo* to be that we are of "the very party." As *An Observer* has boldly said that this party is too well known to be trusted, we leave them to take care of themselves; but for ourselves we once more disavow being swayed by any party feelings; and we challenge all to the proof. That now the trade is free we are the advocates to keep it so—not in name only but but in reality—we readily own to be our stirring motive: thus much might be argued from our motto, and we openly professed such sentiments and intentions in the second number of the *Register* of 1834. But we "defy augury"—and party too; and we borrow the emphatic words of lord Napier to help us to the expression of our feelings at such a paltry accusation; that gallant officer said—"he despised, "with the utmost venom his breast was capable of feeling, "that man who indulged the thought that he could be "biassed by any party spirit;"—so say we, and Amen.

In the *Westminster Review*, No. 44, published on the 1st of April last, the sixth article is on *Tea and Tea Trade*.

Taking the Report on Tea Duties, and a letter to the Editor of the Courier Newspaper, upon the subject of the Tea Duties, By John Travers, as his texts, the Reviewer has produced a labored article, which is well worth attentive perusal by all engaged in the trade with China.

It would be long to follow the article throughout. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to assure our local readers that the writer is well-informed on the subject he has undertaken

to explain. The most important and interesting views of the reviewer are;—the policy of establishing a graduated scale of duties on four classes, instead of a fixed rate of duty on all descriptions, of teas; and his avowed expectations of the great increase of the trade, now it is free from the blighting effects of monopoly.

The Chinese trade, the Reviewer thinks, will speedily become the most important and extensive of the foreign commercial relations of Great Britain. Is it, then, possible to suppose that it can be neglected by the ministers, and left wholly to the fostering care and compassionate protection of the hoppo of Canton?—And that the chancellor of the exchequer will have such implicit confidence in the ability of the management and purity of the conduct of the *magnates* of China, as to leave to them, without a dread of its loss or a thought for its protection, so considerable an item in his annual budget as are the duties levied on tea?—The *tea-reins* of governor *Yuen* are on the neck of the chancellor of the exchequer of England; he may rear and snort, but the Chinese governors care nothing for “the prancing pride of an outside foreigner.” This is the consequence of running in debt, and seeking for the means of payment in the luxurious taste for foreign commodities of the British people and in the industry of the inhabitants of a foreign, far-distant and unfriendly nation. A change in the tea-drinking tastes and habits of the people of the U. K. or a convulsion, natural or political, in the tea-producing provinces of China, will shake to pieces the treasury-bench in the house of commons. That the hopes of the holders of British government securities should depend on the digestion, or the enjoyment of his daily dose of opium, of a Chinese officer, is a singular fact in the matter of credits and assets; for a revenue of £4,000,000, whilst it is *fructifying* in the tea-plantations on the *Woo-e* and *Singlo* hills, will not be easily supplied by taxes on other commodities. We trust, therefore, that for the sake of the National faith—not that of the church, but of that lively faith and hope with which every man, dissenter or churchman, is *catholically* imbued when he becomes a stock-holder—we trust, for the sake of that faith, that the ministers of Great Britain will throw the shield of national protection over the subjects of the British crown resident in and frequenting this empire for the purposes of trade, although we claim such efficient protection as our right by birth; for wherever there is an acknowledged community of British subjects, there the dignity and power of H. B. M. and his empire and the rights of his people should also be acknowledged and respected.

We have copied from the article in the Westminster Register that part which exhibits the opinions of the Reviewer on the most advisable method of classing and taxing teas, and we again recommend the reading of the whole paper.

Tea and Tea Trade.

Under the operation of the monopoly, the consumption of tea, in reference to population, continued stationary; or in fact declined. In 1821, the consumption per head, in ounces, was $19\frac{2}{3}$, and in 1831 only $19\frac{7}{8}$. The consumption of sugar in 1821 was only 14 lbs. per head, and in 1831 it had risen to 16 lbs.

The revenue on tea declined in a still greater proportion than the consumption. On the average of the three first years of the Company's last charter, or from 1814 to 1816 both inclusive, the net amount of the tea revenue of the United Kingdom was 4,126,213*l.*; on the average of the three years ending with 1823, it was only 3,834,058*l.*; and on the average of the three years ending with 1833, it was only 3,432,952*l.* In short, in a period of twenty years, and after an increase of population from 12 millions to 25 millions, there was a decrease of revenue amounting to near 700,000*l.* sterling per annum. With a tax equal to 300 per cent,—with the sales confined to a single spot in the kingdom, and there, under the hereditary control of ‘the London tea trade,’—it is no wonder that such should have been the result.

The present scale of duties on tea is far too high, not only as regards the interest of the consumer, but even for the purpose of realizing the highest revenue to the state. That scale, even for this last purpose only, should not only be better graduated, but the amount levied on each class of tea very considerably reduced.

The consumption under the monopoly system, has been in round numbers as high as 32,000,000 lbs. weight; which in round numbers cost the consumers 3,500,000*l.*, about 2,000,000*l.* of this consisting of the extra charge of the monopoly. The removal of the monopoly alone, therefore, to say nothing of the reduction of the duties, would cause more than double the former sum to be laid out in China towards increasing the consumer's tea, supposing him to continue to expend the same sum on tea as before. And though this must be met by the two other facts that the consumer will

not continue to expend the same sum on tea as before, and that the price of tea in China will rise,—it is hard if such enormous burthens taken from the price at home, will not cause the consumption to rise by one-fourth, or from 32,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs.

Such an extent of consumption is, however, not to be looked for in the first or second year of free trade but in a period as short as five years, it may be safely reckoned that this estimate will be realized. In so far as the first year of free trade is concerned, the causes which will prevent a greatly extended consumption are very obvious. During the first six months of it, no free trade tea was admitted; while the sales of the monopoly tea were not only limited to the old quantities, but these quantities even reduced. The amount of the actual quarterly sales within the year have been limited to something less than thirty-two millions (31,394,450) lbs. Besides this amount, there have been sold for consumption about four millions of lbs. imported in free trade, which will thus far raise the whole consumption to thirty-six millions of lbs. It is however to be observed that the teas thus imported have been purchased out of season, and that the great supply of tea afforded by the China market, which is commonly shipped in December and January, will not arrive here before March and April. That supply will amount probably to at least forty millions of lbs.; and with the reduction of price which it will effect, it will certainly be safe to estimate that at least four millions of lbs. of it will be sold and duty paid during the two months of March and April. This will raise the consumption to the 40,000,000 lbs. at which it has been estimated; and 40,000,000 lbs. of tea will raise the revenue, at the present scale of duties, to near 4,400,000*l.*, a larger amount than it ever attained before; while it will raise the consumption from $19\frac{7}{8}$ ounces per head to $26\frac{3}{8}$ ounces, or only a little more than thirty-three per cent.

The American scale of duties embraces five classes. One of these, the class which includes the lower Greens, differs from that which includes Congou and Souchong, by no more than three cents or $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Such a distinction appears superfluous, and in fact is not founded in reason; for in the markets of China, the prices of the teas thus differently classed by the Americans are as nearly as possible the same. The classes of teas therefore may safely be reduced to four. In the first class may be placed Bohea, by itself; upon which a duty of 1*s.* might be imposed, being a reduction of 6*d.* from the existing rate. In the second class, may be placed all black teas whatsoever, with the exception of Bohea and Flowery Peko, and all low green teas whatsoever. These may be enumerated as follows, and ought all to be inserted in the schedule; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, Ankoi, Orange-Peko, Black-leaved Peko, Caper, Padre, Sonchi, Tetsong, Hongmuy, Singlo, Twangkay, and Hyson Skin. The duty on this class may be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.*, which is a reduction upon the present rates of 8*d.* pr. lb. In the third class should be included two descriptions of green tea only, namely Hyson, and a variety of it, Young Hyson. The duty on this class may be fixed at 2*s.* 6*d.* from the present rate. In the fourth and last class will stand Gunpowder, and a variety of it called Imperial or Gomee, with Flowery Peko. The duty on this class may stand as at present, namely, 3*s.* These rates of duty are calculated from the relative prices of tea in the Canton market, and bear perhaps as near a reference to their respective values as is practicable in a rated scale of duties. The following statement shows the surmised consumption of each, the rate of duty, and the revenue.

Class.	Tea.	Quantity.	Duty.	
			Per lb.	Total.
		lbs.	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£.
First.....	Bohea.....	9,000,000	1 : 0	450,000
Second.....	Congou, &c. ...	32,625,000	1 : 6	2,446,875
Third.....	Hyson, &c. ...	2,250,000	2 : 6	281,250
Fourth.....	Gunpowder....	1,125,000	3 : 0	168,750
Total.....		45,000,000		3,346,875

At these rates, a consumption of 50,000,000 lbs. would raise the revenue to upwards of 3,700,000*l.*; a consumption of 60,000,000 lbs. to upwards of 4,000,000*l.*; and a consumption of 74,000,000 lbs. to upwards of 5,000,000*l.* sterling. The tea duties would then constitute, as they ought, the largest branch of the public revenue; and this there is not the least doubt, it will ultimately become. As long as duties are to be raised on articles of consumption at all, it must be admitted that tea is one peculiarly fit to be the subject of them in this country. The article, for mercantile purposes, is produced in one country only, and for the most part exported from one part only of that country. It is bulky and perishable, and therefore inconvenient for the contraband trade. Under a free trade, the price of tea will be as low, and indeed somewhat lower, in this country than in any continental port, and therefore it is very unlikely that the smuggler will import it from the latter. On the contrary it must be brought from a great distance, and consequently in large vessels and by considerable capitalists; which are additional securities against smuggling. Then, of all the great staples of our consumption which come under the denomination of necessary luxuries, it is, with the exception of sugar, that of most universal use by all classes, both sexes, and almost every age. This of course, is another ground for its eligibility for taxation, as far as a productive revenue is concerned.

With the scale of rated duties above proposed, the consumer may have Bohea at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; Congou and Souchong at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Hyson and Young Hyson at from 4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*; and the finest Gunpowder, often sold in the good old times at from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 7*s.* There is probably much foundation for thinking that the use of tea has contributed greatly towards displacing that of malt-liquor, which is known to have continued stationary in this country for more than a century, while that of tea has been multiplied in the same time a hundred-fold; and it cannot be questioned that the substitution, to the extent to which it has been carried, has added to the morality of the mass of the people. The favourable effects on the comfort and regularity of seafaring men, have been particularly remarkable. Raynal insists that the general use of tea has done more for the morality and sobriety of the Chinese, than the laws of Confucius and the edicts of the emperors; and these is little doubt but he is in the right. In this country, in the same manner, there can be little hesitation in asserting, that an extended and general use of it will have a more salutary influence upon the manners and morals of the lower classes of the community, than sermons on sobriety, admonitions from benches of justices, or the examples of Temperance Societies.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1835.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ERRATUM IN THE LAST REGISTER. FOR 14TH READ 24TH OF MARCH.

CANTON.

The American ship *SURAT*, Osgood, from Manila, arrived at Macao 14th instant.

The following British vessels have been reported; *ARAB*, from Bombay the 2nd of June, arrived on the 15th, *GAILLARDON*, from Calcutta, on the 16th, and the *SULTANA*, from Calcutta the 8th of July, on the 20th inst.

By these opportunities, *Calcutta Couriers*, of the 27th of June and the 1st of July, have reached us.

PROVINCIAL CITY.

August 17th. Twentythird of the intercalary sixth moon. Five men, who were concerned in a robbery, attended with violence, of some indwellers of the family of a comprador in the Swedish hong, named *Tsae*, were executed, under the *Nan-hae-heën*; and on the same day the *Pwan-yu-heën* ordered an offending wife, of middle age, to be strangled, and another offending wife, and young in years, to be put to a lingering and ignominious death; that is, to be slowly cut to pieces.

The latter had murdered her husband. She is described by our Chinese informant as being beautiful, with remarkably small feet, and of the most determined mind. On these accounts many hundreds attended her dreadful death.

August 19th. Twentyfifth of the moon. *Ye*, the acting *Heang-shan heën* and *Tsin*, the acting *Heang-shan Heë-chin*, together apprehended *Le-a-lung* and others, men and women eleven in number, plunderers of the *Thoughton*; and also *Seën-suy-paou* and others, six in number, with three inmates of their families, who had plundered a *Cochin-China* vessel. They were all delivered over for examination by the governor.

On the 26th of the moon, August 20th. The hong merchant *Pwanhequa* and others, went to the office of the governor, and knocking head requested an audience to present a petition. The contents of the petition are not at present known. On the next day the same parties presented another petition.

24th This morning the chamber over the west gate of the city was destroyed by lightning.

Pwan, acting *Kwang-chow foo*, concerning an Edict pasted up for general information.

Be it known that *Yaou-kew* and *Gow kwan* have been reported by H. E. the governor to the emperor as notorious opium dealers. Orders have often been issued to apprehend them; still they have not been taken. It is proper to paste up a proclamation offering rewards, which is now done, and it is proclaimed for the full information of the military and people, that if ye are able to seize *Yaou-kew* and bring him before a magistrate, ye shall be rewarded with five thousand dollars of foreign money (meaning the pillar dollar). They who seize *Gow-kwan*, shall receive three thousand dollars. The money is deposited in the public treasury; and it will be delivered on the arrival of the criminals. Or if *Yaou-kew* and *Gow-kwan*, can bring themselves to repentance, and deliver themselves up, their case will meet with indulgent consideration. Decidedly, there will be no deception. Do not oppose. A special Edict

Taou-kwang, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 23rd day, (August 17th 1835.)

SHIP TROUGHTON.

Loo, Guardian of the prince, Governor of the two *Kwang*, &c. &c. &c. proclaims concerning the petition of the hong-merchants, *Woo-shaou-yung* (Howqua's grandson by his second son) and the others.

The ship of the English foreign merchant, *Thomson*, met with a gale of wind outside, and, in her distress, was plundered by fishermen.

I, the governor, have before ordered enquiries and examinations. Afterwards a prepared statement of the facts was made; I again ordered a strict enquiry in the district where the affair occurred, so that up and down and round about by sea and shore, all the military and naval officers should search and seize. Moreover, alternately, great civil and military officers were despatched in different directions bearing my *arrow-order*, for instant restraint and seizure. I, the governor, in conjunction with the different *Foo* and *Heën* magistrates, published orders conferring great rewards, thus anxiously devising means to seize (the plunderers). Already all parts had been strictly searched, according to orders. Now, already many criminals have been seized, and twenty and more thousand dollars of the booty have been recovered; and also watches and other articles of the original plunder have turned up, and have been brought to the provincial city for examination.

The laws of the celestial empire are severe; decidedly, escape out of the net will not be allowed. But the original plunder is mostly foreign money. After the impoverished fishermen had obtained the booty, they used it to pay their debts, thus not preventing it from being scattered. Now each of the civil and military officers have been strictly examined; far and near search has been exhausted. Wait now until all is recovered, then the case shall be decided; and then the instructions shall be immediately circulated. The said foreign merchant, after he met with the gale and remained outside, was plundered by banditti: his case is much to be pitied; therefore I, the governor, from first to last have despatched officers, and ordered the hong-merchants before to go to comfort and tranquillize him, and moreover I have dispensed with all the fees and duties; thus manifesting the greatest compassion and care. Now it is proved by petition requesting that the accessory criminals in the said case may be considerably treated; from which the excellent heart (of the captain) is apparent, and he is most worthy of all praise. As to what is said about the cook being wounded, the period of forty and more days is already passed; I may therefore consider him cured. I order the said hong-merchants immediately to distribute the orders to said foreign merchant for his information, and then wait until all the criminals are collected, in order to a clear investigation of all the circumstances of the robbery, when a respectful report will be prepared and send up to the great emperor for his inspection. When the case is made out the orders can be enjoined. Preserve the (captain's) document.

Taou-kwang, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 26th day. (20th August, 1835.)

H. M. S. RALEIGH.

Macao, August 11th, 1835. Arrived last midnight His Majesty's Ship *Raleigh*, Michael Quin Esq. commander, under jury masts, having sustained a very heavy Typhoon on the 4th and 5th instant, by which she was compelled to throw 12 of her Guns overboard and cut away her quarter boat to relieve the ship.

The Typhoon was so overwhelming in its force, that altho the Raleigh had not a stitch of sail set from 11th P. M. of the 4th instant, her lee gun wale (starboard) was constantly under water up to the main hatchway-combings, and had not her hatchways been extremely well battened down the ship could not have lived.

On the 5th A. M. at 9³⁰ the Raleigh took a lee lurch more heavy than usual and was at the same time struck with an overwhelming sea accompanied with a force of wind so extraordinarily powerful that, unable to resist such a combination, the ship was thrown completely over on her beam-ends; and keel out: in this perilous situation she remained, with the major part of the officers and ships company (who with much coolness and activity cut the laniards of standing rigging) on her weather (larboard) broadside, about twenty minutes. When a heavy weather sea struck the ship under her keel on the lee bilge and she lifted so suddenly that the three masts and bowsprit went by the board and the ship righted, with not more than three feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ water in her hold: and three hearty cheers from the ship's company altho a greater loss might have been expected, we regret to state that one private marine, named Thomas Jacob, and one boy, named James Sparshott were drowned; many others were severely bruised.

As interesting information, particularly to our nautical readers, concerning the indications of approaching bad weather given by the barometer, we subjoin a paragraph taken from "Beechey's Voyage in the Pacific," and also the variations of a barometer accurately taken at Macao during the late typhoon by two American friends, and which they have kindly handed to us.

We passed the Aleutian Islands on the night of the 14th, and as in the preceding year entered a region of fine clear weather. The volcano on Oonemuk was still emitting flashes, which were visible at a very considerable distance. It being my intention now to make the best of my way to England, I directed the course towards California, for the purpose of refitting the ship, and of recruiting the health of the ship's company. In this passage nothing remarkable occurred until the 20th of October, on which day the sun was eclipsed, when we were overtaken by a violent storm, beginning at S. E. and going round the compass in a singular manner to the typhoons in the China Sea. As the gale increased, our sails were gradually reduced, until a small storm staysail was the only canvass we could spread. The sea had the appearance of breakers, and the birds actually threw themselves into the water, apparently to escape the fury of the wind. About four in the afternoon, just before the gale was at its highest, the wind shifted suddenly eight points, and brought the ship's head to the sea, which made a breach over the fore-castle. Anticipating a change of this nature, we fortunately wore round a few hours before it occurred, and escaped the consequences which must have attended the stern of the ship being opposed to such breakers. The barometer during this gale fell an inch in eleven hours, and rose the same quantity in five hours, standing at 29.4 when at its lowest at mid-day. The temperature of the air rose nine degrees from eight in the morning to noon, and fell again to its former altitude at eight at night.

Fall and Rise of the Barometer at Macao during the typhoon of the 5th and 6th instant.

5th. 1.00 A. M.	29.47	6th. 0.45 A. M.	28.30	6th. 5.15 A. M.	29.02
2.30 P. M.	29.28	1.20 "	28.05	lowest. 6.00 "	29.08
5.00 "	29.20	1.25 "	28.08	6.45 "	29.12
7.20 "	29.12	1.45 "	28.20	7.45 "	29.20
9.00 "	29.08	1.55 "	28.30	8.15 "	29.21
10.20 "	28.95	2.00 "	28.37	8.45 "	29.23
10.45 "	28.90	2.25 "	28.56	9.30 "	29.27
11.05 "	28.85	2.45 "	28.68	10.25 "	29.30
11.30 "	28.75	3.10 "	28.75	11.00 "	29.34
11.53 "	28.65	3.40 "	28.83		
6th. 0.15 A. M.	28.50	4.10 "	28.90		
0.30 "	28.40	4.45 "	28.97	2.00 P. M.	29.42 and

continued rising to 29.65, at which it usually stands during fine weather.

MACAO.

21st August, 1835.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The enclosed letter is from an English gentleman proceeding down to Macao with three friends (inside) with a rel chop and in a chinese boat; the writer is of business habits and every word may be strictly interpreted.

If the Portuguese soldiery are to be permitted to fire at us when legally travelling and the chinese encouraged in insulting and robbing us when moving about either legally or not, we English are in a fine situation; yet I doubt not some ignorant and insolent London journal will find a good reason for vindicating the deed, because the Editor himself was not in danger of the bullet so wantonly fired.

OMEGA.

Macao, 19th August, 1835.

As incorrect reports may reach you, regarding our adventure this morning, I shall give you as full an account of it as time will permit me.

We were passing the Bar fort at 8 A. M. sitting on the top of the boat with umbrellas, when quite unexpectedly a musket ball was fired at us from the Fort, which whizzed over our heads, and passed right through the sail. We had scarcely recovered from our surprise when another shot was fired, which passed right a head of us, and so near, that the crew, who were busy with the sculls, screamed out with fright, and instantly hove to. No doubt they hailed us from the fort, but as neither ourselves nor the boatmen ever expected any thing of the kind, no one thought of the matter; and if they did hail no heed was taken of it by us.

I have written to Mr. Jardine on the subject, sending him copy of a representation to the governor of Macao, which I drew out, and we all signed. I leave Mr. Jardine to act as he pleases in representing the affair to the viceroy, under whose protection we were at the time, and who would have had to answer for our lives had we been shot. He ought in duty to resent this aggression on the part of the Portuguese, were he properly to consult his dignity.

SLANDER AND DEFACTION.

To Mr. John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—In consequence of numerous false and malicious attacks on me in the Canton Register, but more especially in the number of the 11th August 1835, wherein you bring me forward, by name, as the person against whom such attacks have been levelled, highly injurious to my public and private character, and without the most remote foundation in fact; I hereby give you notice, that it is my intention to prosecute you for slander and defamation of character, whenever or wherever I can find you within the pale of British law.

Macao, August 10th, 1835.

J. N. DANIELL.

The foregoing letter was delivered to us in the evening of the 21st instant, by Mr. LeGeyt, who was accompanied by Mr. Compton. Mr. LeGeyt was simply charged with the delivery of the letter.

In this letter, as well as in that of "An Observer" in our last number, we have to complain of some obscurity. But we will endeavour to understand it in the spirit in which it appears to be written.

We are, then, to be "prosecuted for slander and "defamation of character whenever or wherever Mr. J. N. "Daniell can find us within the pale of British law:" therefore, in Mr. J. N. Daniell's opinion, we are a slanderer and defamer.

Yet Mr. J. N. Daniell himself does not overtly accuse us of having made any "false and malicious attacks" on him; but, referring especially to our number of the 11th instant as his grounds of action, he says "we have brought him forward, by name, as the person against whom "such attacks have been levelled," in the said number; and then follows his threat of prosecution.

But in stating our opinion in the Register of the 11th instant, we did not become accessory to the fact; we did not then, nor do we now, say that the company's agents were guilty of the charges, said by Viator to be generally asserted and generally believed; on the contrary, we separated ourselves both from the general assertion and the general belief by an avowal of our entire ignorance of the money-transactions of the E. I. co's. agents; we, therefore, recommend Mr. J. N. Daniell not to throw away his money in a civil action against us on such a baseless plea, the result of which on one who has the least knowledge of the law of defamation can doubt; for in that paper we simply gave our undoubted opinion as to whom were indicated by Viator's questions; but in stating that opinion we by no means mixed ourselves up in any way with those questions; and it will be much better for Mr. J. N. Daniell's character, if he will clear it from imputed shame and disgrace by answering, unreservedly, the questions we proposed to the E. I. co's. agents in our last number.

"He, that a fool doth very wisely hit,

Doth very foolishly, although he smart,

Not to seem senseless of the bob:"

But if Mr. J. N. Daniell will "suit his folly to the mettle of my speech", we request him, to inform us *when* and *where* he wishes to meet us "within the pale of British law," in order that we may face his prosecution as he may deem it right to bring it, either by indictment or action. It may probably be in our power to meet him either in Singapore or Calcutta.

But we can assure Mr. J. N. Daniell that something more than his flat denial of Viator's charges and a prosecution against us is required to free him from suspicions. Since the receipt of *An Observer's* letter, we have made enquiries into the reports respecting his proceedings of last year, and we have found that more than one person of honour and consideration in our very small community thinks that his conduct requires explanation; which every candid, every rightminded man would be ready—would be eager—to afford, when, by any untoward circumstances, his proceedings have been clouded by reports, although they have not even "the shadow of a shade of truth."

We have made an observation on the letters of Mr. J. N. Daniell and *An Observer*, which would almost seem to indicate a mutual confidence between them, if it is not a link to prove that they are one and the same person; it is this: the wafer in the letter of *An Observer* is impressed with a seal of the same dimensions and shape as that of the sealing-wax of Mr. J. N. Daniell's letter; and the

impression on the *seals* (if they are two) is exactly the same on both; it is a dog *regardant*.

We leave to the feelings and judgment of *Viator* the course he should now pursue after the total denial which has been given to the contents of his letter by *An Observer* and Mr. J. N. Daniell. Yet we suppose he cannot fail to see the imperative necessity that now exists for the vindication of his character for veracity; for should he preserve both his *incognito* and silence at the same time; nor adduce proofs at least of the *ground of his own belief as to what were the transactions of the E. I. Co's. agents last year in advances on homeward cargoes*, he will necessarily fall under the infamous imputations which Mr. J. N. Daniell has erroneously and foully endeavoured to fix upon us.

E. I. COMPANY'S BILL AGENCY.

Supplement to the Calcutta Courier. June 27.

When, some five months ago, we published the Memorial of the British Chamber of Commerce at Canton against the Company's Bill Agency, we thought the simple exhibition of the document to our readers enough to make them agree with us in opinion upon the weakness of the arguments it contained. The *Canton Register* however seems quite satisfied, that the Chamber of Commerce at Canton, like the King, can do no wrong, and as the signature to the Memorial were both numerous and respectable, therefore it must carry conviction to the British Legislature that the Company's Bill Agency is at once a nuisance, and contrary to law. If in the article we are now commenting upon we find no attempt to prove either position (no doubt because the *Bull* of the Chamber of Commerce must be infallible,) we do find in it a call upon ourselves to prove the contrary:—

"It was the duty of the writer in the *Calcutta Courier* to refute the statement in detail, instead of sneering at it; but, as he is evidently a friend to this lawless proceeding, and has not done so, nor even attempted to point out its expediency, in a *comprehensive point of view*, we must conclude that he does not see his way through the question, or that he is unwilling to ruin a rotten case by too much handling."

The task imposed upon us is not very Herculean, and we will not disoblige our Canton contemporary by refusing the discussion.—And first, as to the legality of this Bill Agency. The Act of 1833 certainly provides, by Section IV, that the Company shall with all convenient speed, "close their commercial business"—"make sale of all their merchandize stores and effects at home and abroad—distinguished in their account books as Commercial assets"—"get in all debts due to them on account of the Commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before directed to be sold." But mark the words which immediately follow, and which conclude the section—"or which shall not be carried on for the purpose of the said Government." Now we presume it will not be denied by our China friends, that one of the purposes of the Indian Government is to remit a large sum annually to England, to pay for military stores, and to discharge the pensions, dividends, and other various disbursements of the home treasury. In what manner is this to be done? The Company have been restricted from trading and cannot purchase goods: they must either send bullion, buy bills in India, or sell bills upon India in London. These acts are clearly within the provisions of the law, and it can make no difference in principle whether their bill transactions be direct between London and Bengal, or circuitous through Canton. The case appears to us so very clear, that we are persuaded the legal objection will create no small surprise at home, where this Agency has been proclaimed to all the world without a whisper either of doubt or discontent.

Next, as to its expediency—we called it before, and we still consider it, "an arrangement not more advantageous to the Company than it is beneficial to the general interests of trade, looked at in a comprehensive point of view." The arrangement is advantageous to the Company, because it affords an opportunity of realizing a better exchange than a specie remittance or a more restricted Bill negotiation would yield. It is advantageous to them as Governors of India, because it avoids, or lessens, the necessity of draining the country of specie for the purpose of remittance. It is beneficial to the general interests of trade, because, like a Bank, it facilitates the operations of the merchant, giving the Opium trader a return by bills upon the Bengal treasury, and enabling the Europe trader to speculate to three times the amount of his capital by drawing in favor of the Company to the extent of two-thirds of his invoice. Are these not benefits to commerce? We may be told there was capital enough in private hands to afford equal facilities, in the latter case if not in both. If so, the Company's Agents would have nothing to do, and at the worst they might do no good, for they could then do no harm. But this cannot be the present state of things, and even if it were, the Company's Bill Agency must tend to produce the double benefit of steadying the exchanges and lessening the charges of commission upon the transactions of the undomiciled trader. Without this Agency he would be at the mercy of the capitalist Houses in respect to the rates of any Bills he might have occasion to draw; whereas now all are upon a par: all may tender their bills against consignments upon equal terms to the Company's Agents, and in the same manner their rate of drawing upon the Bengal treasury fixes the minimum exchange of remittances from China to Calcutta. We remember the outcry that was raised by the East India Agency Houses in London against the same interference of the Company, when the first orders were sent out to make advances upon *monies* in Calcutta. The motive for the outcry was not denied: the

London firms were afraid they would lose a portion of their consignment business. *Hinc illa lachryma.* We can well imagine that some similar apprehension, some fear perhaps of losing part of the profits of an exchange account, may haunt a portion of the mercantile community of Canton. *Hinc illa lachryma.* But we cannot conceive that any person who looks at the subject without an interested bias, can entertain the least doubt that the Company's Bill Agency must, in a *comprehensive point of view*, be highly beneficial to the British Commerce in the East.

The *Calcutta Courier* must be witty, whether he endeavours to laugh down a statement of well considered objections, or formally proceeds to prove the utter folly and weakness of those objections, and, consequently, the commercial and political ignorance of the framers of those objections. The self-complacency of the *Calcutta Courier* may easily decoy him into the belief that his arguments are so lucid and his conclusions so correct that not to understand, or to differ from him on the present subject, only argues total ignorance of it; yet, even at the risk of being again tossed on the horns of his dilemma, we must say, that, easy as he seems to have thought the task of refuting the statement of the sentiments of the Chamber of Commerce of Canton, and of proving the expediency of preserving to the E. I. company a powerful, if not the most powerful, influence in the market of China, he has not even attempted the first, and has most *comprehensively* failed in the last.

The Chamber of Commerce, when they drew up their statement of objections, were not so ignorant of the subject which they had undertaken to discuss, nor so uncandid as to the real state of the case, as not to quote the sentence which the *Calcutta Courier* has *italicized*. But did they not frankly state their opinion as to how far it should be interpreted as leaving to the company a *power* of trading after their *actual* commercial concerns *had been closed*? If the sums to be remitted from India for the payment of military stores, to discharge pensions, dividends, &c. are to be remitted in tea and silks hypothecated to the court of directors, when is the *company's trade to China to cease*?—And what are the great pleas for this bill agency?—Why, it is a question, after all, merely of pounds, shillings and pence. The company—that is the government of India—instead of observing the *maxim laissez nous faire*, is to step into the market as a bill-broker, and command the best rate of Exchange; the opium monopoly is to be encouraged by the *bonus* of a government exchange to the opium trader, and the thriftless speculator is to have the fatal facility of probably ruining himself by *trading to three times the amount of his capital*! Here then, a few thousand rupees—the difference of the exchange between 20s-6 or 4 &c. partial protection, and most unwise incitement to over-trading, are the defences for a breach of the spirit of an act of parliament, impediments to the free diffusion of *British* commerce, and the continued monopoly of the China trade; for, if the system is to be continued, what is to prevent the nepotism of the directors from establishing another nursery in China, and filling it with their own connections, and to place under their control millions of money; which will, whilst it places the China market wholly in the power of their agents, also enable themselves to rule the homemarket for China produce?—All this may be advantageous to the company: that is to the holders of E. I. stock: this we never denied; nor that it would not also be apparently advantageous to India *for a time*, or to the opium trader, by simplifying and facilitating his mode of return. But is this the *comprehensive* view of the *Calcutta Courier*?—Where are the interests of the home country considered? What are the manufacturers and tea-drinkers of *Great Britain* to do? Are the former still to be told that there is no demand for their goods in China, because the Chinese prefer the E. I. Co's agent's dollars; and are the latter still to have their tea put up for sale by the E. I. directors? Moreover, the *comprehension* of the *Calcutta Courier* appears to have left the political expediency entirely without its periphery. He confines himself to the mere commercial part of the question; forgetful of how soon the whole British trade may be impeded, and the efforts for its protection by H. M. government frustrated by the clashing feelings and interest (and we may say the powers *de facto* though not *de jure* of one) of two misunderstood, conflicting, and irreconcilable authorities.

We received the Calcutta Courier only this morning, and as tomorrow is our day of publication, other duties have prevented us from replying to so fully as we desire. Yet we trust our Calcutta contemporary will be convinced from what we have now said—coupling it with what has occasionally appeared in this paper on the same subject—that our only desire is to thoroughly understand the working of the system:—the principle we think is wrong; and we shall not be turned from our steadfast purposes by a sneer at *Bulls*—or a knowledge that our contemporary is equal to even Herculean tasks. From his former observations and those we have now noticed, we beg to add that we cannot exclaim *Ex pede Herculem*.

Into the Register of the 4th instant we copied the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to Sir Charles Metcalfe; we now copy, from the Calcutta Courier, the reply of that distinguished Indian Functionary, which, from the laudatory remarks in the Bengal Papers, appears to have given the most pleasing and universal satisfaction.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS ON THE PROPOSED PRESS LAW.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Town Hall, Assembled.

GENTLEMEN,—On the part of my Colleagues in the Government, as well as on my own, I sincerely thank you for this testimony of your approbation of our proceedings, and for the obliging manner in which it is expressed, but highly as I prize your esteem, I will not underrate the character of this Address by regarding it as designed principally to convey a compliment. You have adopted this mode of giving authentic expression to public opinion, on a great question, in which the happiness of all India, it may be said of all the world, is concerned.

I need not to you defend a proposed Law which you cordially approve; but there may be some who are not satisfied, that it is either necessary or safe. I will therefore avail myself of this opportunity to state as briefly as possible the reasons by which it appears to me to be justified and recommended.

To all who doubt the expediency of the Liberty of the Press, I would say, that they have to show that it must necessarily cause imminent peril to the public safety, such as would not exist without it, and cannot be averted by Salutory Laws; for otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of public discussion, which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud, is a right belonging to the people, which no Government has a right to withhold.

It also rests with them to show, that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit, and that the essence of good government is to cover the land with darkness; for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessings of knowledge on the people, and by what means can this be done more effectually than by the unrestrained liberty of publication, and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind?

If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain, that whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease.

But I see more ground for just apprehension in ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our Empire; that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a rational conviction of the benefits of our Government; that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy; and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened, and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust, to the best of our ability, for the good of the people. The promotion of knowledge, of which the liberty of the Press is one of the most efficient instruments, is manifestly an essential part of that duty. It cannot be, that we are permitted by divine authority to be here, merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are doubtless here for higher purposes, one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends, than the liberty of the Press.

Those who object to it are further bound to show that it is not salutary for the Government and its functionaries to have the check of a Free Press on their conduct, and that the exercise of arbitrary power over a restricted Press is preferable to the control of the Laws over a free one, assumptions which cannot be maintained.

The time was, when the Freedom of the Press was considered as intolerable for any class in India. That has passed away, and many now admit, that there is not much harm, and that there may be some good in granting it to Europeans, but still entertain apprehensions as to its injurious effects, if enjoyed by natives. I do not participate in those apprehensions, but of this I am sure, that to legislate in distrust of our native fellow subjects, or to legislate differently for them and for Europeans, in matters of right and liberty, would be extremely unwise and unjustifiable policy. The Press will always be under the safeguard of Laws, and Laws can be made where Laws are wanting. The existence of a local legislature, which can at any time provide for the safety of the State, should it be endangered, has removed the only formidable bar which before opposed the complete liberty of the Press.

In addition to the motives, which must have existed on general principles for giving the fullest freedom, there were circumstances in the state of the Press in India, which rendered the measure now proposed almost unavoidable. The Press had been practically free for many years, including the whole period of the administration of the late Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and although Laws of restriction existed in Bengal, which

gave awful power to the Government, they had ceased to operate for any practical purpose. They were extremely odious. The gave to the Government arbitrary power, which British subjects in any part of the world detest. No Government could now have carried them into effect, without setting universal opinion at defiance. After the liberty given by Lord William Bentinck's forbearance, no Government could have ventured, to enforce those Laws; unless it had been gifted with a most hardy insensibility to ridicule and obloquy. Even supposing them to be good, they were utterly useless; and as they brought unnecessary odium on the Government, it would have been absurd longer to retain them.

In speaking of those Laws, I cannot refrain from alluding to the individual, who having been at the head of the Government when they were passed, bears all the blame of being their author. He was one of the best and purest and most benevolent of men, that ever lived. In proposing those Laws, he must have been actuated, as he always was, by the most upright and conscientious motives. Had he been now alive, and at the head of this Government, he would probably have been among the foremost to propose the abolition of those Laws, which he formerly thought necessary, but would now have seen to be useless and odious. To what a degree popular feeling prevails against them cannot be more strikingly shown, than by the detraction which they have brought on the memory of one, who was eminently deserving of all praise, distinguished by great talents and the most important public services; the soul of honor and virtue, admired, beloved, revered by all who knew him; but condemned by the public, who knew him not, solely on account of those Laws which they abhor.

In the Bengal and Agra presidencies, the question was, whether the Laws should be retained or abolished; Laws, he it is observed, too unpopular to be executed, which in practice had in every respect become obsolete. In the provinces subordinate to Bombay, there was the same question, but that was not the question in other parts of India. The question then was, shall such laws be introduced where they have not been known? Shall enormous restrictions be imposed where there is already perfect freedom? Shall despotic power be substituted in the place of Law, or of liberty unrestrained even by Law? At Madras there was no local Law, and there were no means of making any person responsible for what was published. At the presidency of Bombay there was a Law, already existing, as free as that now proposed for all India. At Madras and Bombay, to have made any Law, short of perfect freedom, would have been to impose restrictions which did not before exist. Such a course would surely have been wrong, and was certainly unnecessary. A Law was urgently required at Madras, where liberty existed without responsibility. We could not legislate partially on such a subject; and the result of our deliberations was, that what is now proposed was the safest and the best Law that could be devised. It gives perfect liberty, and all its subordinate provisions aim only at proper responsibility. Things could not remain as they were, and any Law of restriction would have been sad retrogression in legislation and totally opposed to the spirit of the age.

You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a Law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. On this point I fear Legislation is set at defiance. We cannot apparently enjoy the liberty of the Press without being exposed to its licentiousness. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between liberty and licentiousness is perceptible enough in practice, it can hardly be defined by Law, without the danger of encroaching on useful liberty. The Laws of England have utterly failed to prevent the licentiousness of the Press, and yet perhaps could hardly be made more efficient without endangering its freedom. Much therefore necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who wield the power which the Press confers. The worst enemies of the Press are such of its conductors as destroy its influence by prostituting its use for the gratification of base passions. When public measures are fully and freely discussed, and censured or approved, as may be, in a spirit of candor and justice, the influence of the Press must be great and beneficial. But when men find themselves the objects of gross personal animosity, without any reference to public measures, or real character and conduct, they may at first feel pain, because, sensitive men, with benevolent dispositions towards all their fellow creatures, grieve to perceive that they have rancorous foes, busily employed against them, but lurking in concealment, the cause of whose enmity they know not, and whose wrath they have no power to appease, but they cannot respect the instrument of unjust virulence, they must know that such attacks proceed from personal hatred, or wanton malignity, and they must learn to despise calumny which cannot be guarded against by any goodness of measures or any correctness of conduct. The proper influence of the Press is thus destroyed; and ultimately just censure, which would otherwise be respected and dreaded, is disregarded and discredited, and being confounded with the mass of indiscriminate abuse, loses its due effect.

I entirely concur with you in the desire which you entertain, that if at any time actual danger to the state should render necessary, temporary or local restraints on the liberty of the Press, the precautions applied by the Legislature may be only commensurate to the real exigency, and that no restrictions may be made permanent beyond those which are necessary to ensure responsibility; and I trust that all legislation with a view to protect the community against licentiousness, will be in the true spirit of liberty.

I am sensible of your kindness in the wish which you have expressed, that I may remain in my present office long enough to take a part in passing the proposed measure into a Law. For two reasons I entertain the same wish. I am naturally desirous of having a share in the completion of a Law, which will I trust conduce to the welfare of India and mankind. I am also anxious to relieve the Governor-General elect from the responsibility of a measure regarding which long experience in India enables me to proceed without hesitation. On the other hand there is a consideration, which will more than reconcile me to the transfer of this duty to the hands of the distinguished nobleman appointed to this Office. Fully believing that all the prepossessions of a British Statesman, and especially of one, who has witnessed the inferiority of countries where the Press is enslaved, compared with his own, where it is free, must be in favor of the Liberty of the Press; I shall rejoice at his having an opportunity of commencing his administration with an Act, which will at once establish a good understanding and a cordial feeling between the Head of the Government and the community over which he is to preside.

June 20, 1835.

C. T. METCALFE.

DIED.—At Whampoa, on Friday, the 21st instant, Captain ROBERT PATTERSON, late of the ship Columbia, gifted by Google

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1835.

NO. 35.

PRICE. 50 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels *HERCULEAN*, King, from Batavia 21st of July; *FALCON*, *Ovenstone*, from Calcutta; and *PREMIER*, *Byron*, from Madras 13th July.

By these opportunities we have received the *Englishman* to the 18th the *Halfweekly Calcutta Courier* to the 11th and the *Freeman's Journal* to the 4th of July.

In these papers the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry is positively asserted from private letters; London papers of the 4th of April had reached *Bombay*, reporting the defeat of the ministry on Lord John Russell's motion, the majority against them being 33 in a very full house.

The *GEORGE THE THIRD*, W. Morey, struck upon a sunken and unmarked rock in D'Entrecasteaux's channel on the 12th of last April, when 134 out of 294 persons were lost.

DR. WYSE, the surgeon-superintendent, had at the time 60 patients, 50 of whom were entirely bed-ridden from scurvy. It was hoped and indeed generally believed that this fatal disease was nearly banished from European vessels, and that it might be ranked with leprosy as a disease that had been. Dr Wyse attributes the complaint to a general scantiness of provisions, but more immediately to the substitution of *Cocoa* for *Oatmeal*: this a curious fact; for *Cocoa* was the common breakfast in the fleets of Great Britain during the last war; and if the beans were well pounded, the paste well boiled, and the biscuit good, it was always considered a palatable, nutritious, and wholesome food.

Two hundred and twenty crown-prisoners were on board this ill-fated ship, of whom one hundred and twenty eight were lost. The conduct of these unfortunate men is stated to have been excellent from the moment the vessel struck. Two of them, *Nelson* and *Jones*, distinguished themselves greatly on the fatal occasion, as well as having earned the commendations of Dr. Wyse for their meritorious behaviour throughout the voyage.

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW JOURNAL TO BE ISSUED WEEKLY.

ON SATURDAY THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED THE CANTON PRESS & COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

THE introduction of an additional journal to the community of Canton has been sought with some solicitude; and its annunciation has been received with those approving tokens, indicative of its importance on the one hand, and of its expediency on the other.

Free from the control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals, and subjected to no restraints but such as are consonant with those moral obligations which society imposes, it is anticipated, that the Canton Press will not only be conducive to general harmony, but that it will contribute, essentially, towards public information, and private amusement.

It would be somewhat difficult, within the limits of a prospectus, to submit any distinct or definite principle on which it is designed that the journal should be conducted; but the public is respectfully assured, however, that its columns will be open to such literary effusions as may be adjudged interesting and instructive, and be inviolably closed against others having a vituperative tendency, or that aim at generating discord, and awakening dissensions.

Considerable diligence and exertion will be made to acquire that early intelligence, both foreign and domestic, so indispensable in a community, exclusively commercial, like that of Canton. A detail of the edicts and

notices of the Imperial Government, and subjects connected with the natural history of the country, as well as the indigenous productions of the Chinese Empire, will, also, be seasonably and amply considered.

It is intended that the Price Current shall be effective; that it shall contain a copious enumeration of *Imports* and *Exports*, with such remarks as may be explanatory of the state of the market, founded on authentic communications, and confirmed by the commercial events of the week.

The Paper will appear in two quarto sheets for the convenience of binding, and the price will be \$12 per annum, or \$7 half yearly, and \$5 per quarter; and the Price Current \$4 per annum; all payable in advance.

The individual on whom will devolve the editorial duties, aided, as he trusts he will be, by the literary contributions of his friends, sanguinely anticipates being enabled to render the Canton Press, deserving the commendations of those who may countenance and uphold it.

Canton Press Office,
No. 3, British Hong.

We are happy to give publicity to the foregoing *Prospectus*; for we consider it is to the efforts of the foreign Press in China, that the difficulties to a proper understanding on either side are to be explained away. The Chinese of themselves will never do anything to extend their intercourse with foreigners; and as all foreign intercourse is at present confined to the affairs of commerce, foreigners themselves will scarcely be stimulated to any wonderful exertions so long as they have the important privilege of official rank in China; namely, being free from the infliction of the punishment of the bamboo. When by the exercise of long and unrepressed insolence the police magistrates shall venture upon twisting our thumbs with screws, slapping our mouths &c. with the bamboo, and sending an order to the houses of agency to enter into a *sweet bond* for the payment of some hundreds of thousands of dollars for the naval repairs &c. then we may expect the foreigners of all nations will find it to be their interest to unite and make common cause against the common enemy. To further such desirable consummation, even before such an iron age arrives, we shall always be glad to join our undisguised efforts and open help to our contemporary, to whom we have proposed a friendly exchange of good offices; and we are happy to say that our proposal was met with as much willingness and frankness as it was made.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

7th moon 1st day. (August 24th) *Wang-chin-kaou*, a major of the *Heang-shan-kee's* left division, seized 150 chests of cassia, and twenty three bags of cornelian stones, outside the Bogue, and also one fast-going-crab-boat. All has been forwarded to Canton, and delivered over for examination to the hoppo's office; and it is further requested that the seizure may be reported to the governor.

2nd. Three young vagabonds, apparently half-drunk, were madly staggering along the streets at night, and came to *Te-seih-poo*, where they entered the dwelling of a respectable family, taking it for a bad house, and proceeded to the inner rooms, and threw themselves down on the couches to sleep, chatting and laughing. But this place is not very distant from the Tsotang's office, and the people of the house immediately requested that officer to send ten or more police-runners, to lie in wait, to seize and carry them before the magistrate. Early on the morning of the 3rd the three fellows were slapped over the mouth with a bamboo, and besides they are to be exposed outside the office one month to the public gaze.

The 6th evening of the 7th moon is called "*the assembly of the seven ladies*;" and also "*the seventh evening worship*." and "*the 7th moon*."

The proverb says, "Teen-ke (heaven's daughter) had seven sisters, and this evening, every year, they down descend." Therefore young married women assemble in groups of three or five in their houses this evening, decorate the lamps and knot together different coloured silk festoons; and the fragrant flowers and fruits of the season and all kind's of pretty ornaments, are spread out on numerous tables. Blind singing boys and girls are also hired to sing ballads. About 12 or 1 o'clock all the young women adorn themselves and dress in their best clothes, knock head and worship heaven, and beg heaven's daughter to confer upon them her skill in needle-embroidering. These ceremonies being done, they separate.

In the 7th moon, the term from the first to the end of the fifteenth day, is called *Yu-lan-shing-hwuy*—"the good meeting of the fragrant pitchers"—alluding to the begging vessels carried by the budhist priests. The proverb says, "this halfmonth is the time when the gates of earth's prison are thrown open, and the souls of men liberated." Therefore, every family prepares wine, rice, fruit &c. for worship, and also clothes for those in *hades*; gold and silver paper, fragrant candles &c. to sacrifice to ancestors; they also sacrifice to the dead of the family. It is vulgarly called, "burning the clothes of ancestors." They afterwards, outside the gates, sacrifice to the orphan spirits who are without descendants on earth; this is vulgarly called, "burning the street clothes;" this is a yearly custom; and it will be an *everlasting custom* (says our chinese informant). It is a custom-or law-nearly resembling those of the worshipping at the tombs at the spring festival—subscriptions are also collected from every place, to erect an altar in a broad open place, and engage the priests of the *Fuh* and *Taou* sects to offer up prayers, and sacrifice to the orphan spirits: this is called—"the universal sacrifice;" but this is an affair that may or may not be. This year it takes place in the district of *Nan-gan*. On the morning of the 10th of this moon (wednesday, the 2nd of september,) the heat and noise will be extreme, and money to the amount of several thousand dollars will be expended. In *Se-lae-tsoo-te* street, is the *Hwa-lin* temple of the budhists. In the 7th moon of every year from the tenth to the fifteenth day, prayers are offered up and holy books chanted, to rescue departed souls from purgatory. Every family who has money confers some on the budhist priests; this is called "the sweet smelling and needful money."—Rice and vegetables are boiled and arranged outside the temple, and a bowl full of each is given to every beggar who comes and asks for it. Such is the religious holiday called *Yu lan-shing -hwuy*; which is also similarly observed by the nuns in their nunneries.

On the 8th day of the 10th moon of this year the empress mother will attain her 81st year. Therefore the emperor has ordered an extra literary examination; and imperial envoys will be despatched to every province to superintend the examination of *Keu-jin* graduates. The principal of these envoys deputed for that purpose to *Kwang-tung* is *Chaou-tih lin*. He is a native of *Keang-se*, and a member of the *Han-lin* college; the secondary, is *Ho-kwei-Shing*; he is a native of *Keang-nan*, and has an office in *Peking* under the cabinet ministers. They are ordered to arrive at *Kwang-tung* certainly on the 1st day of the 8th moon, and to enter the hall of examination on the 6th day: this ceremony is called, "the chief of the examination entering the ring."

The following is a translation of a native's account of a most unheard piece of cruelty and daring, and it exhibits the police of this country and the spirit of the people in a very singular point of view.

On the 7th of the moon (30th august), it was reported that in the district of *Yang-keang* the civil and military had seized a fictitious *Yang-keang-heën*, with his secretaries and retainers, numbering more than ninety persons, who had arrived, under guard, in the provincial city on the 5th instant and were delivered to the authorities for

trial. The circumstances of the case are as follows.

When the true *Heën* of *Yang-keang* went to commence the duties of his office, his boat was anchored in the middle of the stream. These rascals disguised a boat like another official boat, and also anchored there. When they met, mutual invitations to drink passed; the banditti poisoned the wine and killed all the crew of the other boat, one young concubine excepted. They assumed the name of the murdered *Heën*, and entered upon the duties of the *Heën* magistracy, and managed the affairs for some months, without discovery.

Afterwards, it happened that a younger brother of the wife of the murdered *Heën* magistrate arrived at the office to pay his respects, and to order the police runners not to bring any more reports (to his house). As he entered the office he saw the magistrate already drunk, and the young concubine drinking with him. He immediately saw that the countenance of this officer was not that of the husband of his elder sister. And when he left the office and enquired what were the surname and name of this magistrate, and heard those of his elder sister's husband, his astonishment was extreme, and he concluded there must surely be some imposition; he immediately petitioned the civil and military officers stationed in the place, who came in the third watch (between 1 and 1) and caught them all in one net.

Company's Bill brokerage in China.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I have read with attention your extracts from the *Calcutta Courier* news paper on the subject of the Finance committee here, and your remarks: and I own I am sorry to see you wasting your columns in arguing with one who is not amenable to the first principles of sound reasoning.

Suppose some cross-grained student, being taught mathematics, to deny "that things equal to the same thing are equal to one another;" or to uphold "that parallel lines produced sufficiently far would meet." It is clear such a student cannot be convinced of the beauties of the 47th proposition; yet, notwithstanding, such folly in the student, the measurers of the surface of the globe, building on the great truths in that theorem, proceed in their labours by triangles just as well as if such sulky boy never had refused these demands.

So with you, Mr. Editor, and your friend of the *Courier*. You offer to prove an established fact in political economy to one who denies your very first postulate. From the time of Adam Smith to the present hour every one, lecturing or writing on this science, has admitted "that sovereigns interfering in trade is contrary to good policy; because they cannot be bound by it's laws." Yet the *Courier* denies you this: where is, then, the necessity of wasting one word more on such an opponent.

Yet, like the sulky student, the intelligence of commercial science wont stop in progress because the *Courier* wont admit first principles.

On expediency the *Courier* dwells, and on the strict law, but on both he is easily answered; On the law the Chamber answer out of a law book. Now it might be expedient for the Bengal govt. to seize rice which does not belong to it; or to pay less than it borrowed; but the question is not it's expediency for them, but for the general good of British interests; and if the consumptioa and sale of British cottons and woollens are of more importance than giving the Bengal govt. a better remittance for their warlike stores by one penny per rupee, the major interest must yield to the minor interest, and the Finance committee be shut up. A good many sneers are made against the members of the Chamber of Commerce as arguing for their own commissions; of course they do; was it ever attempted to be concealed or shrunk from?—The question is, do they in support of these commissions argue soundly and fairly.

Does the *Courier* suppose agency merchants come here for pleasure?—or profit?

Now, as a clincher to all this affair, the remittance of the whole Bengal spare revenue (it is now ascertained) can pass through China by means of a single clerk drawing bills in a dark office in Leadenhall street. So if undue power, wasteful expenditure, and a hot-bed at the public expense for a few favoured sons and nephews of directors is not meant, let it be, forthwith, given up. That minister who suffers it's continuance is no true reformer, let him call himself whig or tory as he pleases.

Yours,

NOT A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The trade to China was thrown open because the people had settled the question; and yet the people of Great Britain are to be juggled out of their newly acquired rights by a sophistical interpretation of the following clause of cap. LXXXV. Anno tertio at quarto William IV.

And be it enacted, That the said company shall, with all convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of april one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before dir. cted to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government.

The company, then, are not to abstain from com-

mercial business which shall be carried on for the purposes of the said government: i. e. of the *British* territories in India. And, because supplies of certain stores are purchased in the mother-country for the use of that distant colony—or integral portion of the *British* empire, if you will—and because those territories remain, for a further time, under the government of a joint-stock company which is to draw the moneys for the payment of the dividends on the stock, for stores, &c. from the said territories, *therefore* these remittances in their first stage are to be realized in *China*, (at the most favorable rate of Exchange to the *Indian* governments), where they are to be advanced on homeward cargoes hypothecated to the company, who also kindly undertake to act as warehouse-keepers, tinkering up the broken tea-chests, as auctioneers, &c. &c. charging for the same. Now, supposing every part of these transactions, from the first payment of a dollar into the custody of the company's agents in Canton, to the final close in Great Britain, to be pure and open, is it to be contended that from this roundabout and intermeddling course of trading the company are *not* to abstain, by the meaning of the Act of parliament quoted, because it is carried on for the purpose of governing the *British* territories in India? If so, then the acts of the king, lords and commons in parliament assembled, the rights and the interests of the *British* people, meaning emphatically by them the people of Great Britain and Ireland, are all nullities in comparison with the exchange on *Bengal*, and the remittance of the proceeds of opium. But the *reductio ad absurdum* is still more evident when the operation of the rate of exchange on the home market is considered; for supposing the rates all the foreign continental exchanges of Europe and America to be in favour of Great Britain, the fact is rendered useless to the encouragement of the productive industry of the country, because the demand for the results of that industry is lessened by partial protection to the natural products and commercial interests of another and distant portion of the empire;—for such is the desire for a favorable rate of exchange in China for government remittances, and the simplifying and facilitating the opium dealer's returns to India. British manufactures are to be excluded from the markets of China, the products of China are to be enhanced in value, the power of the local governments over British subjects is to be perpetuated and increased, whilst they smile with contempt on our divided councils—on the *attenuated king* and the *bloated company*—on the *poor gentleman* and the *rich dealer*—on the *powerless executive* and the *unruly and insolent traitor*!

As our correspondent has said, it is useless to argue with a man who denies first principles and self-evident propositions. Nor shall we presume further to urge the objections to this continuation of the company's trade in China; for the Chamber of Commerce has conclusively proved that it will, if continued, be the ruin of our commercial and political relations with this empire. The trade to China must be *free*; and we trust the people will settle the question, for it appears they have hitherto been bamboozled by a *pretended assistance* to further their own views in that matter.

The gift blindeth the receiver.

PARTY-SPIRIT AND HYPOCRISY.

To the Editor of the Canton Register, MACAO, 22d August, 1855. Sir, I have but just this moment been favored with the perusal of "An Observer's" letter inserted in your last number together with your remarks thereon.—Upon the point at issue between "Viator" and "An Observer" I shall for the present say nothing, allowing themselves to battle the watch as they best can; but with reference to your remarks on the insinuations contained in the latter's letter on the character of your paper as a Public Journal "I must beg leave to observe in the most polite, gentlemanly, and delicate manner imaginable" and at the same time to assert as "distinctly and unequivocally" as you do "that An Observer has said things that are not" that notwithstanding your vaunted dignity—the high authority you quote at the head of your paper in support of it's character—and your boast of being guided by the *audi alteram partem* maxim—your Journal is not—nor has it the slightest pretensions to being, a free one.—"sworn to no Master of no sect am I" is the rule of guidance to a free and independent press—but is this your case? Are you bound to no party? Are you sworn to no master?—Whatever, Sir, may be argued from your motto, which is in fact nothing, inasmuch as you follow the advice of that most consummate of all hypocrites, Lord Chester-

field, in the assumption of a virtue which you have not;—notwithstanding your constantrodomontades on the independence of your paper—or whatever your may say to keep up it's character with those at a distance and who are unacquainted with the divided state of society at Canton, the fact that you are supported by a party, and that you do in all your editorial remarks advocate their principles and their views on all subjects is too notorious to admit of any doubt in the minds of those immediately present who may be possessed of common sense, penetration and impartiality.—No Sir—until (with reference to the present deplorable party spirit prevalent at Canton) you adopt a more conciliatory, but at the same time firm, decided and energetic tone, and until you are impartial and uncompromising in your editorial remarks, and in them are guided solely by an anxiety for the welfare of the community at large without reference to party spirit, your present insipid and mawkish productions will be but thrown by in disgust. Yours &c.

VETO:

MY DEAR VETO,

Don't be offended—but pray allow me to ask you a question. Do you really think that you are really capable of any action that is "most polite, gentlemanly and delicate"?—No—you know much better.—Now P. P.—I don't know him—and of course you don't, for he is a gentleman, I think—at least, I beg to be allowed to say, he is a much civiler person than you are.—P. P. says that I am *impartial*. So, my dear Veto, pray find P. P. out, and transfer your downright assertions respecting me to his hearing; you two can then settle the matter between you—for to me you are both *immateralists*—*ghosts—shadows of shades*—and therefore *intangible*. Were you two both visible and material I should be most happy to greet you both; P. P. with a friendly shake of the hand, and you, Veto, as you deserve; and you, doubtless can give a shrewd guess as to what you do deserve both for your impertinence and folly; firstly, it is extremely impertinent in you to ask so many questions that are not pertinent. Secondly, if you are already convinced, from *proved facts*—pray bring forward *one*—that I am still a little boy and have got a great, big, surly master with a rod in his dexter—what folly it is in you to ask me questions which to yourself you have already answered? being both accuser and judge!—Now, will you allow me to ask you another question; don't veto it: pray, *how many* parties are there in Canton, and of which are you? I, really, have no objection to extend my acquaintance amongst decent and mannerly men of all parties; for.

Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.

And you will allow we had a real *tempest* the other day; which frightened me very much, for I was afraid some of my party—that is, my subscribers, might be borne, *unwilling guests*, from me.—But I have not room to say much more—as for those at a distance, which is a long way off, you know—too far for me to interfere—therefore they must judge for themselves between you and P. P. And I dare say, if both of you tell the whole truth, you will be satisfactorily informed by them—who, of course, must be presumed to be possessed of *common sense, penetration and impartiality*—as to whether I really am a *consummate hypocrite*, and a *sworn, servile and overawed party-slave*—I, myself, am afraid, my dear Veto, that your bile has been rather too much stirred up—and that my late productions have been rather too *searching and sharp*—any thing indeed but *insipid or mawkish*, or they could scarcely have had such a brisk effect upon you, and caused you to pour forth to the world such a mordacious letter. But as I have a regard for individuals of a weak constitution, impeded digestion, and irritable temperament, I shall be less drastic in my practice for the future; for really, my dear Veto, I wish neither to *kill* nor *disgust* any of the community at large; I, therefore, propose a general coalition; and if you will draw up propositions, and invite *all parties* to meet at my office and agree to them, I will not only insert them *gratis* in the Register, but I promise you a good jollification on the happy occasion. In the meantime, believe me to be, my dear Veto, your's ever and devotedly,

THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

To the Editor of the Canton Register
My Dear Sir,

MACAO, 26th August, 1855.

I beg to forward for your perusal, an extract from a work entitled "Tutti Frutti," by Prince Puckler Muskau, a name not unknown in the literary world.

The remarks are so different from the opinions generally entertained hereon the subject, that you may perhaps think them worthy of insertion in your impartial journal.

I am, My dear Sir,

Your's Obediently,
P. P.

Extract.

"Very remarkable, though in another way, is the narrative of the voyages of Lindsay and Dr. Gutzlaff on the coast of China. What astounded me, was not the reports of China, but the truly supernatural impudence of the English, which is here set forth.

I must confess, that I have ever since entertained the greatest respect for the Chinese government, and the wisdom of its regulations; nor after such an example, can I blame the Chinese for thinking us barbarians.

To ascribe their Christian forbearance to cowardice, is absurd, since a handful of men must have been overpowered by the masses opposed to them, who were sufficient to have beaten them to death with umbrellas. The Chinese evidently behaved, as reasonable men among us do, when they meet a drunkard, or a madman, who annoys them, and wish to get rid of him, as good naturedly as they can.—The most "naive" thing, is, the firm belief of our barbarians, that they are always in the right, even when they act contrary to good manners, and the law of nations. They could not understand the astonishment, with which the mandarins looked at them, "as if they were not human"—nay, so happy were they in their self-satisfaction, that they attributed the laughter, which all the spectators bestowed on the rudeness of the strange madmen—to approbation!

Prince Puckler Muskau may be a good authority on certain points concerning the etiquette—too often slavish and ridiculous—of the courts of the European continent.

but the prince belongs to a *coterie* whose knowledge, feelings, sentiments and opinions are confined within very narrow limits. Neither the prince nor any his *clique* can feel the real meaning of the line of the Roman satirist:

Homo sum, et nihil humano me alienum puto.

And what does he know—considering where he was born and how he has been bred—of the rights of nations?—That is of the rights of man in the aggregate, not of princes and table-deckers only. The prince may have a very correct taste in a *northern* desert—his judgement of European fruits may be very exact; but what does he know about the *Le-che*—the *Lung-yen*, or the *Hwang-pe*?—We will readily allow that the Prince may know what are considered good manners within his own circle; but remove him from without that *chevaux-de-frise-fenced-in* ring, and we beg to express a doubt whether the sentiment of universal benevolence—which is the very foundation all real politeness and *les petites morales*—is so deeply rooted in his breast, as to lead him to practise them towards any who are not *chapitral*. We have not seen the prince's book, although we have heard it mentioned as containing many lively sketches, which we can readily believe; and we have also too good an opinion of the prince's politeness to suppose that even the lessons of the *sons of Han* could improve it; still, before he hazards any more opinions respecting their forbearance, good nature, or courage, a journey amongst them will, we think, enable him to set forth another specimen in his *Tutti Frutti*, which he himself will say is only to be admired as an exotic at a distance, and not to be handed or approached too near, for neither it's smell, taste or touch are pleasant.

To the Editor of the Canton Register
Sir,

Canton, 22 August, 1835.

We beg to hand you copy of a letter which has been addressed by our friends, Messrs. Cockerell & Co. to the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, together with the answer of the Governor General thereto, on the subject of the late daring attacks which have been made by the Malay pirates upon the commerce of the straits, and have to request you will give early insertion to the same in your paper.

We are Sir,

Your Obedient Servants.
BELL & Co.

W. LIMOND Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Calcutta, 18th June, 1835.

Sir,

In advertence to the numerous cases of piracy of recent occurrence in the Straits and the daring disposition of the pirates, by accounts brought up by the "Agnes;" encouraged no doubt by the absence of all protection to the very valuable trade (perhaps the most valuable in any part of the world) of which those seas are the channel; considering, also, the encreasing importance of this branch of British and Indian commerce, and that the most valuable part of it is conducted in vessels of small size.

We take the liberty to submit to the Chamber the expediency of applying to the supreme government for the appointment of one or more armed vessels, either of the Indian Navy or of His Majesty's Shipping, in the straits for the protection of said trade.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,
(Signed) COCKERELL & Co.

To W. LIMOND Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant on the subject of the encrease of piracy in the straits of Malacca, and in reply to acquaint you that the late depredations on the commerce of the eastern settlements by the Malay pirates, will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the naval commander in chief, and that authority be requested to despatch a ship of war to the straits, there to be stationed for the protection of trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY. Secy. to Govt.

MR. EDITOR,

I am resident at Macao; I am English, and want to come up to your city for a few days on business. I dare say (by the sacrifice of from three to four days) some of our Indian traders will hospitably and safely carry me up; but my dilemma is, how am I to get down again; and on this I want your advice.

If I go to the hoppo and get a *red chop* at the expense of dollars 36, or £ 9.—I can get down, but at the risk of a ball or two at my head from the entrance fort at Macao. I am an old man, and want nerve to bear this. Now again, if I go in one of the passage-boats, running three times a week, my correspondents write me—"they do not like such doings"—as the Chinese do not allow them; and besides, these passage-boats only allow me to carry a change of linen or a bed, and not the variety of absolute comforts old age requires after a long residence in a hot climate. I fear death equally by bullet or indigestion; but I have a greater fear of the censure of my foreign employers, as thereby I lose money. Pray advise me; I am quite aground. Macao, 29th August.

Your's,

ONE IN DOUBT.

We have some difficulty in advising our correspondent on the matter. A chop-boat, with all its comfortable concomitants of bed, board, and attendance, is certainly more suitable to senile helplessness than any other conveyance we know of; and we trust "Old age and want, that illmatched pair" do not cause our aged friend "to mourn." But then the bullet from the musquet of a soldier—and he a soldier of the brave Portuguese nation, the old, faithful and gallant ally of Great Britain, should be taken into consideration.

We cannot but consider some mistake must have occurred when a chopboat, with Englishmen on board, was fired at from the *Bar* fort, as was reported in the last Register; and this mistake we trust the authorities at Macao will feel a pleasure in explaining; for they cannot wish to insult or to offend either their English or Chinese friends.

We confess we do not understand why "correspondents" should trouble their heads with the manner of travelling between Canton and Macao; and we consider them to be in error when they say the passage-boats traverse Canton river without the permission of the local government. On the whole, we recommend *One in doubt* just to please himself in his future peregrinations; but also to peregrinate armed, that he may be able to defend himself from all lawless and wanton attacks by whomsoever committed.

DREAMS.

There are no limits to the extravagancies of those visions, sometimes called into birth by the vivid exercise of the imagination. Contrasted with them, the wildest fictions of Rabelais, Ariosto, or Dante, sink into absolute probabilities. I remember of dreaming on one occasion that I possessed ubiquity, twenty resemblances of myself appearing in as many different places in the same room; and each being so thoroughly possessed by my own mind, that I could not ascertain which of them was myself, and which my double, &c. On this occasion, fancy so far travelled into the regions of absurdity, that I conceived myself riding upon my own back—one of the resemblances being mounted upon another, and both animated with the soul appertaining to myself, in such a manner that I knew not whether I was the carrier or the carried. At another time, I dreamed that I was converted into a mighty pillar of stone, which reared its head in the midst of a desert, where it stood for ages, till generation after generation melted away before it. Even in this state, though unconscious of possessing any organs of sense, or being else than a mass of lifeless stone, I saw every object around—the mountains growing bald with age—the forest trees drooping in decay; and I heard whatever sounds nature is in the custom of producing, such as the thunder-peal breaking over my naked head, the winds howling past me, or the ceaseless murmur of streams. At last I also waxed old, and began to crumble into dust, while the moss and ivy accumulated upon me, and stamped me with the aspect of hoar antiquity.—*Macnish's Philosophy of Sleep.*

An excellent New Song called "Under the Rose" sung to the old Tune—"Hunting the Hare."

Come, Mr Viator, stand forth, make your charges good,
None of your tricks upon travellers here;
Or you'll look like a sad dog, to whose tail a kettle should
Be tied and then hunted from front to the rear,
And up and down China street, Hog-lane, where scarce you'll meet
With such a scurvy treat as you've given to those,
The Company's agents, whom you've shown up as pageants,
Themselves so well helping—but *under the rose*.

You're false and malicious; the shade of a shadow
You've not to support you in what you have said;
Your vile hints and fits make your case out so bad, how
You now can escape is quite out of my head.
Why, it is quite a scandal to use such a handle,
Foul the Funny Committee with your awkward suppose,
So, no more of your joking, it is too provoking
But, with your proofs, step out—from *under the rose*.

You've said—you know what—that they took all the money,
And laughed in their sleeve when it came to your turn;
When devil a rap could you get my dear honey,
To pay for your Bohea—but why hang a stern?
Come, rouse up your mettle, and polish your kettle,
Invite them to *Tay*—then nobody knows,
But, if you'll make retraction, there may be re-action;
And yourself may get *dollars*—but *under the rose*.

MARRIED.—On the 29th August at the British Chapel Macao, by the Revd. Geo. H. Vachell, Mr. Robert Edwards to Miss Mary Bryan.

DIED.—At Canton, after a short illness, on the 30th of August, between 5 and 6 A. M. John Watson, Esquire, of the Firm of Messrs. James Goddard & Co. of Canton.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1835.

NO. 36.

PRICE. 50 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels AGNES, Swan, ANN LOCKERBY, Johnson, from Calcutta; MARY BIBBY, ———, from Madras; URANIA, Ainsley, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Keys, from Bombay; STATESMAN, Quiller, LORD AMHERST, Rees, from Sourabaya.

HELLAS, Scanlan, from Dublin, 2nd May, and ELIZA STEWART, Millar, from London 4th May.

The Hellas brought up some of the Earl of Balcarras's packets from Batavia.

By these opportunities we have received Calcutta, Madras and Bombay papers of July, as well as the London journals to the 3rd of May.

The Duke of Wellington in the house of lords and Sir Robert Peel in the house of commons announced their respective resignations of office and also of all their colleagues, on the 8th of April.

The ministry had been defeated in four successive divisions connected with questions relating to lord John Russell's motion on the Irish church, and on the previous night, the 7th of April, on lord John Russell's motion, "That it is the opinion of this house that no measure upon the subject of tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the principal contained in the foregoing resolution"—the majority against them was 27.

Lord Melbourne had returned to office as premier, with Mr. Spring Rice as his chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Palmerston is again the foreign, Mr. C. Grant is the colonial, and Lord John Russell the home secretary Lord Mulgrave is lord-lieutenant of Ireland, with lord Morpeth for his secretary.

Addresses to H. M. and Sir Robert Peel had been sent in from all parts of the U. K.—Up to the 15th of April they amounted to 526.

In the new ministry the Great seal had been put in commission. The last time this was done was from May 1792, to the beginning of February 1793, when the seals had been taken from lord Thurlow. The present lords commissioners are Sir Charles Pepys, Master of the Rolls, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.

We invite attention to the "Observations of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Manchester," on the E. I. co's bill agency in China; as well as to the letter from Mr. Backhouse respecting the postage of letters &c. from China, which, if sent by private hands, are free from all postage. And we can state from good authority that the application from Canton has led to the reduction of nearly three fifths of the former charge of postage; single letters by the Charles Grant having been charged only 8d; and a packet that weighed 4½ oz. only 12s 9d.—or 19 letters—being at the rate of 8d per letter, and 1d for the packet to the person who delivered it to the post-office at Portsmouth. Previous to this application to the government the same packet would have been charged £1.13.3.

Extracts from two private letters, which are inserted in another place, give the melancholy details of the loss of two lieutenants and nine men of H.M.S. Melville, off the Cape

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Seventh moon, tenth day. September 2nd. Kang, the *Che heen* of *Sin-hwuy-heen*, sent in custody to Canton *Chang-shing-Tsae*, and another, they being two of the plunderers of the *Troughton*; as also dollars 1616, of the stolen money.

On their arrival in the city they were delivered over to the governor for examination.

It is reported that Wang, the new criminal judge, strolls on foot about the streets of the city and suburbs, attended only by his lantern bearer, when he visits the gambling houses, brothels, and opium-smoking-shops; these places are, therefore, shut up now at 9 o'clock. It is also said that he directs many of his servants to scatter themselves about and "run up all manner of streets"; and report accordingly.

Of Wang, the *Heo-yuen* the chief literary officer in the province, it is said that he is very fond of wine; and that he punishes daily more than six catties—about five pints—of *Fun-tsew*, a celebrated wine of *Shan-se*.

Fourteenth of the moon (September 6th) To day Wang, the *Heo-yuen*, *Tsan-hwai*, i. e. "sticks flowers" in the caps of the new civil and military *Tsew-tsae* graduates. Therefore, all the *Tsew-tsae*s on this day wear red caps, in the top of these caps two small golden flowers are stuck. They dress themselves in blue outer garments, which are called *Kung-fih*, round which is thrown a red silken wreath; round their necks and on their shoulders they have a *Pe-keen*; and on their legs black satin boots. They are carried in sedan-chairs. They first go and worship *Kung foo-tsze*—Confucius. They afterwards go altogether in procession to the office of the *Heo-yuen*, and wait until he comes out and confers a pair of golden flowers, a red wreath, and a cup of wine on each of them, which they drink, and then bow and return thanks to the *Heo-yuen*; they then leave the hall one by one. Each of them are attended by their relations and friends, with drums, music and streamers, who accompany them on their return home. When they arrive at their homes, they first knock head and worship their ancestors, then their parents, then their more distant relations who are assembled in the house. The next day they prepare presents and visit their tutors, and also again go to the *Heo-yuen's* office to return thanks. Such is the fashion of the *Tsan-hwa* ceremony,

DEATH OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.

From the Supplement to No. 75 of the *Diario do Governo*.

"LISBON, MARCH 29.

"A premature death has just torn from the hopes of the army, from the heart of H. M. F. and from the affections of all true Portuguese, his Royal Highness the Prince Don Augustus, who died of *angina* (quinsey) at twenty minutes after two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Prince descends to the tomb in the flower of his age. Scarcely two months had elapsed since his arrival in Portugal; yet in that short time he had won for himself public sympathy and esteem; and the friends of the constitutional throne regarded him as a firm support both of that throne and of the national liberties. Providence has, however, thought fit to deprive us of him, and to its decrees we must submit!

"The order of the day and the other official documents subjoined show with what prudence the difficulties in which this unfortunate event might involve us have been met; for the elevation of the Duke of Terceira to the command in chief *pro tempore* is of itself a guarantee for tranquillity and confidence.

"Her Majesty the Queen, in testimony of grief for the death of her august spouse, wishes that deep mourning may be worn for the space of three months; and half mourning for a similar period."

SPECIAL ORDER.

"Head-Quarters, San Joäo Praça, March 28.

"In fulfilling the painful duty of announcing to the army the premature

Carta Regia and decree, which are annexed, the distinguished honour which Her Most Faithful Majesty has conferred on me by intrusting to me, *pro tempore*, the chief command of the army.

Companion in the labours, dangers, and fatigues, which the military of every class have faced with inimitable firmness, and sharer in the glory which they acquired in the heroic enterprise of restoring the legitimate throne of the Queen, and the liberty of their country, I am fully entitled to expect from the generals, officers, sub-officers, and the soldiers, every aid towards maintaining that throne and those institutions which have cost us so much blood, and so many painful sacrifices. For my part, I shall not fail to employ all my efforts, and do all that my faculties will permit, to continue to deserve the confidence which the army placed in me during the most hazardous crisis; and I am certain that by union, which is the source of real strength, and by discipline and good conduct, of which so many proofs have been given, the troops will know how to maintain the reputation they have acquired, and to gain the esteem of their fellow-citizens.

“Duke of TERCEIRA.

“CARTA REGIA.

“Honourrd Duke of Terceira, Peer of the Kingdom, Marshal of the Army, my Cousin,—I, the Queen, send you much greeting.

“The command in chief of the army having become vacant by the fatal and unexpected event, the death of the Prince Don Augustus, my dearly beloved and much-valued spouse, whom may God have in glory, and it being necessary to provide as soon as possible for that important command, and desiring to give to the said army proofs of my consideration and esteem for its eminent services, I have been pleased by decree of this date to charge you *pro tempore* with the said command, as the senior General; confident from your knowledge, zeal, and patriotism, and the interest you take in the prosperity of the nation and its liberties, of which at the head of the Portuguese troops you have given so many proofs, that you will faithfully discharge this honorable and important commission. Wherefore I communicate this to you for your information, and the due execution thereof.

“Written in the Palace of the Necessidades, March 29, 1835.

“THE QUEEN.

“Conde de VILLAREAL.

“To the Duke of Terceira, Peer of the Kingdom, Marshal of the Army.”

LAST MOMENTS OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS. A letter from Lisbon gives the following particulars of the last moments of this young Prince. On Friday morning he was fully sensible of his danger, and a weakness with which he was seized assured him that his end was nigh. He desired that the sacrament should be administered to him. “I know,” said he, “that I am dying—confiding, I hope, in God and a pure conscience, but it would have been sweet to live and labour for the happiness of Portugal.” A few instants afterwards he was no more. It was necessary to tear the Queen from the death-bed, and an hour later force was also resorted to to remove the Empress. Deeply afflicted, she sat by the bed-side, with the hand of the dying Prince in hers, vainly trying to count pulsations which had already ceased, and striving against the certainty of her misfortune. The two Princesses are a prey to despair. *The Times* April, 18.

France.—The affairs of the American Indemnity Bill excites much attention at Paris, and seems to have produced some discord in the Cabinet. Mr. Livingston, the American Ambassador, considers the condition of M. Velaze, of not making any payment till satisfaction was given by the president for the offensiveness of the Message, as more degrading than a flat refusal to pay at all—for one would be a simple injustice, whilst the other is an insult. M. Thiers blames the facility with which the *duc de Broglie* suffered the amendment of M. Velaze to pass, and in these views he is supported by M. Guizot. The Duke, on the other hand, has with him M. Humann, the Finance Minister, who adheres to the letter of the amendment, and refuses to part with a single sou until the required satisfaction be tendered. *The Courier Francais* says that Mr. Livingston, loudly asserts that neither the present president of America nor his successor, whoever he may be, will consent to retract or explain the Message of president Jackson; that Congress will not interfere with his prerogative or influence his resolution; and that, moreover his (Mr. Livingston's) return to America would in all likelihood be followed by the passing of a non-intercourse bill with regard to France. However, the Constitution, Commodore Elliott, has gone to Cherbourg, and on entering the harbour saluted the batteries and king's ships.

MR. W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

The silver vessel presented to W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., late chief of the Company's Factory at Canton, by the eleven hong merchants, on his quitting China, has been made by Messrs. Braithwaite and Jones, of Cockspur Street. It is an enriched Tazza Centre Piece, 26½ inches in height, composed of a triangular panelled tripod base, three Chinese mandarins, in full costume, sitting under a stem, composed of a group of palm trees, with tea, cotton, and orange shrubs; tea-chest, swan-pan, jar, &c. &c., surmounted by a waved-edged lotus bowl, with richly chased wreath of flowers in high relief. It bears, as an inscription, the address presented by the hong merchants, inserted in our 15th Vol. p. 220. This is the first present ever made to any European by Chinese. (*Asiatic Journal*, May, 1835.)

DANISH ASIATIC COMPANY.

Accounts from Holstein state, that the Asiatic Tea Company, established under the royal sanction in Copenhagen, is about to be dissolved, in consequence of the extent of its liabilities, for which no provision has been made. —*London Paper*.—*Ibid*.

NEW EASTERN BISHOPRIC.

It is said that His Majesty's government has decided that the Australian colonies of New South-Wales, and Van Dismen's Land, now forming an archdeaconry subject to the See of Calcutta, shall be erected into a separate and independent bishopric, the seat of which will be fixed at Sydney. The appointment has been offered to Archdeacon Broughton, now in this country, who, it is expected, will be consecrated to the episcopal office previously to his return to Australia.—*Ibid*.

SALE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.

On the 14th April a numerous meeting of the merchants and others, interested in the East-India and China trade, took place in the principal sale-room of the East-India house, a strong competition having been anticipated among capitalists and the East-India and other Dock companies to obtain possession of the Company's warehouses in Crutched-friars and Billiter-street, which had been declared for sale. The first put up were the warehouses in Crutched-friars. The upset was announced to be £36,000. A strong competition took place between the agents of an extensive commercial firm and the East-India Dock Company, and the biddings ran up to £60,500, when a third bidder appeared. After some further competition, the property was knocked down for £70,500, the purchasers being the East-India Dock Company. The next property offered was the Company's private-trade warehouses in Billiter-street, occupying an area of 11,050 superficial feet. These warehouses were put up at £15,000, and were sold to the East-India Dock Company for £16,000.—*Ibid*.

IMPORTATION OF TEA TO THE CAPE.

So much of the 6th George IV., intitled “An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad,” and of the Orders in Council, dated Feb. 22, 1832, as prohibits the importation of tea into the Cape of Good Hope, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, unless by the East India Company or with their license, is declared by Order in Council to be rescinded and revoked.—*Ibid*.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, that the circumstance of descent, or whether the candidate for a Cadetship, be of pure or mixed blood, no longer forms a *provisio* upon which exclusion from the service is sought to be based, as was wont to be the case, and continued so, even after the passing of the new East India act had abolished all such invidious distinctions; however the Honorable Court it would seem, although tardily, have now tacitly acknowledged the principle, that neither caste nor color any longer forms an impediment to admission, into their military service, and by so doing only make a just atonement for the injury and cruel injustice they too long perpetrated towards India.

No. 248 of 1835. The following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 11th March 1835. No. 19, is published for the information of the Army.

Para. 1. “We have appointed Mr. J. Mylne now on his passage to India per “*Abercrombie Robinson*,” a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, provided he is not under the age of sixteen or above twenty-two years, and that, agreeably to our resolutions of the 19th June 1835 he has not been dismissed from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or from any other Public institution for immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, and that he produce a certificate signed by two practising Surgeons of his fitness for military duty.

2. “Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

3. “His order of rank will be transmitted at an early opportunity.—*The Freeman's Journal*, July 6.

CAPE.

May. 6.—H. M. Ship *Melville*, Captain Hart, from Bombay March 17, bound to England, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. Passengers, His Excellency Lord Clare, and Honorable Captain Cavendish.—Brings a mail.

We have been favored with the following particulars of a melancholy event which happened on board His Majesty's Ship “*Melville*” on her Voyage from India to the Cape of Good Hope:—

On the 30th April, being about 33 leagues to the eastward of Algoa Bay, the weather towards sun-set confirmed the appearance which the day had exhibited, of an approaching storm, and rendered it necessary to reef the courses and make the ship snug for the night. In performing this operation a man named Phillips fell from the fore-yard over board. Lieutenant John Gore, who was then on the poop, immediately jumped into the larboard quarter boat, and, observing the man could not swim, from thence into the water, in the hope and confidence that he should be the means of rescuing him before he could pass the ship. The quarter boats were lowered with all expedition, and the life-buoy let go. Lieutenant Fitzgerald took command of one boat, and Lieutenant Hammond of the other. Before the boats were fairly in the water, Lieutenant Gore was close to the ship, asking where the man was. He was told to strike out for the life-buoy which was then a short distance astern. This he did, swimming very lightly and apparently with much vigour. The boats immediately pulled in direction of the life-buoy, but on reaching it neither Lieutenant Gore nor the man were to be seen. The boats rowed about for some time, the sea running very high, and the wind freshening, but met with no better success, and returned toward the ship. Lieutenant Hammond and his crew reached her in safety—not so with Fitzgerald, whose boat when within hail of the ship to windward was swamped by one of those hollow seas which are peculiar to this latitude, breaking directly into her. Their voices were heard calling to the ship, and the word swamp or swamping was distinguished. By this time it was dark; the sea had risen to a fearful height, and the wind had increased. The quarter boat was, however, again lowered, for she had been hoisted up directly lieutenant Hammond returned, in the hope that she might render some assistance, and guns were fired to let them know our position. The boat could not get to windward, and was obliged to return. We heard no more sound save that of the hoarse wind moaning over our lost and lamented companions. Thus, in a space of time less than an hour, were lost to their parents, their friends, and their country, two gallant, promising young officers, and 8 seamen; and most appalling! an affectionate father was doomed to witness the loss of an only and beloved son, in whom the fondest hopes were cherished, and for whose welfare in life many an anxious thought had been endured. Mysterious are the ways of God to man, and where astounding and awful

visitations such as these are sent, submission and silence becomes his duty. Ibid.—July 16.

We now had a calm until the 30th April, when it came on to blow a gale about sunset. In reefing the courses, a man fell from the star-board fore yard arm. John Gore, the Flag Lieut., only son of Sir John Gore, jumped after him, but the man had gone down. Gore then asked where the life buoy was, and we could not direct his attention to it, although it was very near him to leeward, burning brightly. We then piped away the 1st and 2d Cutters, Hammond in one, and Fitz-Gerald in the other. Hammond soon returned, but Fitz-Gerald pulled to the life buoy, but by this time poor Gore and the man had sunk. We then fired a gun to recall Fitz-Gerald, and in returning, a tremendous hollow sea broke over the boat, and swamped her. A dreadful cry now arose from the boat, which was painfully and distinctly audible to us, as we could render them no assistance; and, to add to our anxiety, the shades of night were gathering fast around us. We sent way the 2d cutter again, but the gale had increased so much that she could not pull to windward; and poor Gore, Fitzgerald, and eight seamen had the ocean for their resting place. Strange as it was, when all hope for their safety was at an end, the storm immediately abated.

The Admiral was a witness of his son's danger from the stern ports, but Lord Clare very judiciously withdrew his attention from the scene of horror whilst the poor fellows were drowning. The melancholy circumstances were afterwards cautiously communicated to him, when he fell senseless on the deck, and on recovering, continued all night in hysterics. He is now pretty well.

On the following day we had some heavy squalls, between which, divine service was performed, and the funeral service was read. The following day we had fine weather, and arrived in Table Bay on the 6th May, making exactly seven weeks since we left Bombay.

VETO AND THE E. I. CO'S BILL AGENCY.

Macao, 29th August, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—To illustrate the remarks contained in my letter to you of the 22nd inst on the character of your paper, it would only be necessary to open, at any part, a file of the Canton Register for 1834 or 35, but for the present I shall content myself with doing so from your last number.

It being an established axiom that the conductor of a free and independent press ought to be guided solely in his views and Editorial remarks on all subjects and upon all questions involving the public welfare by an anxiety for the interests of the community at large without reference to party interest, he ought therefore to be an enemy to all monopolies which reserve to the few, privileges that ought to be equally open to all, and which clog that spirit of enterprise the source of the wealth of nations: but in this light the Company's Finance Committee cannot be considered, in as much as that they having been established without any special privilege the money market is open to all private speculators either individually or collectively who may choose to enter it:—And as the greater portion of a community consists of those labouring under the disadvantages attendant upon the possession of either no capital at all or but very little, he ought to advocate those laws, institutions, or establishments which have for their object the benefit of this class.—Now, Sir, such an establishment I take it the Finance Committee is, consequently it must be an invaluable desideratum in China, notwithstanding you oppose it, and in doing so, with what pretensions you can afterwards claim the title of a liberal and independent press is to me inexplicable.

There can hardly be greater enemies than two rival commercial houses; and an Editor that identifies himself with the interests of one without reference to the interests of the public will undoubtedly incur the imputation of being biased by party spirit.—Yes, Mr. Editor, whoever you may be, for "that is the question" it is too self-evident from your comments on the company's finance committee that this is your case, that "thou art the man," and that your sole object is for "effect"—not here, for it would be in vain, but wherever the constituents of your party may be.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to compliment you on the Otium cum dignitate of your Editorial remarks on "Mr. J. N. Daniell's" letter, as well as for the open and manly way you adopted of trying to identify his communication with that of "An Observer" reminding me of the mode which the old gossips at home have recourse to in discovering the important secret of the correspondence of two lovers or the scandal of a village.

It is an opinion pretty generally received that on certain occasions and with certain persons the most valid reply is silence, I only regret that Mr. Daniell did not adopt this mode of replying to your remarks.

Yours obediently,
VETO.

Ecce iterum Crispinus. Except that his syllogism is clumsily and indistinctly stated, it is easy now to perceive that Veto is a thorough-paced radical. He means to argue thus:—it is the duty of an independent Editor to support the many against the few; the finance committee is for the interests of the many: therefore it is his duty to support the finance committee. But his minor is a mere *petitio principii*; and his major ranks him at once amongst those who will go the whole hog to gain their whole end. No privilege is his cry, but give us *higgledy-piggledy-fraternization*. His argument is for numbers against property, the poor against the rich; the penniless and unprincipled speculator against the trading capitalist. Why, does not this defence of the company's China agency at once sink them to mere Pawnbrokers? Ah! Veto, we are not surprised that you have cut your self with the tools you have attempted to use, and that you are bothered with your own *non sequitur*; but until you can

argue more logically we must still "claim the title of a liberal and independent press."

Two rival commercial houses in Canton only? We can reckon a dozen British, besides the Indo-British and American firms—the latter, by the way, from their activity and diligence, likely to prove most formidable rivals in the British trade to and from China. But Veto, with reference to your own argument, do pray take the trouble to refer to the *Register* of November 11, 1834. No. 45. which contains the "Statement of Objections &c." And then say, if you can, that we have "identified ourselves with the interests of one commercial-house without reference to the interests of the public." Read the Editorial remarks in that paper, and the list of the names of firms and individuals who signed the "Statement of Objections;" and if you then still doubt that we have misunderstood or neglected the *interests of the community at large*, read the statement of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, which you will find elsewhere in our columns of to day.

For an answer to "the question," we beg to refer Veto to the notice at the bottom of the last column.

"Old gossips" sometimes make very shrewd guesses. "An Observer" belied us; and whoever he may be, as he has not made any attempt to prove the assertions of his letter, the conclusion must be that that he is content to remain concealed under the imputations which our reply fixed on him.

We can perfectly understand Veto's regret that Mr. J. N. Daniell did not observe silence; perhaps Mr. J. N. Daniell may also himself feel regret from the same cause. It was and is his own affair; and he is the best judge whether silence on the subject of Viator's charges, or on the remarks which we thought it our duty—as being "*anxious for the interests of the community at large*"—to make regarding them, would have been or will be the most valid reply to those charges or to those remarks. We think silence would have been best for Mr. J. N. Daniell and his friends; for if "An Observer", when he rashly volunteered a defence of Mr. J. N. Daniell, had not attacked us, we should most probably never have asked the searching questions respecting the notices of the E. I. Co's agents of the 14th and 18th of October, 1834, in our paper of the 18th of August. But under present circumstances,—which have been brought about, firstly, by the misguided zeal of Mr. J. N. Daniell's friends, and secondly, by his own chivalric threat of prosecuting us,—whether silence will be the best for Mr. J. N. Daniell, we, as an impartial spectator of events, have a doubt; but in this case we are not impartial; we should be extremely glad to see Mr. J. N. Daniell free himself from all suspicions; and we offer him our aid to do so; for we shall not hesitate a moment in giving up Viator's name to Mr. J. N. Daniell if he asks for it. And we can fix the letter signed Viator on the proper person by a proof that will be admitted by all to be, when seen, conclusive. But we have no doubt that if Mr. J. N. Daniell would publicly call for his accuser, Viator would at once avow himself. We now take our leave of Veto, and the subject matter of his letter.

Thomas Weeding Esq.

Foreign Office, March, 1835.

Sir,—I am directed by His Grace the Duke of Wellington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, stating that you had been requested by several Merchants residing at Canton to apply to His Majesty's Government to give directions to the Post Office to forego the inland postage upon Price Currents, Newspapers, and patterns of goods received from China, and that the same might "be transmitted free of postage, agreeably to the custom which prevailed under the East India Company's Charter."

In reply I have to acquaint you that this application having been referred to the Post Office for the consideration of the Post Master General, an answer has been received from that department, from which it appears that, under the existing Acts of Parliament Letters and Packets of any description may be sent to or received from China without the intervention of the Post Office: nor has any thing occurred in the practice of that department to interfere with that indulgence.—If however, letters are brought from China and delivered to the Post Office, such letters are liable, under the act of the 9th of Queen Anne, to be charged with the inland rates from the Port at which they may have been landed to the places to which they may be addressed, and an additional sum of one penny which is paid to the bringer. It further appears that with respect to Newspapers, Price Currents, and Packets of patterns from China, which may be delivered to the Post Office, although there is no alternative but to charge them with the full rate of postage in

the first instance, yet it has been the practice of the Post Master General to exercise a discretionary power in these cases, and to reduce the charges according to the circumstances of each case, on an application being made to him by the parties to whom the Packets may have been addressed.

These different Articles being thus already favoured beyond any other description of letters &c. whatever, the Post Master General conceives that if the request which you have put forward were to be complied with, the same indulgence could not be refused to similar articles from any other parts abroad, a privilege which is not enjoyed by those even which originate in this country; and he is therefore of opinion that the application of the merchants in China cannot with propriety be acceded to.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed.) J. BACKHOUSE.

Observations Respecting the Finance Operations of the Honorable the East India Company in India and China.

Competition on the part of a sovereign power is incompatible with the general interests of trade, and hurtful to those of individuals who may be brought into contact with such power.

This principle has been acknowledged by the legislature of the country, and is responded to by the unanimous voice of the trading public.

The operations of the Honorable East India Company in advancing money in India and China, on the security of goods consigned to them in this country, are considered to be, not only highly prejudicial to the mercantile and manufacturing community of Great Britain, but hurtful to the interests of the company itself, and contrary to the spirit of the late act of parliament, which stipulated, that the trading capacity of the company shall be in abeyance during continuance of the present charter; this restriction being considered essential to the interests of the private merchant.

Trading in money by a sovereign body is as hurtful to the beneficial enterprise of individuals as trading in any thing else.

The honorable company have made advances on the security of eastern produce at Calcutta, consigned to Leadenhall-street, at a rate of exchange disproportionate to the existing rates in London, and to the rates which the cost of a transmission of bullion would justify; and they have recently established a finance committee at Canton, for the purpose of effecting exchange operations there, thus extending (most unnecessarily and improperly it is conceived) an interference with the natural course of mercantile affairs in a manner they have no right to do.

With equal right might they establish agencies at Batavia, Manila, or in other foreign countries, and take up the position of bankers for the whole of the eastern world. The controlling power which they would thus acquire over the exchanges, and consequently over the value of all imports and exports from the east, cannot be contemplated without the most serious apprehension.

The nature of the trade between this country and China is essentially one of barter.

The advances advertised to be made by the company at Canton, causing the expectation of a superabundance of money for investment in tea, silk, and other produce of China, have already had the effect of enhancing the prices of those articles there, to the benefit of the Chinese, and to the disadvantage of the British merchant, whilst on the other hand (the Chinese trader being enabled to obtain cash for his produce, which, under other circumstances, he would gladly have exchanged for the produce of our manufacturing industry,) the value of our manufactures has been greatly depreciated.

The rates of exchange have been also most seriously and injuriously affected.

Previously to the operations of the honourable company at Canton towards the end of August last, the exchange on London was at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. for a Spanish dollar, and that on Bengal at 204 Sicca rupees for 100 dollars. The company's finance committee advertised on the 18th October last, that they would make advances on homeward cargoes at 4s. 7d. per dollar, and altered the rate of exchange on Bengal to 208 rupees for 100 dollars, causing the enormous and destructive fluctuation in the value of money of from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (average 7 $\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. in the exchange on London, and about 2 per cent. in that on Calcutta.

Silk, about the end of August, cost 335 dollars per pecul; on the 19th of October it had advanced to 380 dollars, being nearly 11 per cent., and this in the face of an abundant crop about to come into the market, and with the knowledge at Canton, at the latter date, of a falling market in England.

Tea has been affected in a similar manner, and to fully as great extent.

British manufactured goods have been depreciated 25 per cent. in value, taking into consideration the rate of exchange at which they can be remitted for.

It is not the amount of the operations of the company which has, in the mean time, caused these great fluctuations, but the apprehension of the random procedure that may be adopted.

The history of the former trade of the company has shewn, that, except when protected by a monopoly, they have constantly lost their own money, and have caused severe losses to individuals; and it is not a probable inference, from the facts above stated, that there will be now any improvement.

The expense of the company's finance establishment in China, will be heavy. Two tea tasters are said to have been engaged to ascertain the value of the tea advanced upon. If the company make advances on silk, they must appoint an agent to value that also. There are several members of the finance committee (some, if not all of them, directors' sons),

probably with a secretary and with the usual profusion of the company, these individuals will, no doubt, derive large emoluments, which, added to the expenses of office and other incidents, will amount to a large percentage on a small banking business. If the business transacted be large, so much the more will the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country suffer.

The general trade to India and China should not be subjected to the capricious dealings of a sovereign body, whose finance operations are thus regulating and controlling, or at least greatly interfering with the exchanges over all India and China, and thus disturbing the value of all commodities exported from and imported into Great Britain from thence; nor should it be subjected to the management of a finance committee composed of individuals closely connected with mercantile establishments at the same place, thereby exciting suspicion and distrust in the body of merchants.

The system of advancing a large portion of the value of a shipment to London, will have a tendency to bring adventurers in the trade, who will be enabled by the advances of the company, to enter recklessly into operations on more favourable terms than capitalists in this country, who would willingly employ a sufficient amount of capital in the trade, were they divested of the apprehension of interference on the part of the company.

There can be no doubt that the superabundance of unemployed capital in Great Britain, would flow in to any channel which presented a safe and profitable prospect of employment; but the uncertainty attending the course of operation of the Honorable East India Company, (who do not appear to be guided and influenced, and who do not act upon the same motives and rules which guide individuals,) deters capitalists from investing money freely in the trade to the east, which of itself would be of great benefit to India.

From the peculiar situation of the Honorable Company, a cause unfortunately exists for a certain degree of interference with the trade to the country over which it presides. It is, however, the paramount duty of the rulers of that country, not only to guard the interests of India, but to combine them with those of this country, by adopting the best means which can be devised for effecting these ends.

The removal of all unequal and excessive duties in this country, on the productions of our possessions in the east, would greatly benefit both countries; but leaving this point out of consideration for the present, and in order to meet the necessity which exists for the transmission to this country of a large portion of the company's revenue under the present state of things, it would appear, that by opening the treasury in Leadenhall-street, at a fair and proper rate of exchange, and by shutting the treasuries in India and China, there would be paid into their hands at Leadenhall-street, an amount adequate to the necessities of the company, whilst by this mode of operation much of the existing evil would be removed.

When the company's treasury in London grants bills on Bengal, they are drawn at two months' sight, for which money is immediately paid into the treasury here: these bills reach Calcutta in about 44 months after they are drawn, and are paid by the company in India in about 64 months after they receive the money in London. When the company advance money at Calcutta, they are paid in this country about 12 months after date, which (making an allowance of 4 months for the opportunity of investment and negociation at Calcutta) makes a difference of 19 months in the time when the amount is received into the treasury in London, which at 5 per cent. per annum (the rate of interest at which the larger portion of the company's debt has been contracted) amounts to about 8 per cent; to which should also be added the expense of agency in India and China, say 2 per cent. The equivalent to a rate of exchange at Calcutta on London at 12 months' date of 2s. 1d. per Sicca rupee, would therefore be in London a rate of 1s. 10d. per Sicca rupee.

In December, 1833, the company opened their treasury in Calcutta, to advance money on the security of produce consigned to Leadenhall-street at the rate of 2s. 1d. per Sicca rupee, which was known in London early in May last, at which time the treasury in London granted bills on Calcutta at 2s. per Sicca rupee. The company should then have reduced the rate here to a corresponding price, say to 1s. 10d; instead of doing which they shortly afterwards advanced it to 2s. 1d., being about 10 per cent. higher than it ought to have been, to be on a par with the known existing rate of the company's own treasury at Calcutta; the natural consequence must be, to prevent money being paid into the treasury at home, which would otherwise have freely flowed into it.

When the treasury in London is open to grant bills, at a fair and proper rate of exchange, on the presidencies of India, and when it is known that the treasuries in India and China discontinue to advance money on bills on London, money will then freely flow into the treasury in London.

When the treasury in China is shut, the company will be applied to in London for a large amount of bills on Bengal and Bombay, which will afford a means to merchants in this country of placing funds in China for the purchase of tea, silk, &c.; the value of our imports of which, at present, greatly exceed that of our exports of manufactured goods and metals; and these bills will be anxiously sought for in China as a means of remittance thence to India of the large balance drawn annually by India from China in payment for cotton and opium supplied by India. But so long as the treasury in China is open, and the exchanges subjected to the capricious fluctuations incidental to the management of the honorable company, no sufficient confidence can exist with private individuals to induce persons of capital to pursue the trade to China with that degree of spirit which is necessary to its welfare; and the boon conferred on the public by the late act of parliament, prohibiting the company from trading, is rendered in a great degree nugatory and valueless.

The company would be relieved from every risk, and from all the charges of expensive finance establishments in India and China, without any disadvantage to themselves, and divesting them (under proper regulations here) of the hurtful effects of a controlling and disturbing interference.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Manchester.

(Signed) THOMAS BOOTHMAN, Jun., Secretary.
Manchester, March 18th, 1835.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE,
No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1835. NO. 37. PRICE 50 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals that have been reported to us in the past week are the American vessel *SUFFOLK*, Smith, and British vessel *NERBUDDA*, Patrick from Manila, and *REBECCA*, Roe from

We have heard that an unhappy disturbance occurred a few days ago on board the Danish Ship *Syden*, when one man was killed and others severely wounded. We are not in possession of the facts of this unfortunate affair, and therefore suspend our judgment and comments until we have obtained better information.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

16th of the 7th.—September 8th. To day *Le*, the *Che-heen*, *Tung-kwan-heen*, seized *Hwang-show-E* and another, concerned in the plundering of the *Troughton* and some of the stolen money and goods were recovered.

A kidnapper, named *Fung-a-pun*, with one female child, was also seized, and delivered over to the *Pwan-yu-heen* for examination.

About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 17th (9th sept.) there was a *Typhoon*, and a *Teen-Tsin* boat was sunk; and at *Ska-tow* (a little to the westward of the city) ten *Tan-ke* boats were lost. The flag staff was blown down at the *E-ling* temple, outside the west gate, and also a very large *Baniam* tree, which fell upon and destroyed four or five houses.

Peking Gazette.—*Woo-wih-Kung-Gih*, the (Mantchoo) *foo-yuen* of *Che-keang* province, kneeling reports respecting an issue of public money for the repair of forts on the sea shore, and, looking up, prays the emperor to consider the affair.

It is well known that in *Chung-san-heen* in *Ning-po-foo*, the stone steps of the five forts *Laou-tung-mun*, *Nan-hwuy-shan*, *Kin-ke-shan*, *Fan-tow*, and *Ta-loo-shan*, were all blown down in tyfoons which occurred in the middle of the summer and autumn of the 13th year of *Taou-kwang* (1833). They were all broken and rendered useless. Now it is proved that the *Che-heen* of that district, *Chin-teen-keae*, made a clear report and requested that they should be repaired. The *Sze* officers have already ordered the *Foo* to send people to examine; and it is the truth, that the typhoon blew them all down. These forts are all near the sea-side, and are of the very first importance, and they should be repaired immediately. I really estimate the expense of the repairs at 4755 Taels; and it is proper I should request the imperial will to issue orders.

The imperial will has been received.

For moneys for occasions like this, it is allowed to the *foo-yuen* to communicate with the treasurer and draw the same. It is absolutely necessary that the repairs be immediately completed. Respect this. 6th moon-4th day (June 29th 1835).

In another place will found lord Ellenborough's remarks on the observations of the Chamber of commerce and Manufactures of Manchester.

We do not see that his lordship has succeeded in this defence of the company's bill-transactions in China, or

that he has laid down one sound principle on which the exchange between India and Great Britain should be conducted.

Why must the E.I.co. continue to be a remitting government?—And what an unconscious admission that a government may possibly inflict injury by its operation in remittance!—India must remit to Great Britain, but why must the government conduct the operation? and that too to the injury of the British people?—But our objections have not had any reference to the mode of remittance of the public funds from India; it is the company's bill-agency in China, considered commercially and politically, that we have urged as being an infraction of the act of parliament, an invasion of public rights, and a deterioration of our national character in the opinions of the natives and government of this country. But lord Ellenborough does not view the subject in this light at all; the interests of the company only are considered; and, according to his own admission, *they* and *theirs* are to be cared for although the rest of the British empire are injured to a degree that will not soon be very accurately calculated; for what injury the E. I. co's operations in trade did do—how much they have retarded the progress of commerce and civilization, it is not an easy task to explain.

India must remit to Great Britain, either by sending specie, or bills of exchange, or Great Britain must draw on India.

Is there no Rothschild or other able financier who would manage this transaction; or can it not be left to the open market of exchanges, without the government interfering in the question?—Now, the most direct and convenient plan, the natural course of this transaction, is for London to draw on India; let this be done; the rates and channels of exchange will then be uncontrolled by governmental influence; and the trade of Great Britain, of India, and of China, will be open to the efforts, skill and industry of individuals, aided only by their own resources of wealth and talent.

We can quote the opinions of lord Ashburton (Mr. A. Baring) and Sir Charles Cockerell—now we believe lord Sezenote—as being against the whole of this proceeding; and also that the former high authority on the matter in question considered the "Statement of Objections of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton to a continuance in China of part of the E. I. co's factory"—as "a very able paper";—and that a sound principle of commerce had been violated by the establishment in China of agents empowered to control the exchanges on India and Great Britain: and we shall not presume to add anything further on the question, feeling confident that an established *first principle* can never be violated without leading to error and confusion, although its violation may, for a time, be of partial benefit.

Cum-sing-moon, September 9th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Dear Sir,—Several vessels having been nearly foul of the *Diouy* and *Che-tien* shoals, in consequence of the distance from *Namo*, as given to them by Mr. Horsburg, being quite erroneous, I beg you will give insertion to the following remarks, for the perusal of your nautical readers.

By repeated runs in and out of the straits of *Namo*, I find the distance of the *Diouy* shoal from the N. E. part of *Namo* to be 4½ miles, bearing E. N. E. A white pagoda bore from the centre of the shoal N. by E½ E.; and a remarkable hill (by itself) N. by E½ E. Passing outside of the *Diouy*, about three quarters of a mile, I found the soundings to be nearly the same as they are passing inside at the same distance, that is from 7 to 8 fathoms. The southernmost rock of the *Che-tien* bore East from the N. E. point of *Namo* distance 6½ miles; this latter shoal is nearly half a mile in extent, N. N. E.

and S. S. W. nine and ten fathoms near the *Che-tien*; these shoals are covered at three quarter flood.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
J: REES,
Commanding bark *Colonel Young*.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The remarks which you have thought proper to publish, on my letter, in reference to the management of the advances, by the E. I. company's Agents, for the current year, have not escaped my notice. My object was not personally to attack or annoy any individual, and I have been content to leave the question to the public, whose interests I wished to serve, at the same as my own—this end is answered. Personal animosity, Sir, had no share in my remarks.

I have now to request your insertion of a few lines regarding the remarks which it has pleased you, Mr. Editor, to make on my letter: and first as regards others.

Though with no wish to make an exhibition of courage, such as, not unfrequently, figures in your pages, I request that you will state, to any who may feel aggrieved by my remarks, that I am willing and able, when properly called on, to defend, or verify all that I can be charged with saying. My name, which is no stranger to you, you are at full liberty to give up, at any time, when called on, by any party aggrieved, or whenever you may deem yourself in peril, from having given any communication of mine to the world, in your pages. I have no wish that any one should bear the consequences of my acts, or injure himself by shielding me.

And now, Mr. Editor, having done with others, a few words with yourself. I have no wish to stir up your belligerent inclinations, but, as you have thought proper to cast sneers in your columns on one who, though under the signature which I still use, you know well *was not anonymous*, and who might have been called on, in private (as is the custom of gentlemen of the press in all similar cases) by you to stand forth, and relieve you of responsibility, by avowing or defending his assertions, I think you will see that I am entitled to comment on the line of conduct which you adopted.

It was in your power, Sir, to have rejected my communication—this you did not. You were not called on to amplify or individualize what I left plain, though not personal—this you thought proper to do. You should have been prepared to bear the consequences of your own remarks—these you seem to wish to father on me. You might have been explicit in these your remarks on my letter—you were not so: so strange, so vague, were those remarks that, as “An Observer” implies, it was not easy to discover your drift; and I will confess, that what I now find was irony I, at first, thought was a defence of what I attacked. You were not called on to defend my assertions, and yet you do repeatedly assert, in strong terms, your conviction of the truth of what I stated to be generally believed; while you, as Editor, use the power which your paper gives you, to cast a slur on me, as though I had, falsely and groundlessly, slandered those yourself have attacked. What your reason for this apparent inconsistency may be, I am unable to comprehend. I repeat, Sir, that I am ready, as I always have been, to defend or justify all that I have said; and that you may, at any time, when called, on by any aggrieved party, give up my name—this it was in your power to do before.

The doggrel ribaldry, meant I must presume by its author for wit, which you published in your last, I need not, I suppose, make many remarks on. As you object so much to anonymous correspondents you doubtless have the name of the hopeful lyric and will not refuse it if required. It will not, I suspect, be difficult for you to name him. This is strange “backing of your friends!”

I am, Sir, Yours &c.
VIATOR.

We are certainly bothered with a set of most inconsequential correspondents. In the letters of “An Observer,” “Veto,” and in the last of “Viator’s” we defy any one to point out *one necessary conclusion*.

To *Viator* and to all we allow the most perfect right to criticize our mode of doing our duty as an Editor; we even promise attention to their remarks, and, perhaps, we may be occasionally guided by their advice, if we find it to be judicious; but until we see more reasoning and less assertion we must be allowed to think that our own judgment and sense of the *To kalon* is to be as much trusted as the judgment and sense of those who have thought it right to bring such heavy and unproved accusations against us in our office of Editor.

We reference to *Viator* in the present instance, we shall confine ourselves to the “few words” he has addressed to us. And firstly, how have we amplified his accusations against the E. I. co’s agents? And what is meant by the expression—“what I left plain, though not personal”.—Is not this a most unworthy subterfuge?

What woman in the city do I name,
When that Isay, the city-woman bears
The cost of princes on unworthy shoulders?
Who can come in and say, that I mean her,
When such a one as she, such is her neighbour?

But in Canton, where are the neighbours, the *homogeneals*, the *resemblances* of the E. I. Co’s agents?—As to *irony*—this a figure of speech which *Viator* does not seem to understand. We wrote in sober sadness and not ironically, for the affair is of much too grave a nature to be lightly treated.

We always supposed *Viator* would give up his name, if properly called upon. It is true, we knew it; but that

knowledge did not authorize us to divulge what was confidentially reposed in us, unless *Viator* shrank from the task of substantiating his charges; this he now says he can do, and if he can, in what situations are “An Observer” and Mr. J. N. Daniell, and the company’s agents? If by any thing we have said, or can say, the truth of *Viator’s* charges and the guilt of those agents, are satisfactorily proved, we shall have done a public service.

Au reste, we request *Viator* to point out to us the passages in our remarks where we have either “defended his assertions”—or “have repeatedly asserted our conviction of their truth.”

The other parts of *Viator’s* letter require no comments from us.—The name of the writer of the “doggrel ribaldry” shall be given to *Viator* whenever demanded.

Macao, 10th September 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir, Your two last numbers 35 and 36 have reached me in due course. To your remarks on my letter contained in No. 35 I would replied ere this, had not the incidents of business prevented it; but as the question between us is not of a very urgent nature, this delay will be attended with no inconvenience, more especially as commercial affairs would not go on less well with or without my letters as with or without your rejoinders. But ere I proceed farther you must allow me to correct an error into which you have, judging from the tenor of your replies, evidently fallen, and that is as to my identity. Let me, however, assure you that I am not prompted to this explanation from any compliment to you but to the public, which has not leisure to analyze disputes (often of little interest), as well as in justice to an individual with whom I have not the pleasure of being acquainted and indeed whom to my knowledge I have never seen.

Although not positively asserted, it may evidently be inferred from your remarks that you suppose me connected with the Company’s Finance Committee—never were you, Mr. Editor, more mistaken in your life—I have never been in the company’s service or employ, nor indeed in any service, neither do I intend to be.—I am not even interested in any commercial transactions either here or elsewhere.—I have only been a few months in China, and am now (heaven be praised for all its goodness) only waiting an opportunity to leave its inhospitable shores for more genial climes.—This éclaircissement will perhaps, Sir, be a sufficient answer to your query as to what party I belong to in Canton; and as to the number of parties there, allow me to ask what was meant by J—ite and D—ite, the invariable answer which I received during my visit to Canton to all my questions respecting individuals;—you yourself allow that unanimity is not characteristic of the British community in China; and where disunion exists, there must evidently be party spirit with all its attendant evils.

You are certainly correct in your supposition that my “argument is for numbers against property, the poor against the rich, the penniless” (tho not “unprincipled”, it does not follow, for these are not wanting in all ranks of society) “speculator against the” (not the honest and fair dealing “trading capitalist”) monopolist; and if by this you mean a “thorough-paced radical,” I not only acknowledge the charge but boast of it.—As for you, Mr. Editor, “it is easy to perceive” that you are a rank Tory, and not being an “independent Editor” you support the few against the many—the finance committee being against the interests of the few you therefore oppose it—your argument is for “property” against “numbers,” thus putting “property” in competition with “person”—the rich against the poor, the affluent and “unprincipled” speculator against the poor but honest trader. “Why, does not this defence of the liberality and independence” of your paper “at once sink” you into a mere drudge? “Ah!” Editor, I am “not surprised that you have cut yourself with “the tools you have attempted to use and that you are bothered with your “non sequitur; but until you can argue more logically” you cannot yet “claim the title of a liberal and independent press”. Exclusive privilege is your cry, the patrician few against the plebeian many—these old fashioned principles of yours are now almost extinct; they would have answered in days of yore, but not in these our enlightened times.

“Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes”

Beware, Mr. Editor, lest it should not bear you as a willing guest, for remember the words of Napoleon to his attendants when in captivity at St. Helena “I have fallen, not in consequence of the combination which was against me, but because I opposed the spirit of the age.” I, myself, am now afraid, “my dear” Editor, that my letters have been too “searching” and “sharp”, but a powerful complaint requires a powerful remedy, ergo my letters were rather “mordacious”; however, as I also “have a regard for individuals of a weak constitution and impeded digestion” “I shall be less drastic in my practice for the future,” for really, “my dear” Editor, I wish not to kill you but merely wish you to reform; consider the signs of the times and oppose not the spirit of the age lest,

E flammâ cibum petere

you fall like “the new Sesostris”—

“Whose game was empires and whose stakes were thrones,
Whose table earth—whose dice were human bones.”

“Two rival commercial houses in Canton only?” did I say “only?”—you say you can reckon a dozen British, perhaps there may be, although I cannot make them out; however, some people have the happy knack of seeing double. Now, Mr. Editor, I have taken the trouble (and trouble it was to read such trash) “to refer to the Register of November 11th, 1834, No. 45, which contains the statement of objections &c.” and have read the list of names of firms and individuals affixed thereto; and pray, Sir, who are they who signed it?—the first on the list is the very firm by which you are supported, the remainder either its clerks or satellites.—I have also read your Editorial remarks—they are specious enough, but vain would be the task to try to convince you against your interest, and as to the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, they but echo the opinions and sentiments of their Clerks or Agents in China.—By the by, Sir, allow me to ask if any answer has been received to the “statement of objections” forwarded to India? and if so, why has it not been

published?

I now take my leave of you, Sir, as I shall of China in a few days, but as your correspondent "not a Member of the Chamber of Commerce" has said "it is useless to argue with a man who denies first principles and self evident propositions" so say I of a man who turns to burlesque subjects that require serious consideration; however, this is but the usual resource of those who cannot find arguments in support of their assertions; and as to the different salutations which you would give P. P. and myself were you to meet us, I need hardly remind you that we of the Sister Isle are proverbial for the cordial manner in which we return a hundred fold the greetings of our friends, of whatsoever nature or kind they may be; and where the more frolic and fun is the better are we pleased.

Your's obediently,

VETO.

We have inserted *Veto's* letter, although its proper destination would, perhaps, be the *dépôt*. *Veto* is gone or going, and we therefore shall not trouble ourselves to make any remarks on either his arguments or assertions, except that, although long acquainted with Canton, we assert we never before heard of the J—ites or the D—ites. We can easily fill in the *hiatus* here; but we feel confident the members of these respectable houses do not desire to be made a subject of discussion either by ourselves or *Veto*, whoever he may be. It appears *he* is in the full enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*. Although how the incidents of business could have interfered with the leisure of one so entirely free from all business or professional cares as *Veto* describes himself to be, it is not easy to conceive. But *Veto* is an Irishman: that much he has told us. With reference to his question respecting the answer, from India, to the "Statement of objections," we haven't heard that any reply has been received; but we advise him to apply to the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. And as to his insolent assertion that we supported by any one house in Canton, we simply answer that the *Canton Register* is supported by its subscribers.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S REMARKS

The financial operations objected to are such as are necessary for the purpose of remitting to England.

The sums required to pay the dividends on the Capital Stock of the Company.

The interest on the India Bonds.

Part of the interest on the Indian Debt, as is still payable in England.

The retiring allowances of the Military Officers and Civil Servants of the Company.

The cost of Stores furnished to India, and

Various other charges incident to the Government of that Country.

These charges, amounting probably on an average of years to £3,200,000, must be defrayed regularly in order to preserve the good faith of the Company.

It is the duty of the Local Authorities in India, and of the Company's Agents in China, to effect their remittances at the most favourable rate of exchange.

If it can be shewn, that they have wilfully neglected to do so: that they have used the power for the purpose of injuring others or of benefiting themselves, they will be exposed to the severest marks of the displeasure of their employers.

The E. I. Co's must continue to be a remitting Government, and it may possibly inflict as much injury by its operations in remittance as was ever imputed to its operations in trade.

Advances are made in India and in China and Goods solely for the greater security of the remittance. The Government cannot be precluded from taking the same precautions for the protection of the public property, which an individual may take for the protection of his own.

The East India Company received between the 15th January 1834 and 24th March 1835 £999,578 for their bills upon India at an average rate of exchange of 1s 11d.902, and an average outturn, including interest at 4 per ct. of 2s 0d.390 the sicca rupee. Of this sum £167,725 were obtained at the rate of 1s 11½d & 1s 10½d, and £627,735 at a rate of, or exceeding 1s 11d the sicca rupee. The remainder was received for Bills on Madras and Bombay.

No very large sum has been advanced at Calcutta under the new system for bills in favour of the Court; but the rate exchange, at which the rupee has been remitted, after deducting interest, has amounted to 2s 0d.161 the sicca rupee, an outturn not quite so favourable as that obtained for receiving money into the Treasury here for bills on India, but considerably exceeding that, which would have been realized here, had the rate of 1s 10½d been adopted.

The remittances by bills from China have hitherto been very limited indeed. Such, as have been received, have realized an exchange of 2s 1d.81 the sicca rupee.

The average rate produced by the three modes of remittance has been 2s 0d.386.

Undoubtedly it would be much more convenient to the Company to obtain all the funds, they require here, by drawing bills upon India, if they could in this manner obtain the same amount of money as cheaply as they do now by the several modes of remittance, to which they have recourse; but is this probable? Is it probable, that the Merchants of England would remit to the Countries to the eastward of the Cape more than three millions in bills? and this suddenly, very little having been hitherto remitted in that manner. Is it likely that any extension of the Trade will at once take place so considerable in amount as to allow of so great a remittance without diminishing in a material degree the export of Manufactures? and would the present export of Manufactures be so superseded, unless the Bills upon India were offered by the Company at so low a rate as to afford a higher profit than

could be expected from the export of Manufactures? Would not the Company, reduced to the necessity of raising all the requisite funds by bills upon India, be compelled to offer such terms, as would be a premium upon speculation, as would tend to the undue investment of large sums in the purchase of Goods the produce of the East, and thus raise the price of those Goods against the regular trader, in the same manner, and perhaps to a greater extent, than the price of such goods is now raised by the advances made by the Company in India and in China? The advances so made in India and in China may sometimes induce improvident purchases of Goods, and lead to injurious speculations; but at the same time it cannot be denied, that they may likewise occasionally come in aid of the legitimate enterprise of the Native Merchant, and of the British Trader resident in the East, and surely those have the first claim to whatever advantage may be derived from these operations, who live under the protection of the India Government. If injurious rather than beneficial effects be generally to be apprehended from the Financial operations of the Company, it would seem to be on that ground the more advisable, that they should be divided between London, India, and China, and not confined to London alone.

Mr. Editor,

In my last to you on the subject of the finance committee I did consider the argument exhausted; but fresh matter here, and also advices from England make the subject, once more, one of desirable discussion.

First to England.

It does appear that our home friends have so agitated as to entitle us to expect that every approaching despatch may contain an order for its entire dissolution. True it is that lord Ellenborough is guilty of a piece of special pleading in favour of the principles of finance committee; or thus: lord Ellenborough, being president of the board of control—a board created to impel the attention of British interests on Leadenhall street, and having a grave commercial interest recommended by the duke of Wellington to his consideration, sits down and writes out a party-view *intirely argued for the E. I. Co's interests*, and not containing one argument as to the injury to the British manufacturers and traders, and through the whole argument of my lord Ellenborough any real merchant could drive a coach and six; for it is a mere *exparte* view of a subject, on which his lordship is honored by the duke of Wellington as judge or referee. Now mark the contrast with Mr. Baring—now lord Ashburton—he sees directly the disadvantages; the clear-headed merchant instantly puts his finger on the sore; and if Sir Robert Peel's administration had lasted our ultimate redress was fixed, maugre lord Ellenborough and his partiality.

What will the whigs do?—Let us see what they say. Sir J. C. Hobhouse—lord Ellenborough's successor as the head of that board meant for the general interest, but used by lord Ellenborough to bolster up the E. I. Co's unjust pretensions—talking to the Nottingham electors and speaking of lord Melbourne's administration, uses these words—"We were, in fact, a government opposed to monopoly in every sense of the word—the determined opponents of all monopoly of power that was not exercised for the general good."

Now let the sentiment in these words be applied to the finance Committee here:—irresponsible, expensive, and useless! And you may arrive at what the whigs will do.

Next for passing events here.

Until the nuisance is abated from home it is desirable it should be as equally-divided-a-nuisance as possible. An official communication has reached me that *stumpy up* is no longer to be confined to friends; but, in the ratio of ½ cash and ½ bills, is to be given to all. Now, Mr. Editor, this is very essential as a clear declaration that their funds were *not impartially* divided last season. People here say it is caused by "Viator's" letter; but more by the questions put by you on "An Observer's" letter. I, from being a little behind the scenes, feel confident the public are indebted to *neither* for this local relief from wrong, but to a despatch from the lord before alluded to, in which, seeing his weak defence is only for a minute tenable on the ground of it's being *purely* administered, his flippant lordship says—"if the Co's servants do apply *partially* or *unfairly* this advance, meant for the public good, such servants will be visited by the severest indignation of the honorable court."

Such a declaration from their crony, lord Ellenborough, may well state the servants receiving £5000, and £4000 per ann. *and not yet paid*.

Macao, 9th September, 1835

Your's
NOT A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.—The father and founder of the present house of Rothschild was Meyer Anselmo Rothschild, who was born at Frankfort in 1743. He began life as a dealer in medals, which, in Germany, is considered a respectable trading, and in this way obtained an introduction, amongst other profitable acquaintances, to the Landgrave of Hesse, who, in 1801, appointed him his Court banker. Upon the invasion of the French, in 1806, M. Rothschild rendered the most substantial service to his principal and patron. Chiefly through his exertions a considerable sum of money, in gold, belonging to the Landgrave was collected, which M. Rothschild took charge of and managed for the Prince's use with the utmost economy and fidelity. It was about the same time that he made his first loan to Denmark of ten millions of guilders. In 1812 Mr. Anselmo Rothschild died. His last words were addressed to his children, enjoining them to live in the strictest harmony with each other—an injunction which has not been disregarded, as, though living far apart, they continue to act upon that unity of interest to which the world ascribes their remarkable success. It is calculated, that since 1813, when the great financial operations of this house may be said to have commenced, they have negotiated in loans with the various States of Europe to the vast amounts of 160 millions of pounds sterling, upon which, of course, their profits must have been very great. Their lucky career has not, however, been wholly unchequered, for they are supposed to have lost in Spanish Stock nearly two millions sterling. There are five brothers living, whose ages and places of abode are as follows:—the eldest Anselmo, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 61; Solomon, of Vienna and Berlin, 60; Nathan, of London, 57; Charles, Naples, 46; and Jacob, who resides at Paris, 42. The Rothschilds are Knights of several orders; Jacob has just been made a Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic.—From the *Jaarboeken voor de Israëlieten in Nederland*,

TRADE WITH CHINA.

[Bell's comparative view of the external commerce of Bengal.]

The trade with China has experienced decline in the aggregate value of Imports, to the extent of Sa. Rs. 3,40,175½; thus,

Decrease on Treasure, - - - - 4,64,141½
Increase on Merchandize, - - - - 1,23,966

Sa. Rs. 3,40,175½

On Exports the increase is, Sa. Rs. 18,10,324; viz.

Increase on Merchandize, - - - - 18,36,501
Decrease on Treasure, - - - - 26,177

Sa. Rs. 18,10,324

Imports have been increased by excessive receipts of tea, cassia, silks, earthen-ware, stationery, &c.; but these have been reduced to a less favorable balance by a deficit of peruvian copper to the extent bz. mds. 5,668, value Sa. Rs. 1,33,041. Vermillion and camphor also exhibit a falling off.

The decline in the value of Imports is to be ascribed to the opening of the China trade, returns for opium and cotton being made on better terms to Great Britain direct in tea.

Exports, as anticipated, have greatly increased. The company having ceased to export, the cotton trade has fallen into the hands of private merchants, and very extensive shipments have been made during the past year.

Thus in 1833-34, the company exported to China 1,30,738 maunds, and the whole of the cotton, shipped on company's and private account, to all parts, amounted to maunds 1,43,555, in official value Sa. Rs. 14,32,501; whereas during the last year, although confined to private enterprise, the aggregate quantity shipped, was 3,36,827 maunds, in official value 31,46,139 rupees, being more than double of the previous year. Of this no less than 2,99,114 maunds, value 27,60,170 rupees, have gone to China, and this sum of itself is far more than the increase in the whole Export trade.

The Exportation of Rice constitutes a very formidable amount increase. From 66,900 maunds, value 1,38,887 rupees in 1833-34, it rose to 3,19,200 maunds, value 4,79,217 rupees in 1834-35, being an augmentation of 2,52,300 maunds, value 3,40,330 rupees, in consequence of short crops at Manila.

There is moreover some advantage in carrying Rice to China, by the exemption from port-charges at Whampoa, on vessels with Rice cargoes, which on other average 2,566 dollars.

Cotton twist, the manufacture of Fort Gloster, shews improvement; the quantity shipped, being double of that in the preceding year. Putchuck, and Bengal, as well as British cotton piece goods, have been likewise more extensively exported.

Against all these, and a few more of minor importance, we have to place a considerable falling off under the head of opium; but a reference to the following tables of the trade will exhibit more clearly the comparative increase and decrease which has taken place.

IMPORTS.

Species of Merchandize	1833-34.		1834-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Spelter, - - Bz. mds.			1,174	6,164
Iron, (British,) - - -	318	1,033	480	1,412
Copper, - - - - -	13,994	3,73,753	8,336	2,40,712
Block Tin, - - - - -	18½	827	181	3,688
Quicksilver, - - - -	—	—	14	138
Lead, - - - - -	—	—	3,412	18,867
Silk P. Goods & Grass Cloth, ps.	6,293	91,123	8,257	1,03,853
Nankeens, - - - - -	860	1,070	2,164	2,071
Alum, - - Bz. mds.	3,147	11,012	31,246	1,33,462
Aniseed - - - - -	—	—	57	794
Beads and False Pearls, -	—	19,242	—	26,918
Brass Leaf and Leaf Metal,	—	1,500	—	12,180
Camphor, - - - - -	1,058½	49,971	1,095½	40,780
Cassia, - - - - -	2,910	42,920	4,184½	64,523
China Root, - - - - -	372	2,026	1,064	4,203
Confectionary, &c. - - -	—	3,113	—	10,458
China Petty & Fancy Articles,	—	24,519	—	29,181
Earthen and China Ware,	—	4,223	—	8,610
Galingall, - - - - -	922	4,611	1,095½	4,203
Segars and Cheroots, - -	—	198	—	9,104
Sugar Candy, - - - tubs,	101½	1,344	575	8,823
Stationery & Coloured Paper,	—	16,810	—	28,903
Tea, - - - - -	—	1,77,225	—	2,78,526
Twist, (British,) - - -	16,960	11,373	—	—
Vermilion, - boxes,	1,818	1,55,378	972	77,417
Cochineal, - Bz. mds.	—	—	3½	1,192
All other Articles, - - -	—	25,099	—	25,954
Merchandize, - - - -	—	10,18,170	—	11,42,136
Treasure, - - - - -	—	37,58,524½	—	32,94,383
Deduct Imports in 1834-35,	—	47,76,694½	—	44,36,519
		44,36,519		

EXPORTS.

Species of Merchandize.	1833-34.		1834-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton twist (f. gloster.) bales,	322	19,052	658	36,731
Cotton Piece Goods, ps.	957	1,230	6,919	12,129
Silk Piece Goods, - - -	30	190	957	6,642
Opium, - - - chests,	10,216	1,06,24,578	9,455	93,06,761
Cotton, - - Bz. mds.	2,071	17,782	2,99,114	27,60,870
Sugar, - - - - -	—	—	191	116
Saltpetre, - - - - -	7,877	36,931	7,486	35,188
Rice, - - - - -	66,900	1,38,887	3,19,200	4,79,217
Gram, - - - - -	—	—	1,344	1,763
Skins, (Otter,) - - - No.	5,676	4,257	4,420	3,315
Gunnies and Bags, - - -	3,000	270	55,250	4,441
Putchuck, - - - - -	3,053½	28,743	5,635½	50,787
Provisions, - - - - -	—	—	—	6,797
RE-EXPORTS.				
Mother o' Pearl, Bz. mds.	—	—	793	3,064
Cotton Piece Goods, (Bsh.) ps.	355	1,430	796	5,572
Cochineal, - Bz. mds.	14½	4,636	—	—
Copper, - - - - -	98	3,340	—	—
Coral, - - - - -	6,998	7,752	19,023	9,413
All other Articles, - - -	—	18,742	—	21,615
Merchandize, - - - -	—	1,09,08,120	—	1,27,44,621
Treasure, - - - - -	—	37,427	—	11,250
Deduct Exports in 1833-34,	—	1,09,45,547	—	1,27,55,871
Increase in 1834-35, Sa. Rs.	—	—	18,10,324	1,09,45,547

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

THERM.		BAR.		WINDS.	
night.	noon.				
1	74 78	29:85	EaSE.	unsettled with frequent rain, mod. br.	
2	73 78	29:90	EaSE.	do.—do.—mostly light breeze.	
3	76 80	29:80	EaSE.	do.—do.—do.—do.	
4	78 88	29:70	NWaNBW.	fine weather, mod. breeze.	
5	80 90	29:60	f.w. 1. & mid. pts.	lat. unstd. rn. & fr. br. a NaNW.	
Bar.	29:40	at 11 P. M.	blowing hard in heavy gusts from North.		
6	72 78	29:70	NEaSE. 1. prt. blwg. hrd. hy. rn. mid. & lat. mod. erating a S. E.		
7	76 86	29:95	SE. 1st part cloudy, mid. & latter fine, light br.		
8	77 90	30:00	N. 1st part fine, mid. & latter cloudy, sultry.		
9	76 84	29:90	NE. most prt. cldy. 1st & mid. lt. aSE. lat. mod. br.		
10	76 82	29:95	NEaSE. unsettled with rn. at tms. mod. & vble.		
11	76 85	29:95	EaSE. fine weather, light breeze.		
12	77 86	29:90	SE.—do.—do.—do.—do.		
13	78 88	29:90	SE.—do.—do.—do.—do.		
14	79 90	29:90	SE.—do.—do.—do.—do.		
15	80 88	29:80	EaNW. do. 1st & mid. lat. cldy. unstd. vble.		
16	78 90	29:80	NWaN. do. sultry, light & variable.		
17	78 90	29:80	SE.—do. 1st & mid. lat. cldy., thn & lightg. lt. br.		
18	79 92	29:80	SE.—do. sultry ————— do.		
19	79 88	29:80	SE.—do. at times a mod. breeze.		
20	77 86	29:80	SE.—do. 1st & mid. lat. unstd. with rn. light br.		
21	76 88	29:90	SE.—do. throughout, light breeze.		
22	78 90	29:90	N.—do. 1st and mid. lat. rn. thn & lightg. lt. br.		
23	79 90	29:90	SE.—do. thn dr. 1st & mid. fight a N. lat. lt. br.		
24	76 88	29:80	SEaNW. 1st prt. hy. rn., th. ltg. mid. lat. f. vble.		
25	80 90	29:70	NaNW. fine weather, most prt. mod. br.		
26	81 96	29:75	NaNW.—do.—sultry, light breeze.		
27	81 92	29:70	NaNW.—do.—do.—do.—do.		
28	82 93	29:75	NaNW.—do.—do.—do.—do.		
29	83 94	29:70	NNWaSE. do.—do.—do.—do. vble.		
30	81 92	29:80	EaSE.—do.—do.—do.—light breeze.		
31	80 90	29:85	E.—do.—do.—do.—most part light br.		

Dear Mr. Editor, 11 September.

In your discussion with 'Veto' permit me to say you hardly make the best of your cause; you are facetious no doubt! but you lose sight of the strength of your position in the weakness of Veto's; he says "the Finance Committee are popular and doing good to the commercial community of Canton". Now the answer to this is the important fact that AGAINST the establishment of the Finance Committee here, I am in possession of the written opinion of all men of all parties; of almost every house, and every interest, (except the office of the Finance committee themselves) from the late Lord Napier, down to the youngest commercial house in Canton, when these opinions were collected; viz. in September, 1834: thus the commercial community of Canton, irreconcilably opposed to each other on all other subjects, agree as to the ruinous consequences of this: with what face can 'Veto' be permitted to assert that the finance Committee are popular in Canton? with the hong merchants they may be so, and perhaps they may get a service of plate from them: but being popular with our Chinese rivals in trade is just the reason (had we not other) to fear the Committee! As to all commercial reasons on the subject, I refer Veto, Observer, Viator, and yourself, Mr. Editor, to the admirable resolutions of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in your last number, which are as un-answered and as un-answered as your searching questions on 'An Observer's' letter are.

NOT A MEMBER OF THE CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor. JOHN SLADE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1835. NO. 38. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

FOR LONDON.

THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 486 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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THE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For freight apply to C. SAPOORJEE & R. BURJORJEE. No. 5 Powshun Factory.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE ship WILLIAM WILSON, captain MILLER, will have quick despatch. Apply to WILLIAM HENDERSON.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ERNAAD will have leave WHAMPOA on the 25 September. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, G. MELVILLE, Commander. For particulars apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, Paou-Shun No. 3.

FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

SHIP HORMUJEE BOMANJEE, P. KEYS Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to FRANKIEE PESTONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, burthen 800 tons, Captain P. Tonks, to sail from WHAMPOA on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to FURDOONJEE HORMUJEE. No. 2 French Factory..

FOR SALE.

THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in stores, now lying in Cumsingmoon. For particulars apply to BELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. ROE. on Board.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Amongst the arrivals of the past week is the long-expected *Trusty*. The following is a list of ships arrived, as reported to us at the time of going to press.

RUBY, Warden, from Manila; ARAB, Lowes, GANGES, Burgess, Singapore; SCALEBY CASTLE, Sandys, CARRON, Wilson, Madras; TRUSTY, West, London; LADY OF THE LAKE, Pearson, Sydney and Sourabaya; NOSSA SENHORA DA LUZ, Remedios, Java; PASCOA, Morgan, Calcutta; ROME, [Am.] Jenks, Singapore; CARNATIC, Proodfoot, Singapore and Calcutta.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Since the arrival of H. E. Wang, the criminal judge, there has not been a night in which he has not gone about secretly. He makes no distinction as to the places of assembling † (houses of call?) of the different officers, but wherever he finds either opium-smoking or gambling going on, there he enters to examine and punish. Some nights ago he entered the station-house of Shuh-keae, one of the Nan-

† Or government shelters, appropriated to the tail of the several magistracies.

hai-heens messengers, and saw him lying on a bench smoking opium; he immediately called to him to rise, and ordered one of the attendants to give him fifteen strokes with the bamboo. Hence, lately, the police-runners &c. have not dared to secretly accuse and drag forward criminals in order to extort from them. And the owners of the opium-smoking and gambling places in the city, are afraid to open their doors.

In the street in front of the *Pwanyu-heen's*, dwelt a man named *Tang*, upwards of thirty years old, a cotton-weaver by trade. This man was fond of opium-smoking and gaming. On the 19th of the moon (11th September) having lost, at gaming, to another, the sum of 6 mace, he returned to his home, to obtain from his wife the money to pay the winner. His wife detested his gambling pursuits, and was unwilling to give him the money. His anger arose, and he trembled with rage. He immediately snatched up a small knife and stabbed his wife in the belly, who forthwith uttered one cry and fell dead. The neighbours immediately seized and carried him before the *Pwanyu-heen*; and also requested that magistrate to examine the corpse. So, on account of the trifling sum of 6 mace, a life has been lost!—How deeply to be lamented.

On the 19th of the moon, an officer arrived from *Peking*, with a letter which informed H. E. Loo, that his eldest son *Lootwanfoo*, had been promoted by the *hoopoo* board to the office of *Yuenwaslang* in *Kweichow*. All the civil and military officers went to H. E.'s office to offer their congratulations.

23rd. A letter arrived from *Peking*, stating that the 5th son of H. E. Ke, the *fooyuen*, had been ordered by the *hoopoo* board to do the duty of a *lanychung*.

26th. H. E. Ha, the *tseangkuen*, left Canton to undertake the same office, i. e. general officer—at *Hihlungkeang* the blackdragon river: the *Amour*.

In the middle of the spring of this year in the province of *Shanse*, in *Fungche-heen*, *Sinshwuy-heen*, *Kaouping-heen*, *Yangchin-heen*, and *Lingchow-heen*, in these five districts there was great drought, and the rice and wheat did not grow. On the 5th day of the 6th moon an imperial edict was received, ordering *Goshungan*, the *fooyuen* of *Shense*, to collect from the granaries of the different *heen* districts, several ten-thousand peculs of grain, and relieve the famishing people.

LOCUSTS.

Lew, acting *Nankai-heen*, and *heen* of *Jooyuen-heen*, raised five steps, and recorded (for merit) ten times, issues a perspicuous proclamation, respecting the destruction of locusts.

I have received a communication from the chief-commissary as follows.

Chooshow, the *Chaouking-foo*, has petitioned, saying:—On the 24th day of the 6th moon of the present year (19th July, 1835) between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. when there were both wind and rain, suddenly a flight of locusts settled; they were reckoned as being upwards of a myriad; from the west and south they directed their flight to the east and north. *Changling*, the *heen* of the district, had already ordered the military to destroy them, and directed officers to head the soldiers and police in their efforts to drive away and destroy them. Just at that time it blew strong from the S. W. And the swarms quickly increased in excess from the firmament, but they did not descend in flocks on the fields and orchards.

now ordered *Changling* himself to go about the pathways and all around the enclosures to superintend the destruction; and to fly to the neighbouring districts and every adjacent place, in order to see if the locusts had visited the boundaries, that all, agreeably to the regulations, as they were brushed down and destroyed, should be received and bought; and quickly, according to facts, inform me by petition. It is proper also of *Kaouyaou-heën* and its dependencies, to report the circumstances, and the orders that were given on the occasion. And quickly state the examination, facts &c. to the *Leangtaou*. It is proved in this examination that in the two adjoining districts of *Qwang* (*Qwangchow-foo*) and *Chaow* (*Chaowking-foo*) the locusts had already descended at *Kaouyaou*, and it would be difficult to prevent them from entering *Kwang*, and it's neighbourhoods.

I then wrote directions, and prepared and transmitted them to the *Nanhae-heën*, ordering him immediately to obey them as they were drawn up under their separate heads. And issued a proclamation, ordering the people to assemble together with the military officers, and then disperse themselves with the soldiers and police, and prepare themselves for brushing down and destroying (the locusts), when they first entered their boundaries, and respectfully, according to the regulations, really to exert themselves to beat down and destroy and receive the purchase money: thus it might be expected they would all be beaten down, destroyed, and entirely exterminated; and not allowed to do the least injury to the harvest; such were the directions sent to the *Nanhae-heën*, with these separate orders for the destruction of the locusts. He had before received the general instructions (from the governor). The different *Tingseuns*† had been already ordered to respectfully obey and manage: this is on record. Now, having been informed of the above circumstances, it is proper to issue a perspicuous proclamation, for the full information of all the military and people who are concerned with the contents thereof, that they may forthwith respectfully obey. If they meet with the locusts within their separate boundaries, let them immediately examine and understand the following instructions; and with strenuous efforts, beat down and destroy, and receive the purchase-money; for it is absolutely necessary that they be cut off and entirely exterminated, and not allowed to injure the growing grains in the least. All should tremblingly obey! Oppose not. A special proclamation.

An enumeration, explaining the several directions as to destroying the locusts.

Firstly. When the locusts begin to appear, they must first be discovered in the banks of great ponds, and in places that are quickly filled with water, and then as quickly left dry; and they choose the hard, dry, black earth of high banks where to produce their young. They use their tails to make holes in the earth, not quite an inch deep, which remain (open) and are similar to a honeycomb; the locusts descend in numbers more than ten; the form (of the cells) are as grains of rice—i. e. round. In each cell are laid more than 100 eggs, in which are contained the young of the locusts. They fly and feed in swarms. Their habits are to lay their eggs at the same time and in the same ground, which is the cause of their nests appearing like the rooms of bees. The search for them is very easy.

Secondly. The locusts that are in the wheat fields, and amongst the rice and vegetables, every day, very early in the morning they ascend the stalks of grain and blades of grass to drink the dew, and then, their bodies being heavy (with food), they cannot fly easily. In the middle of the day they generate, and then do not fly.

In the evening they gather together: thus in one day there are three periods when they can be destroyed, and at those times the people are also at rest. The manner of destroying them is this: ditches should be dug before them; broad and deep ones are the best; on both sides place planks or leaves of doors and such like, connected together and opened out after the manner of the figure of eight (八); collect together and make a great noise, in your hands grasping wooden boards, and drive the locusts within-side the ditch. At each end of the ditch use several brooms, and when they begin to hop and jump about, sweep them within, and cover them over with straw, set it on fire and burn them; or first make a fire within the trench and afterwards drive them within-side; if they are only buried, in the course of one night many will be able to escape through the hollowed earth and come forth.

Thirdly. When clusters of locusts are hanging on the trees in columns, or blown out like streamers, but not flying about or descending to the ground, if the husbandmen are constant in using long bamboo rods, on which they may hang their wife's white gowns or red petticoats, or red or green paper flags, the swarms will be driven away, and will not descend to the ground. The

† Or *Totangs*.

sounds of gongs and drums and fowling pieces also frighten the locusts, and when they hear them they fly away. When the flying swarms darken the firmament, fire off guns and sound the gongs, or attack them in front by letting off crackers, and when their vanguard is frightened and thrown into disorder, then follow them up and drive them off; wait until they settle, and then collect together and take them in string-nets, and put them into cloth bags and then kill them.

Fourthly. The locusts do not feed on the *Wan-tow*, *Luh'ow*, *Keangtow* (three sorts of pulse) *Tama*, *Keungma*, *Chema* (three species of hemp) *Shooyu*,—Yams. *Choo*, a species of hemp. *Sang*, the mulberry tree. And of that which grows in the waters they feed not on the *Ling*, *trapa bicornis*, nor *Tsze*, a weed. If a powder is made of the ashes of stubble and stones mixed together, and scattered or sifted over the blades of rice and paddy, the locusts will not then feed on them.

Fifthly. The locust, if the legs and wings are taken off, and the body dried in the sun, tastes like a shrimp, and they will keep a long time without spoiling. In a former drought in *Keakoo*, in *Chekeang*, the people killed the locusts and fed their ducks with them, which speedily grew very large and fat; and those dwelling amongst the hills, destroyed the locusts to feed their pigs; at the beginning they weighed twenty catties, but in the course of ten days, they grew so large and fat that they weighed more than fifty catties. That which nourishes animals is always useful. Let those who have property, buy the locusts, and those who have none, exert themselves to destroy them; and receive their price either in cash or rice.

Since in preserving the rice and wheat from damage, the advantage of having food for domestic animals is also obtained, why be frightened, and leave the thing undone.

Taoukwang, 15th year, intercalary 6th moon, 3rd day (28th July).

Pwan, the *Kwangchowfoo*, is ordered to do the duties of *Tung-che* of *Fuh-keang*, in this province, there having been something irregular in his appointment of *Kwangchowfoo*.

Wang, the literary chancellor, returns to Peking.

It is also reported that *H. E. Loo*, the governor, is recalled to Peking, and that no cause is given for this unexpected summons.

The imperial envoys who preside at the coming literary examinations enter the city this morning. The name of the principal is *Chaoutihlin*; of the secondary, *Hokweishing*.

Our Chinese informant tells us that a day or two ago the *fooyuen* received from Peking a half-length likeness of the emperor, *Taoukwang*; he is dressed as when he visit the empress; his head is uncovered; the colour of his face is very dark; his ears very long. It is said that formerly he was greatly addicted to opium, which is the reason of his complexion being now so dark.

SHIP TROUGHTON.

Since the arrival of the ship *Troughton*, we have given occasional notices—which have been obtained from a Chinese informant—of several seizures of persons, amongst whom some women and children have been included, implicated in the charge of robbing that vessel of goods and dollars; and also translations of two edicts relating to this affair; one from the *Pwanyu-heën*, in the Register of August the 11th: and the other from the governor of the province, in that of August the 25th.

If a Chinese junk had met with the same accidents, and been plundered in the same way as this English vessel has been, it is the opinion of those, who are good judges of Chinese character, from long residence and acquaintance with their language and laws, that the sufferers would have received but very little, if any, practical assistance from the local government in the recovery of their stolen property. But in the present instance of a piratical attack upon an English vessel, and in distress too, *Loo*, the governor, has felt that the singular situation of the existing relations of Great Britain and China, joined with the peculiar circumstances of the affair itself, made it politic for him to show an 'ardent zeal' for justice. Accordingly, his subordinates were informed of the piracy, and ordered to seize the pirates, and recover the goods and dollars.

As we are now writing of the actions of officers who—and is it not a shame to them that it should be so, they, the compassionate, the intelligent, and the just—are ignorant both of our censure or applause, we desire to be as guarded in our remarks as possible, and to advance nothing, either in praise or blame, but what we may trust to, considering the sources from whence we have obtained our information, as being worthy of credit and founded on facts and understanding observation.

Thinking then that the mind of the governor has been awakened to the probable consequences, if speedy redress were not given for this piratical act of natives under his

jurisdiction, we can readily conceive that his orders to "search and seize" were strict, and that he would be impleacable to his own officers, if negligence or collusion were proved against them. Accordingly, when the piracy was reported to him, the officers of the district, on the coast of which it had been committed, were deprived of their rank until the pirates should be taken; and the commission sent thither to investigate the matter, seized immediately on all new dollars, wherever and with whomsoever they found them, arguing that these new dollars must have belonged to the *Troughton's* cargo. From this general and very easily applied conclusion, many innocent persons in that district, as well as in Macao, were robbed of their property by the officers of the commission, and implicated in an act of piracy of which they were entirely innocent. By these means many thousand dollars were collected.

There is another circumstance connected with this robbery which is very surprising, and deserving of further investigation. Some of the *Troughton's* men who accompanied the British-Chinese secretary and interpreter to the *Keunminfoo's* office at Caza-branca—the boundary of Macao—observed that the regulation-weapons of the celestial soldiers were precisely the same as those the pirates used in boarding the *Troughton*. We by no means say it is so, but we should not be at all surprised if the *military* as well as the *people* had a share in this act of piracy. We have not learnt what punishment will be inflicted on the offenders; yet, if they are not confronted with captain Thomson, his officers and crew, we do not know how the local government can fix upon the guilty, unless they assume the possession of any part of the stolen property, and receive the confessions of the prisoners, however extorted, whether by promises or torture, as sufficient proofs of guilt. In many instances, there is no doubt, these methods will lead to the punishment of the real offenders; but, if great discrimination is not used in their application, many innocent men may also suffer.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

In the *Register* of august the 4th, No. 31, we noticed the renewed activity of the local officers in searching for those natives who are occasionally employed by foreigners, either as assistants in learning their eye-speaking-ear-confounding-language, or in transcribing or printing books; or, indeed, in any way that is connected with Chinese writing. This movement amongst the corporals who are so utterly opposed to the foreign *schoolmaster* and to the *march of mind* was wholly in consequence of the expedition up the *Min* river. A *petition*, that was presented to the government, and a *paper*, that was circulated among the people, were the two great causes of offence, and they occasioned the enquiries alluded to above.

It seems to be the ostensible opinion of this government, that no foreigner can read, or write, or understand the Chinese language: consequently, the said *petition* and *paper* must have been written by *traitors*, and those traitors must have been at Canton!—We have not heard that there was anything in either the petition or the paper that gave offence: in a copy of one of the *Magazines*,—*Magazines* in China!—think of that, Master Brook!—however, there was a cause of great offence: it happened that in speaking of one of the European sovereigns the *same epithet* was used, which the Chinese employ in speaking of their Emperor!!—An offence this that merits death—annihilation! An offence never to be pardoned—it is blasphemy!

Fankweis!—"Ye most rash and fatal wretches, fall down and worship."

Although the tone of the moralists of China is high against the writing and publishing of vicious books; and the president of the Hanlin college would be ashamed to have a "School for scandal" laid at his door; yet we are not aware it can be said that the press is *not* free in China, particularly when the power of the censorate (*Toochayuen*) is considered. We believe any man may write and publish what he likes—*taking the consequences*. But we also believe that there is a good deal of *anonymous* publica-

tion in China, as there is elsewhere. *Pasquinades* are not infrequent in Canton; and the *public voice* is doubtless heard, and, in a degree, attended to. But we fear the government of China will never *act* upon the people; yet, should the people ever become so united and mutually-understanding as to *act* upon the government, they might compass very great amelioration even under their present institutions. The *west* is fast coming *east*; and the countless myriads of China will soon hear the schoolmaster, trumpet-tongued, calling on them to

"Arise, awake, or be for ever fallen!"

But the *West* will never influence the *East* for permanent good until the manners and customs of that division of mankind are altered towards women. This *enslaved* half of the human race must be rescued from their thralldom and raised to their *proper* place in society: that place is scarcely yet attained in the social systems of the most liberal—and therefore the most civilised—of the western nations; but in the eastern hemisphere they are, and ever have been, more or less, the slave not the companion of man. In China they are, we think, more utterly degraded, in all classes of society, than elsewhere; their feet are crippled—they are denied to possess mental intelligence; said to be incapable of right or wrong, although the law does not spare their tender limbs from torture, or their fair forms from lingering and shameful deaths, when they commit crimes—they are considered to be born for two purposes only—to bring forth children and to cook food.—Whilst such are the *rearing* and treatment of *mothers* in China, what their *children* will continue to be is obvious. From such mothers they are removed to the superintendence of a pedagogue; taught to bow, make genuflexions, *knock head*; to write an essay upon a theme taken from the obscure work of an ancient author in their own impracticable language, and then, lo!—you have a Chinese statesman, —a follower of Confucius—one of the flowery sons of *Han*, —on whom only their heaven (*Teën*) has conferred either the bodies or minds of the superior creature of this earth—man. Gather round, then, ye subdued nations with your tribute, fall down and worship the "Great Emperor, Heaven's son; he soothed, oh! ye surrounding and far-distant barbarians by our celestial influences, and thus all below the sky shall find rest in one glorious subjugation."

POST OFFICE IN CHINA.

We regret that we are at length obliged by our duty to the public to notice the very great negligence and lack of zeal for the general interests of the merchants in Canton, that has but too long been manifested in the post-office department established by lord Napier. We have, long ago, had several complaints made to us on this subject, and we did hope that the hints contained in the letter of P. P., published in the *Register* of July the 14th, would have stimulated the parties therein alluded to to a keener sense of their public duty; but no: there has not been the least exertion to give greater satisfaction; as the following fact will fully prove. The purser of the ship *Trusty*, arrived in Canton on Friday morning at 8, having the day before delivered up his packets to the post-office authorities at *Lintin*. Those letters were not in delivered Canton until the following Monday morning.

Now we perfectly recollect, when the details of this establishment were being discussed by lord Napier and the merchants on the 8th of August, an objection was started to the 11th regulation of the meeting held on the 4th of August, which directed that the name of the ship should be stamped on each letter and parcel. It was said that this operation would cause unnecessary delay, and in the course of the conversation lord Napier himself remarked that it might occasion the loss of a *tide*. But since then, not only *one tide* but *days* and *nights* have been lost.—"This is a vile fashion, and, we pray you, mend it."

We request the attention of H. M. postmaster to the Post Office Regulations established on the 8th of August, 1834; and particularly to the 6th, which is as follows.

"After selecting the Macao and Lintin letters, those for

Canton to be immediately forwarded by an Express Boat."

The mode of forwarding the letters to Canton is here clearly stated; an EXPRESS BOAT is to be the means of conveyance, not a passage-boat.

E. I. CO'S ADVANCES ON GOODS.

In the second number of our fellow-laborer, the *Canton Press*, we observe the "Terms and conditions of making advances in India and China upon the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England"—are published.

This document was originally published at the E. I. house, under date the 18th of February, 1834, and has long been in China, and consequently in the possession of our readers.

In the new edition, published in the *Canton Press*, we observe that another paragraph---the 10th, is added, which will be found below.

It is a little singular that to this document, although it is not addressed to any—and it was not necessary it should be; it is simply a piece of public information---the E. I. Co's agents in Canton have signed themselves "your most obedient servants;" by "your" meaning, we presume, the public. This is a mere trifle, and it is nothing more than singular; but in a mercantile document of this description we think the greatest precision of terms should be attended to. Those who require advances are requested to specify the *value* of the tea tendered for hypothecation. We presume that instead of *value* the *cost-price* is meant. Who is to be a judge of the *value*? A man who knows his business and the markets, and the teamen, and their teas, may buy a chop of the same tea some taels cheaper per pecul than another who has not these advantages. The teas are exactly the same, of different price, indeed, but not of different value. Price and value are not synonymous.

10th. Parties presenting tea or Silk for hypothecation must give at least two days notice to the H. C. Agents of the time, at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the chop of tea, or bales of silk so tendered must be produced—in the event of such tea remaining in the hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the chests to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

It is requested that in every case a letter be addressed to the Agents specifying the description of tea, number of chests in each chop, the chop character in Chinese, and the value of the tea tendered for hypothecation.

Your most obedient servants,

J. N. Daniell,

T. C. Smith,

Canton, 16th September, 1835.

H. C. Agents.

DANISH SHIP SYDEN.

We noticed in our last that the report of an affray on board the *Syden* had reached us, but that we were wholly ignorant of the cause and partially so of the result.

On every occasion when blood has been spilt and life lost, the hand of justice should promptly interfere; and in the present case if *power* could be exercised to investigate, no one can doubt but that it would be immediately exerted. We have made our humble efforts to arrive at the truth by applying to one of the English captains who were on board the *Syden* at the time; but he, and perhaps very properly, has referred us to the commander of the ship as the person who must be best acquainted with the causes and results. We have only learnt from this communication that the crew---amongst whom, we believe, are many Africans and Arabs,---seemed to be well prepared to make their savage attack.

We can state, however, from good authority, that when the various demands of the crew for certain allowances of Ghee &c. had been granted, so that they could not make any more complaints on that score, their real intentions at length appeared, and they refused to weigh the anchor. We believe that it was in this stage of the business that the presence of some commanders of other British *country ships* was requested on board the *Syden*, and their advice asked

there. The crew, after all their alleged grievances had been, or promised that all should be, redressed, advanced the absurd argument of having been engaged for one voyage to Manila only; they were then directed to at least work the vessel down to Macao roads; this they also refused. We have not heard what proceedings were then adopted; but we have been assured that the fatal shot that killed one man was fired from a boat alongside, which had been summoned or sent to the assistance of the captains and officers on board the *Syden*, and which the crew, then in an excited and savage state of mind, and in open mutiny, had attempted to beat back, and had wounded one man in the boat with one of their various and non-descript weapons. The shot which shattered the limb of another man was, we have been told, fired inboard the *Syden*; and through the Cuddy door or windows, to repel the onset of a part of the excited crew; and although the loss of human life in a cause like this must be lamented, still, the sanctity of discipline, the care of property, the love of order, the customs of the sea, and all and every plea that can be urged for government, should not be lost sight of in the strict-and-must-be-answered-demand for the lost of human life in this country, when any subjects of the power of Britain can, directly, bear with their influence to elicit TRUTH.

We speak seriously, guardedly, and advisedly, when we say the shots---however their effect may be regretted---were the shortest means to preserve life;---and that the whole of the European officers must have thought that, but for those shots, their lives were in their own hands.

We do not mean to *place* blame, yet we think that the manifestation of *embodied* thought is never called forth---cannot be excited, without a *cause*: thus, revolutions are the *acts* of the governed, but not until the extremity of contumely, of insult, and of *ridicule* have excited the quiet bloods of masses, who are content to pass through the valley of the shadow of death which has been appointed to them as they best may; but when our common humanity is insulted; when the receipt of a large salary --- the possession of great power---or the command of a ship, makes a *facile princeps*---or the conceit of our own fortunate position---and of all and every of those fortuitous circumstances which makes what is called society,---but which is, too often, most unsocial and exclusive---and therefore ignorant---these adventitious aids in and to the course and path of a civilized being---for instance, a man who claims the distinction of European gentility---are too apt to mislead those who pretend to too much, even in their communications with others who are, as themselves, *exeunomous*; but when the awful name of LAW is lost, or misunderstood, the European, with his shocking bad hat, and his short upper and close nether garments, becomes especially ridiculous to us men of family---the sons of Han.

We do not know whether the *Syden* has yet sailed, but we have every confidence in the courtesy of captain Burd, and that he will at a proper time---and of which time he, in the absence of the Danish consul, or of any justiciary that can *demand* from him an account of the proceedings on board his ship, must be allowed to be the best judge; yet we think it would be a judicious course of proceeding, if captain Burd were to depose to the whole of the circumstances before captain Quin, of H. M. Sloop Raleigh, who we consider to be the only British authority now in the Chinese waters. Wherever a British pennant flies there can be no *mistake* as to the duties and power of the officer who has the honour to hoist it: *that* is an undoubted credential, which, if need were, the governor of Canton would be obliged to acknowledge tomorrow.

MARRIED.—At Manila, the 1st ultimo, by the Reverend George Harvey Vachell, M. A. W. R. Paterson, Esquire, to Matilda, youngest daughter of Thomas Colledge, Esquire, of Kilsby, County Northampton.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1835.

NO. 39.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

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FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE.

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FOR SALE.

THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in stores, now lying in Cumsingmoon. For particulars apply to

BELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. ROE. on Board.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals that have been reported to us are the American vessels ANN & HOPE, Holden, from Batavia; LADY ADAMS, McGill, Baltimore; EMILY TAYLOR, Moore, Boston via Batavia; and the British vessels THOMAS CUTTS, Onslow, Bombay, and ALLALEVIE, Clarke, from Calcutta.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

8th-moon-1st day. September 22nd. A suspended tablet at the hoppo's office, gives information of the establishment of a new hong; name, *footae, most trustworthy*. This hong is opened by four partners; the head-partner's name is *Yih, barter*; foreign name *Shonching*. The hong is situated at the thirteen hongs, opposite new China street. It is also reported that another hong has been established, name, *heïho, united in harmony*; but it has not yet been gazetted.—Another linguist has also been appointed—his name as known to foreigners is *Yaungheen*, which is the same as that of *Aheen's* son; his mercantile name is *Heunho*, or, in the Canton dialect, *Unefoo*, and his official name, *Tsuetseum*, in the Canton dialect, *Tsoetsun*.

8th moon, 3rd day. September 24th The governor's seals were to day delivered over to the *fooquen*, the former officer having been confined to his couch some few days past by severe illness, and his recovery is considered impossible. He has long been troubled with some complaint in his feet, which, from the description of our Chinese informant, seems to be gout:—*tsewfungkeo—wine-and-wind-feet*.

4th. H. E. Loo, governor of the two Kwang, minister of state, guardian of the prince, &c. &c. &c. died this morning at 1 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death was constipation. Dr. *Fanlaouuk*, a native of *Keangse*, and long resident in Canton, wished to give the governor rhubarb, to allay the internal inflammation; but H. E. replied, that an old man could not bear the operation of such a strong medicine, and that he was afraid to take rhubarb. He afterwards ate some *ginseng*, to strengthen him, which aggravated his complaint, and rendered useless all attempts to save him. He has left three sons, the youngest is in his own office; a widow and three concubines; No. 8 is said to be young and beautiful.

Governor Loo was a native of *Shantung*, the native province of *Confucius*. He was formerly the *fooquen* of this province; afterwards the governor of the two Hoo provinces; *Hoopih* and *Hoonan*; and then was promoted to the governorship of the two Kwang.—On Sunday last his *Yintsih—secret-narrow-house*, in which he is to dwell at the nine springs in *hades*, was burnt in his office. These *Yintsih* are made of paper and bamboo.

The 28th day of the 9th moon is the birthday of *Huakweng*, the god of fire; and as all men are afraid of fire, they previously prepare from the first decade of the 8th moon, on to the 28th day of the 9th moon, either sooner or later; and the people select three days to perform religious rites and offer up prayers; this is called the *Firegod's* requiem. When the appointed day arrives, the streets in which the rites are performed are lighted with lamps and adorned with streamers and awnings, and the noise of drums and trumpets ascends to heaven. Priests of *Budha* and *Taou* offer up prayers to the *Firegod*, to preserve the district from the calamity of fire: this is called the *purifying-from-fire-rite*. If the inhabitants of the street are rich, after the rites a play is performed. All players respect *Huakweng* as their patron.

Such is the Chinese account of the *show* and *noise* with which the foreigners have been entertained and stunned for the last three or four days.

On 2nd of the present moon the following edict arrived from *Peking*.

On the 21st day of the intercalary 6th moon (August the 15th) an imperial edict was received.

Yochinnan, the *yushe*, reports respecting the district officers permitting legal cases to accumulate, being remiss and useless as unstrung bows, in doing their duties: thus evils are heaped up.

The several *Chechows* and *Cheheens* are officers who are placed near and amongst the people, to hear and determine (causes), and pursue and catch (thieves): these are their most especial duties, to which their whole attention should be directed, and they should be really able to use diligence and sincerity in their different offices: and then, how would these disreputable evils be accumulated from remissness and idle neglect. If it is as the said *yushe* reports, in the *chow* and *heén* districts of every province, in the hearing of legal cases, there has been lately great negligence and delay, so that parties concerned in preferring accusations (the plaintiffs and defendants), for successive years have not had their causes decided, and thus swindling and insolent rascals presume on their strength and influence, and good men are, by them, implicated.—Domestic servants and official messengers unite with and mutually understand each other, and, by their tricks and villainies, they accumulate hoards (of money): these are the schemes that are not prevented. And even evidence, connected with cases before the courts, is affected, until perhaps half (of those concerned) have sickened and died, and the officers have been often changed, and the decisions of the

causes are postponed *sine die*. Thus (there are) all sorts of vile tricks, which spring from the arrears of undecided and suppressed cases, and occasion all the evils complained of.

Further, the district officers of every province are, all of them, too indulgent to their thieftakers: and traitors are nourished by excessive indulgence.—In cases of theft and robbery, amongst the people, it is the constant practice for the magistrates to overlook them, for fear of being punished (themselves; for they would not occur unless the officers were negligent in their duty); and they then frighten and bully the plaintiffs by magisterial domination, and cause them to make the *heavy* become *light*—i.e. to waver in their evidence, and withdraw or modify their accusations. And even when they receive their petitions, they do not pursue and seize distant offenders, neither are the cases strictly managed. The thiefcatchers of all the offices, are the confederates of the thieves.—The families of the nested thieves, every month, supply the thieftakers with money, which is called the *monthly-money*, and the porters and clerks, when it is dark, divide the *fat* with the thieftakers: and this is their dependence and protection, and they fear nothing from any quarter: collected evils like these, are enough greatly to injure the people: it cannot be but the care of governing must be more strict and severe, both in restraining and apprehending.

I order the governors, *fooyuens* and *fooyins*, of every province, to issue strict directions to all the *chow* and *heën* officers, to hear, forthwith, all the lawcases, and to be quick in giving their decisions. In cases of theft and robbery, and so forth, it is right that they immediately decide with strictness. When they come to examine the thiefcatchers and such like, show no indulgence to their taking bribes, by which they enrich and protect themselves.—Should there be any depraved *Chechows* or *Cheheëns*, who are unwilling to exert their strength and stimulate themselves to action, so that the former evils will be continued, the said governors, *fooyuens* and *fooyins*, when the reports are made, let them, forthwith, dismiss them, and show not the least indulgence. If they think of connivance, I, the emperor, will most certainly punish those leading officers with the greatest severity. Decidedly, I will not show any indulgence. Do not say that the commands were not prepared. Take these general orders to all the provinces, that they may be known. Respect this.

The leading article in the *Asiatic Journal* for March, 1835—which we received on the 21st instant, per ship *Trusty*, is—"The Dispute with China."

After a croaking augury—drawn from the staggering flight of that clipped and shorn non-descript fowl, ycleped *John* or *Mistress Company*, the writer proceeds to say that the character *E* should not be translated *barbarian* but *foreigner* or *stranger*; and on this point we think with him, although we know we have the late Dr. Morrison and his intelligent son against us: these are fearful odds. That the character *E*, as used in the present day, does not convey the full force and meaning it once covered, must, we think, be obvious to any one who will take the trouble to become acquainted with that character; but that it is used by the Chinese officers as a taunting, insulting, and disrespectful epithet, when it is addressed to the foreigners now in Canton, is also, we think, equally obvious. They have other and unexceptionable terms, such as (遠客) *Yuenkih*, which they *know* would be as pleasing as the term *E* is displeasing to foreigners. Neither does St. Paul much help the writer. The vanity of the Greeks and Chinese is something like the same little despicable feeling in some classes in England: they know only their own world: the petty sphere in which they revolve their ephemeral, useless, and unknown existence:—*who is he?*—*O, he is one nobody knows!*—he does not understand *our dialect*—argal, he is to us a *barbarian!*—The question has been asked and the answer given when some of the brightest of England's sons were the subjects. We remember hearing a rich trader's, a director's son, when

speaking of Sir Humphrey Davy, describe that philosopher as being *merely a practical chemist!*—But to return; *Barbaros*, no doubt, when St. Paul wrote, signified barbarous in speech, foreign, unintelligible, as well as barbarous in origin, temper, or character, uncivilized, savage; and the verb *Barbarizo*, is, *I speak with a foreign idiom, speak unintelligibly or incorrectly*. But what does St. Paul say in the 8th verse of the same chapter?—"For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"—Now, if the communications given by the former select committees, or by lord Napier in his letter to governor Loo, had been written in a barbarous and unintelligible jargon—remember that *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Sanscrit* are all barbarous to the Chinese—then, indeed, H. E. might have called the style barbarous, although his *sense of etiquette and politeness*, might have induced him to apply a more agreeable term to the writer:—but who was he? Dr. Morrison!

The writer in the *Asiatic Journal* endeavours to defend a Chinese governor, who knows only the language and laws of his own country; who, if he were summoned to the presence of his emperor, must grovel before him, like a reptile, in the dust. And that emperor, without a word of explanation, could deprive him of his rank, property, liberty, and perhaps his life. Now we will ask *any candid and reasonable man, whether it is possible to expect either justice, or sense, or method? or possible not to expect extravagant pretensions and groundless assumptions, from such men and such a government?*—And the defence of the Chinese governor is the condemnation of whom?—Of a Scottish peer, a British naval officer, known to his country by his services in every quarter of the globe; to the world by his science; to religion by his unaffected devotion; once the chosen of his order to represent them in the house of British peers.

The writer also treats us with a parody of the venerable Loo's edict of the 18th of August 1834, which would greatly astonish that magnate could he be made to comprehend it. But, alas! the ears of Loo are closed and his heart is cold to the flattery of the *Asiatic Journal* and its patrons of leadenball street. A *foreign eye* will never again be fixed on him, like a basilisk, to lure him to an exchange of notes private and confidential. *He is gone to ramble amongst the immortals*; and in thus announcing his departure from the sons of men, we are more ceremonious than he was, when speaking of lord Napier's departure. In *idiomatic Chinese phrase*, that gallant nobleman *died like a dog!*—Such is the meaning of the characters, when his demise was mentioned in the Chinese papers. (死) *Sze*, to die, applied to beasts as well as men; but never in state documents to officers of rank.

But this parody is not complete—the last mention of the *said king's* reverential submission is omitted;—and if *Yuen*, and former governors, have not kept their annals false, the British nation, according to Chinese *idiom*, and *reasoning* too, has offered more than *one wanton affront to the government of China*.—What was the occupation of Macao in 1808? the discussions of 1813, 14?—The conduct of lord Amherst in *Peking*? The *Lintin* affair in 1821?—Were these *reverently submissive acts*?—If the *complaints*, the *reasoning*, and the *threats* of the Chinese government for the last thirty years had been followed up, the English would have been ejected from China, and cut off for ever from celestial protection and compassion.—But the Chinese authorities well know that their complaints are groundless; their reasoning, false; and their threats, ridiculous.

"Could the viceroy have written in idiomatic English?" What mode of reasoning is this. A nation that is diametrically opposite in all its customs, manners, laws. A people who make pockets of their boots, and wear fans in their girdles; carry their snuff in a narrow-mouthed smelling bottle (a mark, by the way, of their good-fellowship); a people without cravats, hinting that their slavish heads are ever ready for the headsman's stroke; who mount a horse on the left side; whose public men commence their duty *before daylight*,

and burn incense in the temples; and yet these men are supposed capable of arguing and speaking in the midnight style and language of St. Stephen's chapel!

Now—let us take the latter part of the imperial edict published in our first page for an example of the emperor's *idiomatic English*.

My lords and gentlemen, Custodes rotulorum et magistratus, depending on your faithful love to my person and your zeal in your own duties, I hereby direct that you will, as soon as may be, open the assizes, and forthwith proceed to try the judicial causes. I trust the circuit judges will not fail to discriminate between the cases of petty theft, and the more serious ones of highway robbery; and that they will endeavour to prevent the sheriffs of counties as well as the *walking* barristers, from receiving fees; whereby they enrich themselves and neglect their duties. Should any of the unpaid magistrates harbour poachers, or be too fond of lingering over their roast-beef and claret, I hereby recommend you, my lords and gentlemen, to strike their names out of the commission, And even should complaints reach my imperial ears against yourselves, I shall recommend my ministers to appoint new lord-lieutenants and prick for new sheriffs; therefore do not hereafter say that the duties of the home-office have been so shamefully neglected, that even documents, bearing my royal sign-manual, have not been forwarded.—God save the king—

If we were thus to *clip the emperor's Chinese* in his hearing, we know what would be our speedy fate.

FOREIGN TRADE TO CHINA.

A statement of the whole of the American import and export trade, with the rates of Exchange, has been kindly handed to us by one of our American friends. A detailed statement of the export of tea and rawsilk to great Britain, from the 23rd of April 1834, to the 30th of September, 1835, has been published by the Canton Chamber of Commerce; which exhibits the following gross quantities of those two articles:—Black tea, lbs. 42,590,000; Green tea, lbs. 8,439,200: total lbs. 51,079,200. Raw silk, bales, 1849.—To the U. S. as per statement handed to us, 42,787 chests of black, and 125,119 chests of Green, making a total of 167,906 chests of tea, have been exported from Canton, in the season 1834-35, ending the 30th of June 1835. But it is desirable that statements of the *whole* trade of every foreign nation with this empire should be drawn up and published; and we shall be glad to work with others to this important end. We are aware that we are dependent on the courtesy of all the foreign merchants here, for all and every communication they may make to us to further this task, which we conceive to be the peculiar duty of the Chamber of Commerce to order to be done; but the Committee of the Chamber are also dependent on their brother merchants for assistance. Should, therefore, any difficulties or delays happen to the hindrance of the completion of this *expected* document—for the people of England will rightly expect it—we turn to H. M. superintendents, as being those who can, without delay, or correspondence of any kind with any parties, at once draw it up in the most satisfactory and undoubted manner; for we believe the manifest of every British ship has been sent to them, at Macao, for signature; and of course copies of each manifest have been made by their orders, and are preserved for reference.

These statements are of great consequence; and every individual engaged in commerce is concerned in their publication: they are means to a most important end—the general good and information: and being such, they should never be neglected by the wellinformed and liberal merchant.

THE CANTON PRESS.

We observe that various notices respecting light houses on the English coast in the Channel, are published in the last and third number of this promising Journal, "by direction of the Agents to the honorable East India company."

These *Notices to Mariners* are of so great importance to all the world, that it is the duty of every individual to make them as public as he is able; and their gratuitous

insertion in all Journals is, we believe, a matter of course.

On referring to the *Prospectus*, which announced the forthcoming of the *Canton Press*, we find it asserted that paper is—"free from the control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals."—We are, therefore, a little surprised that it's Editor should receive directions from any one; and still more so, that he should have to complain of the *assumption* of his monitors, and the *caprice* of individuals, as he has done through three whole pages in his last number. However, *this* is not our concern; but it is the concern of the Public when the E. I. company's agents leave their Jewish pursuit of bill-brokerage, to direct a press, and to intrude themselves on the public notice as the organ through which the proceedings of the corporation of the Trinity house are published. We now understand that the *Canton Press*, is *neither free from the control of power, the influence of party, or the caprice of individuals*. The E. I. co's agents are the *primum mobile* of our *cotemporary*—for as such we must now salute him, and abandon the more endearing name of *fellow-laborer*, for we feel now convinced we have different tasks. The E. I. co's agents issue their directions to the *Canton Press*: is it, then, a wrong inference, to suppose that the *Canton Press* is under the *orders* of those agents?—But if even so, their controlling power has been only used to direct the publication of important public information: *credat Judæus*? Or, perhaps, it is a mere harmless attempt to court popularity *here*, and to tell the world, wherever the *Canton Press* wanders—super et Garamantas et Indos—à Gadibus usque Gangem—that, "though the field be lost, all is not lost"—for the E. I. co's agents still *haunt* the shores of China, for the purpose of unlawfully trading.

A correspondent, under the signature of "*No Half Measures*" has brought to our notice the sentiments of the *Metropolitan* for March, with reference to *The Dispute with China*. The character of that Journal, the ability with which it is conducted, and the character of the talented and gallant Editor, Captain Marryat, R. N., will plead at least for as much attention as the *Asiatic Journal*. We recommend both to the attention of our local readers. An extract from the *Hurkaru*, copied from the *Metropolitan*, will be found in another column; and we trust that the name of that magazine may be safely joined to the feeling of Englishmen on the subject in question; and that the feeling is *Metropolitikos*.

Dear Mr. Editor—When you have adjusted the Finance Committee affair, I foresee a fiercer war meeting you on the great question of a right of interference with the Chinese. The enclosed extract from the *Hurkaru*, of the 21st of July, is the argument on that subject, quoted from the *Metropolitan* for March, and may assist your views. I own being one of those who consider that the great rule of—"do as you would be done by" applies quite as much to a man who wears a tail as to one who does not. I like the tone of reasoning, and hope it is that of the great majority of our British countrymen; and that the day is gone by when insult, injustice and wrong, are to be tamely submitted to from ridiculous pretensions set up by a set of semi-barbarians on this side the Cape, bolstered up and sheltered in wrong for the selfish motives of a set of turtle-eating men in Leadenall street.

"NO HALF MEASURES."

"But there are other principles upon which we may most justly insist, that may bring about this very consummation—the opening of trade, and diffusion of prosperity and useful knowledge to millions. Let the sins of ignorant tyranny fall upon the heads of the tyrants. We are not to be compelled to put our candle under a bushel because our neighbour dislikes light; and since the celestial empire deigns to take its station in common with other nations upon the face of this our earthformed globe, the porcelain nation must be content to consider itself as one of the family, and be amenable, with the rest, to international laws.

We think that every community that has sufficient strength, either by position, alliance, wealth, or military power, to preserve its integrity, has also a right to resist and resent every contumely from another community, and not only to resist and resent, but also, as far as it may lay in its power, to remove the causes that produced the insult. We do not think that any European nation would bear to be stigmatised by another European nation, not only as barbarians, but as *outside barbarians*, and its king to be insulted by such an official notification as the following; that he, an inferior minister of the Chinese crown, "turns back to the hitherto *highly and most reverently submissive conduct of the King of England to the celestial empire*."

We do not affirm that if such an insult had passed between France and England, that it would have produced immediate war, but it would certainly have been followed by the aggrieved party making such a demand for explanation and apology that if not instantaneously, fully, and unequivocally given, war would directly ensue. Now, let the casuists extend their

ingenuity, and tell us why the celestial empire should be an exception to the rule. There can be but one answer—that it is they, the people who compose it, who are the outside barbarians, and that we must defer to them as such, in all that relates to our interests, to the preservation of those who are now within the reach of their power, and, above all, in every thing that regards our honour. This, the best defence that can be made for them, is, upon the very face of it, absurd. We must consider the Chinese either as a civilized nation, and one responsible for their own acts, or as barbarians; if as the former, we have an undoubted right to demand with the strong hand, ample satisfaction, not only for their present conduct, but for a long debt of past indignities; if as the latter, according to the usages of nations we see no valid objection to treating them just in the manner that our superior military and naval power can enable us to do, even to the occupation of a portion of their territory.

Considering all the nations of the earth as one family, we see no reason why one of them, because it has remained for ages, occupying so large a portion of the common soil, in a state of moral and political idiocy, shall not only deny to the surrounding members all the advantages that may be derived from an interchange of its various productions, but also insult them when they come to them with the most friendly and the most beneficent intentions. We think that we have made out a strong case, showing that no delicacy should be used towards the celestials; and if it be expedient to use power to compel them to our and their own goods, we ought not for a moment to hesitate to use it.

But the Chinese are too wise ever to give us the pretence; if we have recourse to force we have only to exhibit, not to employ it. They dread of all things, war. The very loudness of their bullying in all their edicts, betrays the magnitude of their fears. The aboriginal Chinese are a nation above all others industrious, and given to commerce. Their extreme populousness makes trade of vital importance to them. Now these myriads of workers, to use the language of the hive, are ground down to the very earth, that is scarcely large enough to contain them, by a dynasty of Tartar barbarians, who have no other rule of government than force, and no other policy but hypocrisy. These ruling powers may be compared to a large cancer, extending over a body too replete with blood, and of a temperament too redundant. This power predominates only by pain and throws out its detestable fibres in every direction. Gladly would the nation throw it off, but it is of that searching nature, so deeply engrained in the system, that this delivery cannot be effected by a self effort; but the least assistance from without would at once destroy the vast disease. We state this only to show, that if it be expedient to display power upon this difference with our unsocial exclusives, how effective it would be to the purposes of good to all, but to those who thrive by the perpetuation of evil.

The writer goes on to show what a state of things our truckling has produced in China, but we need not follow him any further for our purpose.

Dear Mr. Editor,—You seem quite overpowered by your correspondents. Allow an old friend to step in, and put a few leading questions to some of them, whilst you breathe a little.

Pray ask *Viator*, why, instead of long personal stories, he does not bring his proofs?—so important to the public—and which, at present, are presumptive evidence only.

Ask *Veto*, where he found out that T. & Co. F. R. & Co. were clerks to J. M. & Co. and ask him in *Astronomy* if he finds a Planet's value lessened by the number and power of its satellites.

Ask him, moreover, to waive that portion of his Irish blood, so as to answer "before going" instead of "after he has left"; and tell him, whether the Finance Committee is a wise measure or not, is not, in the least, wound up with his having eaten good or bad dinners on "these inhospitable shores."

Ask the Finance Committee why they limit shipments of cargo, on which advances are to be made, to the 31st of December.

Ask the—"Not a member of the chamber of commerce why he writes two letters in one of your numbers; and what ground he goes on when he says that Sir R. Peel's government would have smote H. C. Finance Committee "maugre lord Ellenborough."

Ask Howqua what silk is worth?—and you will get no answer; and I doubt the others answering, but let us see.

Macao, 19th September, 1835.

NO PROPHET.

Agreeing to the requests of "*No Prophet*", we now call on *Viator*,—and that most earnestly, for the sake of his own character—to produce his proofs:—on *Veto*—if that son of an Irish king is yet with us; for,

Instar veris enim vultus suus

Affulsit populo, gravior it dies,

Et soles + melius nitent.

speak, then, O Milesian prince!

The Finance Committee will not deign to answer us; so we shall be silent.

"The Not a Member of the Chamber of Commerce" will, we hope, reply; although we must ask ourselves the question why we inserted two letters from him in one number: and we answer, because they bore upon and assisted our notices of lord Ellenborough's remarks, and our last reply to the wandering *Veto*.

DR. MORRISON.

(From the Englishman, July 29.)

Memorial adopted by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, late of Canton.

Scarcely have the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society paid their tribute to the memory of one highly-valued and distinguished fellow-labourer in the East, before they are called on to mourn the loss of another. To the name of Carey they have now to add that of Morrison—names, both of them, which will ever hold a high rank among Oriental and

Biblical scholars. The talents of Carey were employed on a variety of languages; the energies of Morrison were concentrated on one, but that one was the Chinese. Carey lived to a good old age; and came to his grave, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season. Morrison was cut off in the vigour of life, when years of further service might have been, not unreasonably, anticipated. Both, however, had finished the work appointed them to do; and for both is, doubtless, reserved the applauding sentence—"Well done, good and faithful servant! enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Twenty-seven years ago, when Dr. Morrison, then a young man, embarked for China, no Protestant Missionary had trodden that vast and neglected field; and, for sacred purposes, there was but one Protestant European who had attempted to master the difficulties of its most difficult language. Dr. Marshman was at that time laudably engaged in a distant province of India, in effecting a translation of the Sacred Scriptures into Chinese, which, after a few years, passed through the press at Serampore; but Dr. Morrison was the first to make the attempt in China itself; and this gigantic work (aided in part by the late lamented Dr. Milne) he lived to accomplish: thus unfolding the volume of Inspired Truth to about three hundred millions of the human race.

The talent, the zeal, the devotedness, the perseverance, requisite for such an undertaking as this, may be more easily conceived than described. Yet this was not the only task which Dr. M. imposed upon himself—his Chinese Dictionary, printed at the expense of the East India Company, would alone have been a noble monument of his industry and learning. He also published, in Chinese, many smaller works; among which, as illustrative of his Catholic spirit may be mentioned his translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England.

In order duly to estimate his fervent and unwearied zeal, it should be borne in mind that he entered on the labours of the Chinese mission single-handed; that he had to encounter innumerable discouragements; that years elapsed before he was permitted to see any direct fruit of his missionary exertions; and that at no time was it his privilege to hail a numerous accession of Christian converts. To him it was appointed, almost exclusively, to prepare the precious seed, and to scatter a few handfuls of it. To others it is reserved to gather in that harvest, to which the fields appear already white.

And here, while the committee must needs deplore their loss, they cannot but adore the goodness of God, who spared their servants long enough to lay the foundation of such a work in China: and who in the meanwhile was providing a succession of Christian men to carry it forward.—Dyer, Medhurst, Gutzlaff—and, among others, one bearing the name of Morrison, and destined, we may hope, to emulate his father's worthy example—these still survive, and stand girded for action. We have, therefore, encouragement to believe that the temple of Christianity shall yet, and ere long, be built upon the ruins of Chinese superstition; and that, throughout that vast empire, myriads shall soon be heard to sing the praises of Him whose name is above every other name, and at whose name every knee shall bow.

In concluding this tribute to the memory of their friend, the Committee cannot but advert to the modesty with which he was accustomed to speak of his own labours; as also to the promptness with which he uniformly ascribed all his attainments and all his success to the grace of God. It is instructive and consolatory to know that his grace, having supported him through life, still soothed and upheld him on the approach of death; and that a part of his last Sabbath was employed in singing, together with a few Christian friends, in the Chinese language, the praises of that Redeemer, by whose love he was stimulated, and on whose merits he had long reposed; whose kingdom on earth he had laboured to extend; and, in the contemplation of whose unveiled glory, he now finds the heaven which he desired.

My Dear Mr. Editor,—Should you have room in your valuable paper of to-morrow, I shall thank you to insert these few lines.

The *Thomas Courts* having arrived from *Bombay*, I find that all the letters belonging to the European residents were sent up by one of the Messago passage boats, and received to day; but none of the Parsee merchants acquired any letters by that conveyance.—I am quite at a loss for my letters; I should think all the letters, including those of the Parsee merchants, were forwarded, as usual, to the Post Master; and it is strange that he should neglect sending them all up by the same conveyance; but I hope this hint will caution him for the future. I am, Your's faithfully,
28th September. Z.

We request the attention of all parties concerned in the delivery of the letters from the *Thomas Courts*, for transmission to Canton, to the foregoing letter. If all the letters and packets were delivered to the Post Master, it is with great regret that we have to notice another instance of this neglect. We are of opinion that if there is not more attention to duty in the P. M.'s department it should be put into schedule A.

28th September, 9.30, P. M. We have just received a packet from *Bombay*, per *Thomas Courts*.

MONEY LENT.

Come hither ye, from leaden hall sent	What makes many a malecontent?
To this far land in banishment,	What brings a talling-off in rest?
Your case we pity, cent per cent,	What makes old England's sons lament?
Here money's lent.	Why—money's lent.
From home to China if you went	Why does the hungry weaver sigh?
With little blunt, that sha'n't prevent	What makes tea and silk so high?
You buying tea of finest scent	Why are British goods thrown by?
With money lent.	Why—money's nigh.
For what can all our looms invent?	What makes each sharp dissonant?
Or from our mines be upward sent?	He knows that, like a careful dad,
There's no demand for these, tho' blent	Provide he must for his hopeful lad,
While money's lent.	Tho' a dog sad.
See ye not yonder battlement?	For many a pound he has mis-spent,
Tho' three blue balls are not pen-dent,	Which fills dad's breast with discontent.
Yet there's three uncles—don't lament,	Therefore abroad he must be sent
There money's lent.	Where money's lent.
Thus two to one is really meant,	
If you to borrow are content,	
That your bohea or silk shipment	
The <i>spout</i> won't vent.	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1835.

NO. 40. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

FOR LONDON.

THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 486 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, teak built, 580 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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THE fine new British built ship MARGARET, 364 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa, apply to DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT AND CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE bark ARAB, A 1. 356 Tons Register, J. S. SPARKES, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For freight apply to C. SAPOORJEE & R. BURJORJEE. No. 5 Powshun Factory.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE ship WILLIAM WILSON, captain MILLER, will have quick despatch. Apply to WILLIAM HENDERSON.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ERNAAD. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

SHIP HORMUSJEE ROMANJEE, P. Keys Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, burthen 809 tons, Captain P. Tonks, to sail from WHAMPOA on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE. No. 2 French Factory.

FOR SALE.

THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in stores, now lying in Cumsingmoon. For particulars apply to BELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. ROE. on Board.

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships, of about 550 and 800 Tons Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As it is our wish, and has been our constant endeavour, to publish the Register as early as possible on Tuesday mornings, we request our correspondents to time the delivery of their communications so as to aid us in an arrangement which, we believe, will be as satisfactory to our readers as it will be easier to ourselves. We beg to suggest the hour of twelve on Mondays as the time when our friends can reasonably expect their communications to be inserted, or properly noticed, in the following Tuesday's paper. We do not, however, bind them or ourselves to the dial's point: but an attempt to keep time will ensure a greater attention to, and a better comprehension of, their valuable and everwelcome communications.

CANTON.

The only arrival that has been reported to us is the JOHN OF GAUNT, Captain Robertson, from Liverpool the 2nd of June, and Batavia the 7th of September. Neither papers nor letters from either of these ports have, as yet, reached us.

We have been informed, by a Chinese, that those who are interested in the ship Troughton and her plundered cargo, should petition *Ke*, the fooyuen and acting governor, on the subject, or he will not follow up the measures of the late governor *Loo*, relating to the total restitution of the goods, or the punishment of the pirates,

The ready explanation given by Mr. Grassick, the purser of the Thomas Coutts, respecting the two deliveries of the letters by that vessel, must be satisfactory to the public.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Eighth moon, 4th day. About 12 P. M. four pirate boats anchored in the river outside the great east gate. They contained about one hundred robbers. From a money shop in *Haepang* street they stole several thousand dollars. Next day the *Pwanyu-heen* was petitioned to search for and seize them.

10th day. October 1st. This is the birthday, or *Wanshow*, 'limitless long life,' of H. I. M. Taoukwang. Very early in the morning, all officers of government, high and low, go to the *Wanshow kung*, or hall of longevity, to make their prostrations; and plays are acted at all the public offices to felicitate the happy day.

The Chinese intendant of customs at Macao, complained, a considerable time ago, that ships leave the harbour without paying measurement duties, and threatens to report such conduct to the *hoppo* in Canton, in which case no mercy will be shown.

Old *Loo* and his colleagues issued an exhortatory edict to the people on the coasts, in which they depict in very lively colours the heinousness of the crime of attacking mariners in distress; and, when their cries rent the air, instead of assisting, stripping those who escaped the fury of the elements, and plundering the cargoes of the vessels; which are the practices of the villainous inhabitants of the coasts. Such wretches, when found out, will henceforth receive deserved punishment; for atrocities of such a deep dye ought on no account to be pardoned. This exhortation was circulated in consequence of the frequent piracies which have been committed since the unhappy business of the plunder of the Troughton; and it appears to be one of the latest of *Loo's* legislative acts.

The following is a translation of an edict which was issued by the late governor *Loo*, and privately obtained by an influential friend, whose active kindness has thus enabled us to be the first, we think, to communicate its contents and meaning to the foreign community. There can be little doubt but the emperor was greatly surprised at the appearance of the *Chinese Magazine*; but he has not reviewed any of the articles. It's able and industrious author would have been glad, we presume, to have profited by the imperial criticism. This singular fact: that a book written by an European in the Chinese language, printed from Chinese blocks by a native, and published by the author, and brought to the notice of the great officers of state and even of H. I. M. himself, stands alone in the history of literature and of China.

To *Wootunyen*, Howqua, and the rest of the hong merchants, for their full information, from the governor and fooyuen, who on the 21st day of the 6th moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang received and in council opened a despatch, from the great officers of the military council, saying that on the first day of the 6th moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang they received the imperial edict—as follows.

Loshen, (fooyuen of *Fuhkeen*) and the others have forwarded a foreign book to the office of the military council from English foreigners, which has been presented to me for my inspection.

I, the emperor, have carefully turned it over and looked at it; the title page bears the date—"Taoukwang, *Keawoo*, (the name of the 31st year (1834) of the chinese cycle) it is

dated in the summer months, and sealed with a private seal. The books contain quotations from the five classics. It is most certain that an outside foreigner did not print the book. The said nation frequents Canton for the purposes of trade; assuredly, in the interior, there must be traitors among the people, who unite together to print and circulate (the book): this is most detestable. If this book was printed in the last year, how is it, that this spring, it can be circulated from the said nation as far as *Fukkeen* province?—this affair must, most decidedly, be investigated to the bottom, and it will not be difficult to ascertain the real facts. I order the said governor and *fooyuen* (of *Fukkeen*) and the others, to institute immediate secret enquiries. The shopmen who printed the foreign book must be seized and sent before the magistrates, and strictly examined as to what person prepared this foreign book, and who gave it to the said shopmen to print, and the facts and persons concerned must be clearly proved and pointed out, and elicited by examination; there must not be the least tergiversation or glossing over: which will be a most heavy and perverse offence. Let this edict be communicated to *Leo* and *Ke*—(the governor and *fooyuen* of Canton); and also send it to *Pang* (the hoppo,) for his information. And I order the volumes of foreign books to be both sent at once (from the military council to the above officers at Canton). Respect this.

The imperial will has been received; and we have written a despatch, communicating the above circumstances.

I, (Loo, the governor of Canton), have examined and find, that the governor of *Fukkeen* and *Chekeang*, has transmitted a document, stating that foreigners distributed foreign books in *Fukkeen* province, &c. We, the governor and *fooyuen*, fear that the said foreign vessel has entered into Canton Province; we have already ordered the *Sze* officers (the treasurer and the judge), to commence enquiries as to whether any foreign books have been distributed in Canton. Afterwards we received the edict containing the imperial will, ordering the examination of the shopmen who printed the foreign books; and we have already respectfully obeyed the orders, for instituting an enquiry: this is on record. Now, we have respectfully received the foregoing directions as well as the two volumes of foreign books; and we, the governor and *fooyuen*, with extreme care, have looked them over; and it is clearly the case that they are Chinese-printed books; they are *got up* as to appearance, fashion, paper, and title page, exactly the same as the storybooks, songbooks &c. that are sold in the streets. Canton is the place which the English foreigners frequent for the purposes of trading; certainly, there must be native traitors amongst the people, who link themselves on (to the foreigners) and print (their books).

We have also communicated to the two *Sze* officers, the treasurer and criminal judge, to immediately direct the *Kwangchowfoo* and the two *heens* of *Pwanyu* and *Nanhæ*, to search about the Provincial city, inside and out, as well as Macao and other places; and moreover, to give secret orders to all the hong merchants, secretly and quickly to ascertain the facts by examination. The shopmen who printed the foreign books must be taken, and subjected to the severest examination before the magistrates; that the man who prepared these foreign books and who delivered them to the said shopmen to be printed may be discovered; and at what time and place they were printed; all these circumstances must be drawn out by grinding torture; for the real facts must be obtained. If the blocks are still in the country, immediately seize them, and deliver them up, altogether, to await our (the governor and *fooyuen*) personal inspection in order to send them (to the emperor).

Thus, we respectfully obey the edict containing the imperial will, ordering us to examine into this important business.

It certainly cannot be reported back from Canton that there are not any cutters (of blocks for the characters). It is absolutely requisite for the said *foo* and *heên* officers, to deliberate and examine and obtain the facts. It is expected

that they will certainly make a seizure. If the district officers have been guilty of the fault of remissness in enquiring, yet, if they pursue and seize the *printing* criminal, they may beg for some indulgence; but if they shrink from and avoid their duty, or are careless and slur over the business, and the criminals are seized by other persons, the said *foo* and *heên* officers may fear the difficulty of bearing the consequences of so heavy a crime. It is absolutely necessary that the utmost secrecy and sincerity be used to prevent the matter from being known abroad, so that the traitors may not be able to conceal themselves at a distance, and the guiltless be implicated. It is proper respectfully to record (the edict) and the documents (connected with it,) to be respectfully obeyed.

These orders for examination having, with secrecy and haste, come before me, the hoppo, on receiving them, besides sending secret messengers to examine, I, with haste, unite with and give secret orders to the said hong merchants to obey accordingly, and after having examined, to inform me of the facts by petition; thus I respectfully obey the edict containing the imperial will respecting this examination. The said hong merchants must not be guilty of the offence of evading their duty. A Special Edict.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 6th moon, 28th day. (23rd July 1835.)

Wang, by imperial appointment, criminal judge of Canton, respecting severe prohibitions against strife and litigation, and the leaguings together (of officers) and the frightening of the people (in order to extort money from their fears).

False accusers should be considered as criminals, and instigators to strife and litigation must be repressed at once; and let the law take its course with those men who spirit on others, and who from their own minds originate causes of contention; and the man who sows discord shall be considered the leader, and he who obeys shall be the follower. If a man's thoughts arise to accuse (having reason) and abettors of strife draw from around daring and adventurous (fellows), they shall be involved in the criminals' crime. If swindlers, experienced in villainy, collect together, and unite with the official attendants, and deceive and dupe the ignorant country people, bully and frighten, and extort money from them; following the schemes of the swindlers to cause confusion and sorrow, they shall be, by law, banished to the extreme limits, to an unwholesome station, as slaves to the army. If literary graduates assist people in making out evidence, if upon examination they are proved to be false and vague, the law shall deprive them of their gowns and buttons, and they, shall be punished one degree heavier than those who egg the people on to strife: All (these regulations) therefore will repress (the swindlers) and guard against (the students.) The prohibitions are excessively severe and easy to be known; and the customs of strife and litigation and of uniting together to extort money, must be prevented. I, the judge, have examined, and heard, that in the province of *Kwangtung* there is a class of swindlers very ready with their pencils, who sow dissensions and strife; and are accustomed from the most petty causes—about a pig or a fowl—to raise the breath of contention, and by their cunning tricks the oyster and the heron fast grasp each other, which is the profit of the watchful fisherman. (He catches both: A proverb, alluding to the retainers about public courts, who encourage lawsuits, by which they are gainers.) Or by degrees implicating men in lawsuits, they are subjected to cruel punishments and entangled in a murderous net; or—"Under cover of 'convivial seeming they practise on man's life'—They become the confidants of both parties (in a quarrel), and conduct both cases; in small affairs they empty men's purses; in great they ruin men's bodies and families, to the great injury of the people: proceedings deserving the greatest indignation.

If the course of government is not severe, and its conduct strict; if for one day the vagabond swindling class is not suppressed, the good and peaceable people for one day will have no quiet. I, the judge, after hearing the plain-

tiff's case, whatever may be the time or business, apply most diligently to examine and decide; if there is guilt, it is most certainly punished: but anxious thoughts attend me in my chair from the beginning (since I have taken office); and I cannot but guard against their perfection (in villainy). My whole mind is employed to explain and illustrate the prohibitory laws: to this end, I issue this edict; if there are any (of the people) whose minds are disturbed by the foregoing remarks (as being applicable to themselves;) let them reform early, and so calm their own consciences; may they wash and purify their hearts and inform their minds, and not again degrade themselves by vile schemes, and so bring sorrow and calamities on themselves still daring, unrepentant, to trust to evil (courses). If either by reports, or legal public accusation, (the swindlers &c. are denounced) they shall be immediately seized and dragged before the courts, and, according to law, shall be dealt with. I, the criminal judge, grasp the law, firm as a rock; most decidedly, there shall not be any indulgence; say not that the laws have not been made known; let all, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special edict. Taoukwang, 15th year, 8th moon, 4th day. (September 25.)

Dear Mr. Editor,—In your paper of the 20th of September, you enter on the much discussed question in what sense E. is to be taken when used by the Chinese to us. I am not a Chinese scholar, but there is a view of the case you overlook.

Suppose the strict interpretation of E. not to be insulting; still, if it is complained of by those to whom it is applied, and after such complaint it is again used, it becomes a positive insult, whatever the nature of its meaning may originally have been.

Observe the "Oi Barbaroi" of the Greeks was used by them in speaking Greek with Greek, not addressed to the Barbarians; and when our government do their duty to us here, rely on it E. will drop out of use. Yours,

△

Our correspondent, *Delta*, does not, we think, increase the importance of the *E* question by his observations.

The unimportant fact of its being an insult, intendedly, pointedly, and perseveringly used, has never been doubted: on the contrary, it has been the custom of all the European nations to too tamely submit to the insults of this proud and exclusive nation. We are at a loss to conceive why China should be allowed to use a tone of arrogant pretension and avowed contempt to all the kingdoms of the world, which no one kingdom would, for one day, allow its neighbour, or ally, or friend, to use to itself. *Expediency*, if not a sense of moral right, must, sooner or later, check the ridiculous pretensions of the black haired people: yet, when we see communities, aspiring to the glorious name of free-men, so slow to guard, or to recover and assert, or so little understanding their own birthrights, at home, we cannot presume that the credit of their nation, the honour of their character, or the less worthy incitement of national pride, will lead them to be more careful of all these motives in the persons and conduct of their representative and distant fellow countrymen, here.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Seeing the subject discussed in your paper and in that of your *cotemporary*, I beg to call your attention to the important affair of the conveyance of our letters, and to keep you informed that a small portion of H. B. M. subjects resident here have appealed to H. M. superintendents on that matter, and called for their interference to improve or entirely abate that measure, which lord Napier prematurely took.

We here solicit the concurrence of our more powerful Canton brethren to reform this abuse; and to beg that the eyes of the public may be open to the acts of H. M. superintendents. POST OFFICE. Macao, 1st October.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Being one of the people, I always answer a question, civilly put.

You ask why I assert that—"Sir Robert Peel's government would have smote Finance Committee"—Answer:—because we free merchants had gained over (Baring) lord Ashburton; and because Sir Robert's administration on all subjects (except one), had shown their determination to be guided by public opinion, and that opinion was against Finance Committee.

I hope your other queries may be as readily and as shortly answered. Macao, October 1st, 1835.

"NOT A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

"THERE IS SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF DENMARK."

Dear Mr. Editor,—Sure I am that if Shakespeare were now alive and residing in Canton, he might with truth have said "There is something rotten in the system of the Macao Post Office arrangements."

The unnecessary detention of ship's letters and packets at Macao, and the irregularity in forwarding the same to Canton, since the present system came into operation, is notorious.—You, Mr. Editor, have done good service to the Public by bringing the subject forward; but tho' the inconvenience and injury, resulting to the merchants in consequence, have been so many times pointed out in your paper, the evil has rather increased than otherwise;—rally, one might reasonably suppose that a hint on such an important subject, as that of the undue detention of merchants letters below, should be sufficient to "arouse" the attention of the "managers."—As for the pecuniary advantages accruing from the office of Post Master, he said advantages great or small, I have nothing to do with them;—but it is a maxim of mine, Mr. Editor, that if a person UNDERTAKES an office, that person should perform the duties of that office, in the best and most efficient manner in his power;—and I have no hesitation in saying, that if the individual, who has so undertaken the office of Post Master at Macao, is unwilling to perform his duties in that capacity more effectually than of late, the sooner he resigns the appointment, the better for his own credit.

It is a fact too well known to admit of dispute, that prior to the present system, tho' letters were occasionally kept back, on the whole we received them much sooner; the Captains or Purser's frequently bringing up their despatches with them, in a fast boat, directly on the arrival of the vessel, in place of their being detained as at present for several days afterwards. There is no good reason, in fact, why the letters should go to Macao at all; the superintendents (bless the mark) who are, perhaps, partly the cause, ought to have a person stationed at Cumsingmoon, to open the packets if necessary—and forward their own letters only (which can be but of small importance) to Macao;—but let not those who are ostensibly the guardians of British trade and interests in China, be the cause of our letters being kept back;—they have but small means of doing us good; let them not injure us.

If I mistake not, I have heard of a committee being appointed in Canton, to have an eye after the interest of John Public in the matter; and I certainly think said committee entitled to some censure for their negligence in the business:—let them look to it.

I trust the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for the length of these remarks, and in the hope of their leading to some improvement, I remain,

Yours,—REFORM.

Mr. Editor,—Your last numbers, containing discussions between *Viator*, *Observer*, *Velo*, and yourself, have cured me of a fit of the *Blues*, which I have suffered from since the establishment of the Finance Committee; for you must know I am one of those unlucky devils sent out by the Glasgow weavers and Leeds manufacturers, to dispose of their Printed Cottons and Woollen goods, and to send home results in Boheas and Nankin Silk. My employers having understood, before I left home, that by the Act of Parliament, the monopoly of the India company was at an end. Up to the present moment I have suffered by my own feelings on this subject, fearing I should be accused of a loss of my senses, had I written home and told my employers that, in the very teeth of an act of parliament, the India company is more to be dreaded in China, than ever. However, relieved of my bashfulness, and of my complaint, I begin to discover others of my way of thinking, and who agree with me in saying that blunders committed at home cannot be repaired under a period of 18 months or two years; which makes me despair of living to see justice done to the manufacturers and free merchants of Great Britain: therefore I will, after thanking you, gentlemen, who have so wisely promoted and so ably maintained this discussion, shape my course N. W. and tell father (he being a member of the home firm), that the E. I. Co. are still trading in Canton stronger than ever!—though in a single article, namely, "Printed Paper"—an article which my friend, Samqua, considers, a wonderful invention, and which he declares he prefers to our best and most suitable patterns, whether of Woollen or Cotton, and absolutely laughs at me when I propose to him the acceptance of any other goods whilst these Paper articles last.—It is unfortunate, with our steam engines and workmen (not to be excelled in ingenuity), that I see no chance to rival this article, as we want the open government treasury in Bengal, and for which I can find no substitute. Father told me that formerly the E. I. Co. used to buy a large lot of our Woollens annually for this market; but I am sure at that time the manufacture of these Paper Goods had not been discovered, as it is worse than useless to bring a yard of cloth here now. Samqua seems to say, that not only may we keep our goods at home; but also ourselves; for that *He* and *One No. 1 good heart company's gentlemen* can do all the Trade Pigeon between China and England; and, by the help of this wonderful article, send home every chest of tea and every bale of silk, without any bother about bringing Woollens, Irons, and Cottons here; and if matters last so another year his words will come good. Baillie Jarvie (if alive) would say—"My conscience"—a pretty story this for Glasgow.—And now for my acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, who have kindly assisted me in making out my case with my employers, which "saves my bacon; and enables me to meet the home firm with a bold face; permit me to say, we are "all in one basket"—all disappointed men:—*Viator*, that he does not share in the loaves and fishes; *Observer*, in exposure risking his next year's portion; *Velo*, sighs that the "Roast beef of old England does not ring out at the company's table, as formerly, 3 o'clock; precisely; and you, Mr. Editor, must be cast down when you see that Free Trade once truly established, all wrangling ceases: no longer any use for your powerful pen.

"Othello's occupation's gone."—Farewell. I go home and tell Father not to ruin himself by sending Woollens and Cottons to a market where Printed Paper is preferred.

Your humble servant,

Macao, 26 September, 1835.

JACOB FAITHFULL, Jr.

Mr. Editor,—The only part of your remarks on the affray on board the Danish Ship "Syden," intelligible to a person of so small a "Parson-Power" in reading as myself, is, that part wherein you recommend Captain Burd to make a deposition of the whole circumstances before the Commander of H. B. M. Sloop, "Raleigh."—I know not whether your good intentions to Captain Burd, or national vanity, had most share in such a ridiculous proposal.—Have not the pendants of France, America, or Denmark, equal authority in these seas, as that at the mast head of the Raleigh? and do you ever persuade your British readers to apply to them in civil cases? I, for my part, would advise Captain Burd to stick to his own flag;—but since you seem to have such a penchant for Pendants—the most appropriate one I can recommend is a black SEEDING pendant (at the fore yard arm) under the

Pendant of Denmark. The latter, I believe, Captain Burd has Royal authority to sport and have no doubt the laws of his country would fully bear him out under all circumstances of the case in whipping up the former.

Mr. Editor, you must excuse the term, but it certainly appears to me preposterous to tell a Danish naval officer to go before a British officer of perhaps inferior rank, in a civil cause.—Is there no esprit du corps, in the Danish navy, no recollections dire—if not vindictive

"Of Nelson and the North"

of the precious specimen of British Naval justice, which forms the most prominent feature of their more recent history. But it is not in the Baltic alone, where the nations have seen and individuals felt that Britain's most potent arm did not always wield the sword of justice; and other seas have their tales of tyranny; and happy thrice happy would it have been for the fame of the "Bravest of the (naval) brave"—"The flower of all the admirals," had his name not been mixed up with them.—The officers of the British navy are brave individually—collectively, characteristically brave—let them therefore fight, Mr. Editor, it is their legitimate calling, and let them also act the good Samaritan to Merchant vessels in distress, and scour the seas of those increasing pests—the pirates—but beware of calling on them to decide where the case can be left to a jury, or of insulting the subjects of other flags by calling them to do—"Con tow"—to your pendant. The good old "right of search" days are gone, and the pendants and flags of independent nations will in future wave free as ours—the schoolmaster has been too busy abroad, as well as at home, ever to allow those by-gone times to return.

Now, Mr. Editor, as the above is full of pendants, I hope there can be no mistake in the vein in which it is written, so as to prevent your giving it place in your next; but whether you do or not—rest assured it will add very little to the misfortunes or vexations of

Yours most respectfully,
A MAN (DUDUM) GOING DOWN TO JERICHO.

Our correspondent, *Jamdudum*, (for shortness sake), has much mistaken our sentiments in the SYDEN CASE.

We regret this "Valiant Hamlet" should have misunderstood us; but so "unhallowed and ungracious is the time," that we must not be surprised even if the "Ear of Denmark" is abused: still we feel inclined to ask—"And what makes you from Wittenberg," *Jamdudum*?

When we presumed to recommend a course of conduct to Captain Burd, it was for the following reasons: firstly, and the most important and unanswerable one, is the lamentable and disgraceful fact, that all Foreigners of every nation that boasts a name, a flag, or a government, submit, as they are constantly told by the public notices of this government and country, to the degradation of the never-for-a-moment-ceasing disgrace of their name, flag, and nation.—"Let the hog eat the dog, or the dog eat the hog"—was the observation of a celebrated, zealous, and able prime minister of the Ottoman porte: such is the very same contemptuous feeling expressed by this government, constantly and unchecked, by their public documents, and daily and hourly by the acts of every native, to all foreigners. In the case of the Syden—a vessel under the Danish flag, the honour of which flag had been entrusted to a British subject, now absent from Canton; the commander of this vessel being also, we believe, a British subject—and, be it remembered, the acceptance of a foreign protection does not free from allegiance—many of the crew of the *Syden* being also the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain—when the government of China treats all foreigners with such unheard of, incredible contempt, as to openly tell them that their lives, properties and opinions, are not matters of legislative import, even when resident on the celestial soil—what course can be better in such a case, occurring in the inner waters of China—in which blood has been spilt and life lost; the life perhaps, for we know not, of a British subject—what course, we ask, can be better than for a British subject himself (Captain Burd) to depose to such transactions before the only officer, as we conceive, who could receive his deposition; and advise, assist, or, perhaps, direct a course of conduct to him in his disastrous emergency?—H. M. superintendents (by courtesy) are neither acknowledged by the viceroy of Canton, nor by H. E. the governor of Macao. Where, then, are their powers, and how can they be exercised? But does, *Jamdudum* presume to say that the presence of H. B. Ms' vessel of war has no efficacy, albeit crippled as she is by the late Typhoon, and that her commander and officers are not acknowledged by the government of Macao, and would not, as we asserted, be acknowledged by the viceroy of Canton, if need were?—We cannot enter upon the political acts of Great Britain—acts which were done thirty years ago—in the *Register of Canton*. Still, we think, we could speak as to the national feelings of the—"Brothers of Englishmen, the Danes:" but that we would not, if we could avoid the position, be informal, when such men and their feelings are discussed by us;—for we have "drank deep" off *Elsinore*, and seen the city of the "Dane".

We are Saxon enough to appreciate duly the "Trial by jury."—But our experience of the officers of the British Navy convinces us that they are not despicable lawyers. That they can write us well as fightis pleasingly proved by several splendid instances in living authors.

We regret the tone our correspondent has assumed with reference to "our good intentions to Captain Burd and our national vanity." Our inten-

tions were, undoubtedly, good, pure and unalloyed; and our national vanity was not awakened from its deep and quite slumber, induced by the admitted superiority of the nation to which we have the honor to belong, by the mutiny on board the Danish ship SYDEN. We presumed to recommend a course of action, and we thought the manner of our recommendation was not offensive: it was, most surely, not intended to be so; and we did not expect that political transactions, national feeling, and professional character would have been alluded to as connected with the question;—but in whatever degree they are connected,—the British pennant, and the British Navy, and the British government and people will always, as heretofore, whilst the first streams over the heads of freemen, guard their own honour and justify their own acts.

TEA PROSPECTS OF INDIA.

From the *Englishman*, July 17th, 1835.

Among the appointments of the last week, we perceive that of Mr. J. W. Grant to superintend the Botanic Garden during Dr. Wallick's absence. The Mission upon which Dr. Wallick is about to leave Calcutta is among the most important to which the attention of Government has been drawn since the establishment of British supremacy in India. It has hitherto been matter of equal surprise and mortification, that every effort to cultivate the tea plant in various countries, though pursued with the aid of science, and the stimulus of commercial zeal, has signally failed, and that the civilized portion of mankind should still be left at the mercy of a barbarous and fastidious people for the supply of an article, which in some countries is become almost a necessary of life. The Chinese government has been enabled through this single circumstance, to carry to its utmost limit the exercise of a capricious despotism over foreign traders, the outside barbarians. Towards the British merchants, who, from the magnitude of their transactions might have expected more consideration, the insolence of the Chinese Government has been pre eminently shewn; and we have long been obliged to witness the singular spectacle, of the same nation enjoying undisputed sovereignty in Hindoostan, and unrivalled dignity in the other countries of Asia, but subjected in the ports of China to the most galling degradation.

Partly from considerations of national honour, but chiefly from motives of commercial policy, the Court of Directors about two years ago instructed the Supreme Government to appoint a Committee, to ascertain whether it would not be practicable to acclimate the tea plant in some part of the vast territories belonging to the British in the East. A Committee was appointed, and Mr. Gordon the Secretary, a gentleman of the most energetic enterprise, after having obtained all the information to be gleaned in India, proceeded to China to prosecute on the spot his researches as to the mode of cultivating and preparing the leaf. His success has been beyond expectation. In the very heart of the tea country he has been able to obtain the most valuable information, and may shortly be expected in Calcutta, accompanied by native Chinese labourers thoroughly versed in the tea process.

Meanwhile the important discovery has been made that the tea plant grows wild at Suddiya, or in that portion of our newly acquired territories in Assam which lies nearest to China. More recently, Major Grant in a tour through a part of Manipore, has discovered the plant growing in great luxuriance over a large tract of hilly country. It would appear therefore that it is to the hills and mountains on our Eastern frontier, that we are primarily to look for the successful cultivation of the tea plant, and to this region Dr. Wallick is about to proceed, for the purpose of investigating the subject with botanical accuracy, and laying the foundation for future operations. It will not therefore be too much to expect that in a few years, we shall witness an extensive cultivation of this plant within our own territories, and find a new stimulus given to the languid export trade of India. Those delightful hills, which afford in many parts all the advantages of an English climate, and in which moreover, Europeans may generally proceed during the day into the fields without risk, will thus become the seat of active enterprise. It was chiefly with a view to this country, that we expressed our satisfaction at the liberal provision of the new law, which gave Europeans leave to settle in any province of India without restriction. The country which is likely to become the chief seat of tea cultivation, having come under British rule subsequently to the beginning of the present century was necessarily included among the countries, in which Europeans could not settle without the special permission of Government. It is here that the greatest encouragement ought to be held out to Europeans to settle, and this was fully secured by the proposed enactment. At the same time we would observe that the Government which originated so liberal a law, will, we are satisfied, remove every obstacle to the unfettered settlement of Europeans in that hilly region, while the law is under discussion at home, if the promise which is now held out regarding the cultivation of tea be realized.

It is not however simply as a valuable export that we hail the prospect of domesticating the tea plant in our own territories. It is to be expected that the price of the article will fall to one-half its present rate, when it is raised in the country; and that the Natives, who already begin to relish this beverage, will be able to obtain it at so reasonable a price as to find it within the reach of all but absolute paupers.—*Friend of India*.

AMERICA.

Very little is said here in relation to the French Indemnity Bill. Mr. Livingston's arrival is waited for, with some anxiety. Till then, no opinion in regard to the character of the "satisfactory explanation" expected and required by France, can be formed. It is evident, however, that the public men here are disposed to treat the matter lightly. It may turn out to be a more serious matter than they expect. It is the opinion of some men of discernment here, who have had opportunities of conversing on the subject with the members of the Cabinet, that we are now nearer to a war with France than we were before the bill was passed.—*Journal of Commerce*, June 2.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1835.

NO. 41. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

FOR LONDON.

THE ship "EMMA EUGENIA," burthen 400 Tons, J. Milbank, Commander, will meet with early despatch from WHAMPOA, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship ELIZA STEWART, Robert Millar Commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 486 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, teek built, 580 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE fine new British built ship MARGARET, 364 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa, apply to DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE brig LADY CHARLOTTE, A.1. 190 Tons Register, George Keen, Commander. For freight apply to DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

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THE first class bark "ARAB," 500 Tons burden, J. J. SPARKES, (late H. C. S.), Commander. For freight apply to BELL & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For freight apply to C. SAPOORJEE & R. BURJORJEE, No. 5 Powshun Factory.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE ship WILLIAM WILSON, captain MILLER, will have quick despatch. Apply to WILLIAM HENDERSON.

FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

SHIP HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, burthen 800 tons, Captain P. Tonks, to sail from WHAMPOA on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE, No. 2 French Factory.

FOR SALE.

THE Calcutta built brig REBECCA, measuring per Register 92½ tons, well found in stores, now lying in Cumingmoon. For particulars apply to BELL & Co. Canton, or Capt. ROE. on Board.

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships, of about 550 and 800 Tons Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

To Correspondents.

"Times," versus A man going down to Jericho"—has been received; but as *Times* enters too much into personalities respecting "A Man &c.", and also asserts his knowledge of his person and pursuits, of which we neither know nor care to know any thing, we must be excused from inserting his letter, which would only lead to an angry rejoinder. *Times's* letter will be returned, if called for; if not demanded, it will be destroyed.

CANTON.

Arrived the American ships, MORRISON, Ingersoll, on the 4th instant, from New-York the 2nd of June; and NEPONSET, Lowe, from Boston and Java. The British ships, ALEXANDER BARING, St. Croix, from London; RED ROVER, Clifton, from Calcutta; JANE BROWN, Dunlop, from Singapore; and JUMNA, Pinder, from Liverpool the 3rd. of June.

By the Morrison, two missionaries from the episcopal church of America, the Reverend—Hanson, and the Reverend—Lockwood, arrived. These are the first members of a protestant episcopal church who have entered on the arduous service of the China mission. We are glad of the arrival of these gentlemen, as we shall always be of others,

whose first efforts must be employed in learning the Chinese language; for we consider that the power and respectability of the foreigners of every nation are greatly increased by the increase of the knowledge of the language amongst them; and it cannot fail to raise the foreign character generally in the estimation of the local government and people, when they know so many are solely devoted to the study of their "flowery tongue." America is now *foremost* in the honorable pursuit of civilising the natives of this empire, but we hope she will not be left alone in her attempts to do that mighty task.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the night of the 15th of the moon—October 6—H. E. Wang, the criminal judge, going his rounds, *incog.* in Yungkwang street, near the foreign factories, observed some gamblers playing at dice. He immediately called and ordered his runners to seize them. The gamblers scattered themselves in flight; the runners seize four, and each of them were punished on the spot with twenty blows and then set at liberty. The military, people &c. hold the judge in great terror.

On the 16th of moon—7th of October. The fooyuen of Fuhkeen sent Leyuhkeen, an officer of the 9th degree of rank, in charge of a robber, named Woakwan, together with his booty—money—to Canton, to be delivered over to H. E. Ke, the *fooheen* (the fooyuen, acting governor) for examination and punishment.—It is suspected this man was concerned in robbing the Troughton.

In the evening of this day, in Tahoke street, several tens of men, armed with military weapons pursued and captured a criminal, long guilty of heavy crimes. This offender is a very tall man (about 6½ feet); and it is said he is very skilful in the use of weapons. As he had long plundered the neighbouring villages, and escaped capture, the officers offered a reward of three thousand dollars for him; which is the reason why his captors pursued him with arms.

On the 17th of the moon, It was rumoured that H. E. Pang, the hoppo, received a private letter, which stated that the emperor had already appointed another hoppo to Canton; and that Pang, therefore, would not long remain in office.

It is said of the late governor Loo, that when he filled the office of fooyuen of Canton, he ruled the people *rather well*; but when he returned as the governor-general of the two Kwang, then he was not the same as formerly. They say of him, that he and Loowankin (the late Mowqua, familiarly known to foreigners as Bardolph), of the Kwangle hong, were on mutually good terms and understanding. Loowankin was a bad man (our informant is a native); and the governor Loo put implicit faith in his word in all *foreign affairs*: therefore the governor was a bad man. The public treasury is now deficient more than 300000 taels. The Kwangchowfoo assisted him with 100000 taels, the hoppo with 100000 taels, and the salt and hong merchants with 100000 taels, to supply the deficiency.

On the 20th of the moon, 11th inst. General Lun, the acting Tseangkeun, or commander in chief—spread his sails, and went to the Tiger's gate to review the squadron.

"Mid autumn term". The following is a translation of a native's account of the ceremonies observed at this period.

The 15th day of the 8th moon of each year is called the *Chungtsewtsee*—"mid autumn term". The ancient saying teaches that in the middle of autumn the moon increases in splendour; this day is the birthday of the spirit of the moon; and on this occasion the customs of the middle kingdom are as follows. From the 1st to the 15th of the eighth moon, the same kinds of cakes are made in every cakeshop; and only *mooncakes* are made, which are thus described: they are made round to resemble the moon, and are of three different kinds; one is called, *Soo-ping*, goosefat cake; another *Gangpeping*, stiff and hard skin cake; another *Juenpe ping*, soft and yielding skin cake. The *Soo-ping* cake weighs about 4 taels. The *small Gangpe* cake weighs about four taels; the *large*, five catties. On the surface are drawn representations of men and things in five different colours. The *small Juenpe* cake weighs 4 taels; the *large*, one catty. The surfaces of this kind of cake are not ornamented like the others. All these different kinds have both a sweet and salt taste. These cakes are exchanged as presents between families, and also between the officers of government: this is called *Tsung-tseile*—"the presenting term ceremony". Until the 15th all persons burn three kinds of fragrant candles, and worship the gods with wine and moon cakes, and then invite their relations and friends to joy and drinking; this custom is called *Tsaoutsee*; these festivities extend into the night, when they spread their tables, and feast and drink beneath the shining moon, which is called *Shangyue*—"delighting in the moon beams."—The females of every family also observe the same customs as to cakes, candles, and wine; they worship the moon, which is called *Hoyue*—"congratulating the moon."

They then, the worship of the moon being finished, likewise sit beneath her brightness and "delight in the moonbeams". Lighted lanterns are hoisted on long bamboo poles far up into the empty firmament, the meaning of which is also to congratulate the moon. The common saying has it thus; "The spirit of the moon presides over the affairs of the marriages of mortals; therefore women are most given to worship her, praying for children, or an early marriage &c."—The *chungtsew* term is observed with nearly the same ceremonies in every province of the empire; but with the greatest splendour and noise in Kwangtung.

On the 4th day of the 6th moon—29th June—it was reported to the emperor that the lock of the door of his *Coachhouse* had been picked, and three golden buttons stolen from the tops of his state umbrellas. All the officers connected with the department, watchmen &c. were handed over to the board of punishments for examination. It was proved that besides the golden buttons, two other golden ornaments had been stolen.

The members of the board of punishments report back that the theft must have been occasioned by the negligence of the officers who had charge of the emperor's travelling equipages; and they recommend that they should be delivered over for punishment. The emperor recorded their report.

SIMILARITY IN THE POLICY OF THE CHINESE

AND OTHER ASIATIC GOVERNMENTS.

The Chinese government has long been regarded as a government wholly *sui generis*, whether as regards its system, its policy, or its laws. It appears to us, however, that this is not altogether the case; and in support of this our opinion, we purpose giving, from time to time, extracts from various authors respecting other countries of Asia, and bringing forward the points in which the Chinese manifestly are, or are not, similar. But we first mark an objection to the possibility of any strict comparison and exact parallel between the middle kingdom and that of any other that has as yet flourished in the world: and the objection may be used, as occasion may offer, by those who coincide or disagree with our opinions; and it this: namely;—that the Chinese, and Tartar-Chinese, governments; or, perhaps, more strictly speaking, the personal assumptions

of the autocrats and the spirit of the laws, are the only instances of a nation claiming, *de jure divino*—unless the bishops of Rome are quoted—universal sovereignty: not the sovereignty gained by conquest and consolidated by political combinations, but the sovereignty of a father over his children, deputed to that office by the course of nature, and the revolving heavens; in one word—by *fate*. For this claim of sovereignty, being based on the Chinese laws, opinions and customs; deduced and endeavoured to be proved from their nomenclature—obscure and incomprehensible in many points—of the *Yang* and the *Yin* principles—active and passive—from the co-operating energies of which dual powers all visible things were produced;—from their cosmogony, *father heaven* and *mother earth*; whence the seasons, and fruits, animals and men: from the title of *Teentsze*, *heaven's son*, and from the name of this "terrestrial sphere," which they peculiarly apply to their own portion of it—namely: *Teenhea*, *all below the firmament*:—and the emperor of China, claiming to be the *Teentsze*, the 'son of heaven'—therefore all below the firmament must be *his own, his empire*:—can any genealogy be more distinct? Can any sway be more indisputable?

We will, *en passant*, make a slight and brief attempt to show cause to our cotemporary, the *Canton Press*, why the face of the universal father, the emperor of China, is black towards us, the far-removed cadets of his numerous family.—It is not that our many-coloured locks are eclipsed by the raven and glossy blackness of the silken pendants of his flowery and best beloved children of *Han*—but because we are, and have ever been, rebellious and undutiful:—we have wandered away from the middle kingdom to the four bordering barbarous confines, and we therefore reap the due and proper reward of our want of filial piety, and of our own folly: we are, indeed, the "desdichados"—cut off with a shilling, and occasionally threatened with the bamboo. But let us, like the prodigal son, repent the errors of our ways, eschew hips and haws and seek tea and rhubarb, cleanse our fleshly eyes and humanize our barbarian hearts, repair to the footstool of the dragon's seat, and, prostrate in the dust, confess our naughtinesses and pray forgiveness; then will the beneficent influences of heaven's son beam forth in unclouded lustre, and he will receive us, one and all, into the number of his cherished children; he will renovate us by his precepts and example, feed us with his bounty, watch over us with sleepless care, and guide us to our eternal rest in the tombs of our forefathers in the celestial soil. Then shall *Teenhea*—all below the firmament—be tranquillized!—What need, then, of bickering?—Submit, and be fed and taught; be contumacious, and be excluded and scattered to the fardistant, unfruitful regions; be driven out and starved in ignorance. You may call down upon yourselves, O ye ignorant hordes of savage barbarians, our contempt, indignation and punishment; for heaven's son must do his duty, and guard and nourish his obedient black-haired progeny—but dream not that ye can possibly incur our hatred, or awake our fears.

But to return to our subject, our first selection is regarding the difficulties encountered by Lieut. Burnes in his endeavours to enter Sindh, by the Indus, and his final triumph over them. We quote from the second edition of the gallant officer's travels into Bokhara, vol. 2, p. 14, *et seq.*

"The jealousy of the Sindh government had been often experienced, and it was therefore suggested that we should sail for the Indus without giving any previous information. Immediately on anchoring, I despatched a communication to the agent of the Ameers at Darajee, signifying my plans; and in the mean while, ascended the river with caution, anchoring in the fresh water on the second evening, thirty-five miles from the sea. . . . We passed many villages, and had much to enliven and excite our attention, had we not purposely avoided all intercourse with the people till made acquainted with the fate of our intimation to the authorities at Darajee. A day passed in anxious suspense; but, on the following morning, a body of armed men crowded round our boats, and the whole neighbourhood was in a state of the greatest excitement. The party stated themselves to be the soldiers of the Ameer, sent to number our party and see the contents of all the boats, as well as every box that they contained. I gave a ready and immediate assent; and we were instantly boarded by about fifty armed men, who *wrenched open every thing*, and prosecuted the most rigorous search for cannon and gunpowder. When the search had been completed, I entered into conversation with the head man of the party, and had hoped to establish, by his means, a friendly connection with the authorities; but, after a short pause, this personage intimated, that a report of the day's transactions would be forthwith transmitted to Hyderabad; and that in the mean while, it was incumbent on us to await

the decision of the Ameer, at the mouth of the river. The request appeared reasonable, and the more so, since the party agreed to furnish us with every supply while so situated. We therefore weighed anchor, and dropped down the river; but here our civilities ended. By the way we were met by several "dingies" full of armed men, and at night were hailed by one of them to know how many troops we had on board. We replied that we had not even a musket. "The evil is done," rejoined a rude Belooche soldier, "you have seen our country;—but we have four thousand men ready for action!" To this vain-glorious observation succeeded torrents of abuse; and when we reached the mouth of the river, the party fired their matchlocks over us: but I dropped anchor, and resolved, if possible, to repel these insults by personal remonstrance. It was useless; we were surrounded by ignorant barbarians, who shouted out, in reply to all I said, that they had been ordered to turn us out of the country."

Mr. Burnes then "protested against their conduct; and reminded them that he was" the representative, however humble, of a great government." But "an hour's delay served to convince him that personal violence would ensue if he persisted" in the resolution to stay, and he therefore left the place. He was "willing to believe that the soldiers had exceeded the authority granted to them;" and addressed the authorities in Sind, as well as Colonel Pottinger, the Resident in Cutch; after which he "was speedily put in possession of a letter from the Ameer, couched in friendly terms, but narrating, at great length, the difficulty and impossibility of navigating the Indus." But as there was no positive refusal to admit him, Mr. Burnes was not discouraged, but made a second attempt to enter the river by another of its debouchures. A storm, however, drove him back; and he then entered a third mouth, from which he addressed a document to the agents at Darajee, telling his object, and throwing himself upon the protection of the Ameer.

"This remonstrance (he remarks) drew no reply from the agent at Darajee; for the individual who had held that situation on our first visit to Sind, had been dismissed for permitting us to ascend the river; and our servants brought us notice, that we should not be permitted to land, nor to receive either food or water.... When our supply of water failed, I despatched a small boat up the river to procure some; but it was seized, and the party detained; which now rendered us hopeless of success, and only anxious to quit the inhospitable shores of Sind."

We pause to review what we have already extracted. How precise does the answer made to Mr. Burnes tally with that of the Chinese authorities to Lord Napier, when he too, in accordance with the wishes of those who sent him to China, entered the river without "giving any previous intimation"! In both cases the request appeared reasonable—but to those only who were ignorant of its real meaning. Had Lord Napier been backed by such a force—whether moral or physical—as enabled Mr. Burnes finally to succeed, he might perhaps have retired to Macao without material injury to the purposes he had in view. But under the circumstances in which he was placed, had he immediately "returned to Macao" on a consideration of the reasonableness of the request, though his valuable life might indeed have been spared, yet his object must necessarily have been relinquished, without even an effort to obtain it. How exactly, again, do the Sindians and Chinese accord in the free use of false promises and base pretences! They "agree to furnish every supply" but as soon as their point is gained, their "civilities end." How similar are their vainglorious boasts! Four thousand men ready to turn out a handful of unarmed foreigners! How perfect is the deception practised by both, until experience teaches one to see through the flimsy veil which covers them! And are not both governments altogether on a par as regards "ignorance," at least, if not "barbarism"?—Unbacked by either moral or physical force, to remonstrate with them will indeed be found always "useless." Further, does it not lead us to think ourselves in the celestial empire, rather than on the banks of the Indus, when we find an officer dismissed for having suffered foreigners to ascend the river; orders given that they "should not be permitted to land, nor to receive either food or water;" and the boats which they send for water seized, and the people detained? With much naïveté, Mr. Burnes at length exclaims.—"It could not now be concealed that the conduct of the Ameer of Sind was most unfriendly:—and yet we are told that similar conduct on the part of the Chinese is dictated by real friendship and good policy! Good policy it may be, on the part of the interested few;

but we are at a loss to conceive in what the friendship consists."

"It was evident" (Mr. Burnes continues) that the Ameer viewed the expedition with the utmost distrust and alarm; and the native agent who resides at Hyderabad on the part of the British government, described, not without some degree of humour, the fear and dread of this jealous potentate. In his estimation, we were the precursors of an army; and did he now desire to grant us a passage through Sind, he was at a loss to escape from the falsehoods and contradictions which he had already stated in his epistles."

But our limits compel us to defer the conclusion of our extracts, as well as our remarks upon them, to another number. It may be asked us, granting all that we wish to contend for as to the similarity of the two governments, and the causes of the different results attending Mr. Burnes and Lord Napier's expeditions, to what practical utility our extracts and remarks can possibly tend? To this we answer, that we regard the endeavour to improve the relations of foreigners with China as a duty, binding upon all who are connected with this country; and that if we can succeed in procuring the adoption of one useful measure ourselves, whether by proposing such a measure, or by stating facts which may lead others to propose it, we shall never regard our time or labour as lost. (To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sources of Church Patronage.—The following interesting document on this subject is extracted from the "British Magazine," a periodical sure not to tell too much:—Patrons of benefices: The King 93 benefices, Ditto as Prince of Wales 35, Duke of Lancaster 52, the King by the Lord Chancellor 824, in all 1,004: bishops 1,298, deans 73, chapters 694, dignitaries and prebends 291, in all 2,353; Oxford 432, Cambridge 312, Eton 42, Winchester 15, St. David's 4, in all 835; private patrons and lay corporations 6,549; total in England and Wales 10,711. The more usual statement is; Clerical 2,353, collegiate 805, lay patrons 7,553, in all 10,711.—*The National*, April 26.

THE LATE MRS. HEMANS.—Felicia Dorothea Brown was born in Liverpool, in a small, quaint-looking house, old fashioned and desolate, in the midst of the newer buildings by which it is surrounded. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother a German lady, a Miss Wagner, but descended from, or connected with, some Venetian family, a circumstance which she would playfully mention, as accounting for the strong tinge of romance and poetry which pervaded her character from her earliest childhood. Our abstaining from any attempt minutely to trace her history requires no apology, it is enough to say, that when she was very young her family removed from Liverpool, to the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, in North Wales; that she married at an early age, that her married life, after the birth of five sons, was clouded by the estrangement of her husband, that on the death of her mother, with whom she had resided, she broke up her establishment in Wales, and removed to Wavertree, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, from whence, after a residence of about three years, she again to removed to Dublin, her last resting-place.—*Athenæum*.

A newspaper is a voice that will be heard; for if it fail in its desperate effort to have its own way, and produce a desired effect, it gives up attempting to make the mountain come to it, and very wisely sides with the collected mass. It is the mirror of public opinion; not the original or fundamental creator, but the munificent distributor. You may be heartily sick of politics, commerce, and the rest of the perverse present; but the newspaper claims your ear as its prey, and remorselessly pursues you for ever. Dart away by the mail to escape from some detested news of Bourbon or St. Nicholas, and take shipping at the Land's-end, "the paper" goes with you; hide yourself where you will, it finds you out; it is the bell-man of your social existence, your shadow, your familiar; in short, there is no evading it. The first house we set our foot in, on arriving in Mexico in 1825—a time of war, trouble, and yellow fever, and before speculators and travellers had ventured their lives and fortunes to work mines, or write a book—there sat the Vice Consul's clerk, blowing swift clouds from a much-excited cigar, behind a copy of the incorrigible omnipresent *Times* newspaper!

The French chemists make the following proposition, in order to render less frequent the crime of poisoning, and to put on their guard those who may be marked out as the victims of revenge, jealousy, or the like. From 1824 to 1832, the number of individuals accused of poisoning was 273; and it appeared, that in many instances the intended victims had been saved by the bad taste communicated to the food by the poisonous substance. It is, therefore, recommended that it should be rendered compulsory to color or give a flavor to all poisonous substances which would not be deteriorated by the admixture. For the latter purpose, aloes have been suggested; and of this many English as well as French chemists have approved. It has also been commended to scent all poisons with the same odour—musk, for instance.—*New York American*, June 2.

SOUTH AMERICA. MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival of the CORA from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 16th of March, intelligence of a very distressing nature has been received from that republic. General Quiroga, the President of the province of Buenos Ayres, was attacked on the 16th of February, between El Ojo de Agua and Sinsacate, about eighteen leagues from Cordova, together with the whole of his suite, including his secretary, General Jose Santos Ortiz, and murdered in cold blood.—*The Southern Reporter*, May 28.

New Grenada.—The ship *Athenian*, arrived from Carthagena, has brought our files of Bogota papers to the 10th April, but we have no time or room left to make the usual extracts from them.

The new Vice President of the republic, Ygnaeu Marguez, took possession of his office on the 2d of April.

Don Joseph Serna was shot at Bogota on the 8th of the same month, being implicated in a conspiracy against the President Santander.

Affairs in Ecuador remained the same, as at our last advices. Flores was marching towards Paste, and Rocafuerte was at Quito. Obando had taken the command of the army of observation which New Grenada was assembling on the frontier, but no hostilities were now apprehended between the two Republics, Flores having declared that he would not interfere with the affairs of his neighbours, if they would only let him alone.—*M. C. N. Y. Enquirer*.

THE TEA TRADE.

Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the merchants, brokers, and others, at the East India House, it being the day appointed for the commencement of the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas. The declaration amounted to 4,000,000 lbs., being 2,000,000 lbs. less than were offered at the March sale. The more interest was attached to the sale in consequence of the large importations of tea—"new season" teas, under the free trade system—and the consequent depreciation in prices, but more especially in consequence of the following notice, which was issued by the East India Company on Saturday last:

"The buyers of tea are requested to take notice, that the upset prices of the East India Company's teas, at the sales in September next, will be fixed at 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the average sale prices which may be obtained at the ensuing sale in June; the upset prices being for the purpose considered as the sale prices in the case of teas rejected."

In consequence of this notification, the effect of which will be materially to depreciate the value of the stock of teas in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers, the Committee of the tea trade met yesterday morning, and passed resolutions upon the subject, in which complaints were made of the course adopted by the East India Company. The Committee had an interview with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, at which a representation was made of the injury that would be inflicted on the trade, a number of whom were taken by surprise. The Committee were informed of the necessity which existed for the East India Company placing themselves in an equal position with the importers of free trade teas, and that the feeling of the Court of Directors was decidedly in favor of the resolution that had been come to. It was intimated also that the Directors would continue their sales to about the same extent as the present.

Several members of the trade addressed the Court, in which they expressed an opinion that it was contrary to the standing orders of the Court to reduce the upset prices without six months' notice, and that the earliest reduction that could be made would be in December; and that as this was the second March sale, the Act of Parliament only recognizing two sales in the year, the calculation of the time ought to be from September next.—*The Morning Post*, June 2.

From the foregoing extract, our readers will observe that the directors of the E. I. Company conceive it to be a matter of necessity to place themselves in an equal position with the importers of free trade teas—but when did the court of directors of the E. I. Company conceive it to a matter of justice to place the importers and consumers of tea in the position they now so proudly hold?—Did they think it a matter of necessity to give to their own relations most unparalleled pensions—but a matter of justice to deny the claims of a most useful class of their servants: the commanders and officers of their ships?—And how is it possible for them to place themselves in an equal position with the importers of free trade teas? Recollect their enormous freights, and the expenses of their establishments in Canton and Leadenhall street, and then tell how they can fairly compete with the free trader?—They will ruin their friends who bought their teas; and when no more purchasers appear, they may still further injure the free traders by giving away their remaining stock: a respectable position! a most honorable finale for Sir Christopher Congo.

Cricket-fights. The people of the celestial empire, who have never been in the Coliseo de los Toros at Madrid, or in any other similar places of the

west, have no conception of the splendid exhibitions of European bull-fights. Nay, should sons of Han have the audacity to cut off a bull's head, or to tie up one of those animals and then let loose upon him a pack of blood-hounds to tear him in pieces, they would immediately be placed under the ban of empire, and the priests of Budha would (could they get possession of them) forthwith send them down to the ninth region of hades, there to be torn in pieces by the monsters of the nether world. Moreover, I doubt whether the Chinese have much knowledge of the more homely sports of the cockpit. To allow the 'chieftain of the poultry-yard' to take the field, would not only expose him to imminent danger, but would occasion a loss of flesh, and render him far less valuable in the market—facts which have great force with those who understand the true principles of economy. But the fighting of crickets, the letting loose of one of those belligerents against another, is really very fine sport, and every way worthy the dignity of a nation which has no equal. Midsummer, when the mercury is well up, is the time for the battles of the crickets. During this season they are taken in great numbers on the neighboring hills, and brought to the city, where they are sold for from one cash to several tens of dollars, per head. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are annually staked on the prowess of these warriors. A first rate cricket, like a fine courser, will sometimes have several wagers pending upon a single trial of his strength. All classes of persons, coolies, servants, shopmen, gentlemen of town and country, officers civil and military, old men and boys, engage in this species of gambling. The cricket most commonly employed in this service seems to be the male of the common *Gryllus campestris*: it has a noble martial appearance, and is every way well harnessed for the fight. I saw several hundreds of them for sale to-day in one of the western suburbs. The best crickets need no excitement to induce them to meet an antagonist, which they always do in single combat,—cricket against cricket; and it is said that like men of honor they never quit the field until one or the other has received full satisfaction.

P. S. On inquiry, I have been told that 'cock-fighting is common in China': it may be so in regions beyond where I have traveled; but I never have seen, nor yet met with any person who has witnessed, such fighting in this country. *Friday, July 31st.*

Budhists engaged as tax gatherers is a subject which is soon explained. By the usages of the country, Budhists are not allowed to hold office, and of course not legal tax gatherers. I will report what I saw, and the thing will be easily understood. The priests, who were all Budhists, five or six in number, were going from house to house, and from shop to shop: some of them had purses, and others were furnished with printed labels and brushes: the former went first and received money from the inmates of the house or shop; then came the latter and marked all those places where money was given them. The amount given, as well as the reason for which it was done, I could not ascertain; nor should it perhaps be called a tax, but surely it was something very much like a tax. *Monday, August 3d.—Chinese Repository for September.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

THERM.		BAR.		
night.		noon.	WINDS.	
1	78 88	29:90	EaSE. unstd with occasional showers, mod. br.	
2	78 90	29:95	EaSE. fine weather, mostly a mod. breeze.	
3	79 90	29:95	NaE. —do.—do.—light vble. breeze.	
4	80 90	29:95	NaSE. —do.—do.—do.—do.	
5	78 90	30:00	EaSE. —do.—do.—do.—do.	
6	80 90	30:00	EaSE. —do.—do.—do.—do.	
7	81 92	29:80	N. —do.—sultry, light breeze.	
8	80 85	29:65	N. cldy-wi. rn, lat. pt. fr. br. wi. heavy gusts of w.	
9	74 80	29:45	SE. —do.—first part mod. latter light br.	
10	71 78	29:80	NaNNW cldy. & unstd. 1 & mid. lt. pt. fi. mod. br.	
11	67 80	29:80	NaNNW. fine weather throughout, mod. br.	
12	70 82	29:90	NaNNW. first part rain, mid. & lat. fine, do.	
13	74 85	29:85	N. fine weather, light breeze.	
14	76 80	29:85	E. unsettled with rain, mid. & latter fresh br.	
15	75 78	29:95	E. cloudy with rain, at times a fresh breeze.	
16	75 80	30:00	E. —do.—at times, mod. breeze.	
17	75 82	30:00	E. first part fine, mid. rain, lat. fine, lt. br.	
18	75 86	29:90	NaNNW. fine weather, at times a mod. br.	
19	77 84	29:85	NaNEaE. cloudy with rain at times, fresh br.	
20	75 80	30:00	SEaE. unsettled with rain, mod. br.	
21	75 86	30:00	EaSE. fine weather, light breeze.	
22	76 88	29:95	NaNbW. —do.—mod. breeze.	
23	78 90	29:95	EaSE. —do.—1 & mid. lt. br. E. lat sqlls, rn, T. L.	
24	74 85	29:95	N. do. 1st & mid. wi. mod. br. lat. fr. br. hy. rn.	
25	75 84	30:00	NaNE. —do.—throughout, light breeze.	
26	73 84	30:00	N. fine weather, mod. br.	
27	70 79	30:00	N. —do.—at times a fresh breeze.	
28	69 79	30:05	SE. fine weather 1st & mid. fr. br. N. lat. cldy.	
29	72 76	30:00	NaNE. cloudy with rain, light breeze.	
30	74 84	30:05	EaSE. fine weather, mod. breeze.	

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CHARLES GRANT.

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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, SELMA, Adams, Oct. 8th from Liverpool and Batavia, JAMES MCINROY, Cleland, Oct. 12 from the Clyde and Batavia, DUKE OF LANCASTER, Hargreaves, and SOPHIA, Raption, 13th, from Calcutta, MARY WALKER, Pollock, 17th, from Valparaiso, and ARABIAN, Brown, 18th, from Bristol the 14th June.

We regret to inform the foreign community that Hopun, the linguist of the British ship Fort William last year, is about to proceed on his way to his dreary banishment to the

"cold country." We should be glad to arouse the sympathies of all foreigners, but more particularly of Britons, in favour of this unfortunate victim to a tyrannical and lying government. He is *pauper et exul*; he has a wife and children, from whom he is torn, and their hopes that they will ever again meet are the weakest. The hong merchants and linguists, in their individual and collective capacities, have made a purse for the sorrowful and far-distant way-farer: and we hope this appeal will induce the foreign community of Canton to unite in aiding one who has been dragged into undeserved calamities and punishment through his official connection with them.

We beg to refer the community of Canton and Macao to the scheme of a lottery on 100 tickets of the 2nd Macao government lottery, published in the *Canton General Price Current* of to day; and to request their encouragement of this first attempt of the projector.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

8th Moon. 21st day. 12th Oct. The magnate Ke, fooyuen and acting governor of the two Kwang, about 8 o'clock P. M. came forth from the gate of the hall of literary examinations, where he has been attending, with the *Kinchas*, *Chaoutihlin* and *Hokweishing*, the examination of the graduates. On the 22nd he caused to be suspended on the outer gates of his office a tablet, ordering the criminal judge to send runners on the 23rd with instructions to the *heën* magistrates, to forward nine criminals, implicated in murders and robberies, for examination; amongst them, one was a female. The examination being ended, he immediately requested the imperial order, (to inflict death) and the offenders were forthwith taken to the place of execution and put to death.

25th day. Ke the *fooheën* went to the *poochingse's* office, and inspected the government treasury, to know whether there were any deficiencies, or fictitious coin. Officers of all grades were in attendance.

25th day. It is reported that the youngest son of the late governor Loo, in the last decade of the 7th moon, returning from Canton to his native province, *Shantung*; carried secretly with him several hundred balls of opium. This fact was soon known, and a set of robbers connected themselves together on the river to cut off and rob (the boat). When the boat arrived at *Sanshwuy heën* (bordering on *Nanhae-heën*) the robbers, to the number of more than 100, boarded and plundered the boat; they took more than 100 balls of opium, as well as money, and other property. Now, in reporting this affair to the officers, they dare not mention the opium; they can only say that they lost their money, clothes, &c. Not one of the thieves has, as yet, been taken. People say that the opium was some of that quantity which was seized by the *Tetuh* in the 5th and 6th moons.

26th. This morning very early, H. E. Ke, went to the parade ground near the hill of the goddess *Kwanyin*, to review his own division of troops.

An imperial Edict has been received. On the 9th day of the intercalary sixth moon (3rd of August), *Soolihtangko* was appointed to fill the vacancy of *tseangkeun* of Canton. He may arrive about the middle of the 9th moon. (5th Nov.)

On Sunday it was reported that the boat of H. E. Ha, the *tseang-keun* of Canton, who set out on his journey to the capital about the 20th of September, was plundered off *Shaukwan*; the particulars are not known.

Peking Gazette, 7th moon, 10th day. (2nd September). The imperial will has been received. The *Tseangkeun*, or tatar-general, *Sootsingko*, has departed this life (*ekoo* +) at *Keihlin*. Formerly he guarded the *Kantsingmun*, or gate of heavenly purity—of the inner palace—for many years.

And also serving afield with the armies, his meritorious services have been great. Now, in the middle of the 2nd moon of this year, he died. It was then that I felt the deepest grief. Now, the coffin containing the corse has arrived at Peking. I order the *Tootung*, *Kaoukihae*, to go forth and perform the funeral rites. Respect this.

SIMILARITY IN THE POLICY OF THE CHINESE AND OTHER ASIATIC GOVERNMENTS.

Pursuant to the engagement which we made in the last number of the Register, we now beg to introduce Turkey and the *Turks* to our readers, as a government and people whose customs amongst themselves and manners towards foreigners assimilate to those of China and the Chinese, in the same instances. Yet in the case of Turkey, it is the fault of foreigners themselves—that is, of the governments of Europe—that they are in the power of a set of ignorant, selfish, cowardly, and fanatical dragomans, who constantly misrepresent their wishes and intentions, and falsify their deeds and words; the Ottoman Porte being thus kept in ignorance of the true political relations of Europe, and the real interest and conduct of the different powers towards its own government, may occasionally have been blamed for apparent vacillation, mistrust, or a breach of faith. The same reflection is applicable to the emperor of China and his government; and, until of late years, even to the governor and the local government of Canton.

Since the arrival of Dr. Morrison in China in 1808, these things have been somewhat better managed here than in Constantinople. Yet the policy of England towards Turkey is as great an enigma as her policy towards the celestial empire. It is surprising—wonderful—that so great a commercial nation as Great Britain, should, as it were, systematically neglect the civil protection of her commerce in all parts of the globe. We believe some of the British Consuls, and most, if not all, of the British vice-consuls, up the Mediterranean are foreigners,—Italians!—India is still a country of restrictions as to the transit of goods, and the customhouse system; Canada is disturbed; in South America, the presence of H. M. Ships have been the protection, and H. M. Officers the referees on questions of British interests, although there are consuls and vice-consuls in every state with salaries from £700 to £2500 per ann. The British Ambassador and consul at St. Petersburg are quiet enough; and in this part of the world, resident in an empire bordering on that of Russia (the *Gobosze*), we have no body to take care of us and our trade but the governor of Canton and a tatar slave of the imperial family—the *hoppo*!—The chancellor of the exchequer, if he does not confer pensions on every British subject resident in Canton since the retirement of Lord Napier, for their orderly and patriotic conduct in silently and resignedly undergoing various monkish and domestic privations, and submitting to be deprived of the privileges of civilized men, for the sake of preserving the *Emperor's peace* and the continuance of the trade, should at least bring forward a motion that the thanks of H. M. and both houses of parliament be voted

to us, who have proved ourselves so mindful of the commercial interests of our country.

The following extract from a record of travels, which has been highly praised in various periodicals and papers in England, will show how helpless, and even ridiculous, the English ambassador to the sublime Porte must have occasionally appeared to the descendant of the prophet and his Divan. But the schoolmaster is now even in Turkey; and the press is working the way to a better order of things. The *Moniteur Ottoman* is a paper, advocating the principles of free trade and unrestricted commerce—always the commercial policy of Turkey—and conducted in a spirit of liberality that shames the half-and-half milk-and-water advances of other nations—calling themselves more enlightened—to the same end.—There are schoolmasters and pupils enough in China, but when shall we have a *Peking Monitor*?—We hope the emperor ordered copies to be made of the "*Chinese Magazine*," and that he will recommend it to the serious attention of his great officers of state: thus they will have a fresh base to work upon, and may improve their knowledge and style from the talents and persevering industry of a foreigner.

The dragomans may be considered, as in truth they consider themselves, the nobility of the kings. + No aristocracy, not that of the celestial empire, equals them in self-importance. To see the head dragoman of an embassy shuffle along the street of Pera, not bowing to those who bow to him, or looking at those who look at him, stepping only out of the way of a blind beggar, or a basking cur, or a puddle—three common obstructions in a Turkish town—a person may not be very fresh from the west, and take him for a Mollah. Yet, in truth, he is an important personage in others' as well as in his own estimation. All the rayas and others protected by the ambassador, his employer, regard him as their immediate protector—the prime minister of their sovereign. All that aspire to the same enviable exemption from Turkish prerogative court his favor as the means of obtaining it: in fine, all in any way dependent on any of the embassies respect him because he may choose to change his employer, thereby becoming their immediate superior.

To each embassy are attached four or five dragomans with high salaries, with more or less knowledge of the Turkish language; some slender enough. Five or six *jeunes des langues* (as they are termed) are also attached to each—sons or nephews of the former—receiving salaries, and studying the language in order to fill the posts of dragomans to which they are eventually called. Few of the young men, however, acquire a competent knowledge of it before the time when they may be required to interpret at the divan of the *reis effendi* for the simple reason, that in Pera Turkish is never spoken; their mother tongue is Greek; their domestics are all Greeks, and they are reduced to learn a very difficult language through the sole medium of a master which might be nearly as well done in London. They are not submitted to any test whereby to judge of their qualifications, and therefore are careless, often to the detriment of the public service. Learned or ignorant, they are certain of a salary, so great is the influence of the body congregate.

Whence these dealers in languages drew their origin would puzzle the most consummate king of arms to determine, notwithstanding that some of them have gained modern Italian countships or baronial honours. We may suppose, for the stock, that a few Italians with a smattering of tongues in the suite of the Venetian and Genoese bails, two or three centuries back, united themselves with the families of some Greeks, protected for the same qualifications. These married and intermarried—cousins with cousins, uncles with nieces, nephews with aunts—and increased to what they are at present, in numbers to supply the wants of all the embassies, and sufficiently bound in relationships to have the secrets of all the embassies in common, to be made use of as occasion prompts. This is not supposition. Let a perfect stranger marry into the family of a dragoman, he will have a connexion in every embassy. He would soon be an *courant* of affairs, concerning or not concerning him:—a *Pereote*, brought up in the odour of dragomanerie, Machiavelian school, can never be ignorant of them.

This kind of partnership is very convenient for the members of the large dragoman family. It enables them to hold their employers in check; in many cases to defy them. The threat of an ambassador to do without them excited mirth at its impotency. It often happens that an ambassador dare not discharge a dragoman with whom he is discontented; lest, as he naturally would, he go with his secrets into the service of another government. How many important negotiations have failed in consequence of their being open to bribery!

How grievous it must be for an ambassador, charged with a delicate mission, on arriving at Constantinople (perhaps for the first time in his life), where he is opposed to keen rivals, his actions watched, his words noted, to find that he must throw himself into the arms of men whom he feels he should not trust. He may not be able to talk French well; his dragoman cannot talk English; thus rendering a double interpretation necessary. A dragoman rarely ceases to receive the pay of a government, even after proofs of delinquency. Another serious inconvenience, arising from the employment of *Pereotes* as dragomans, is their fear of the Porte of which they cannot divert themselves, notwithstanding the sure, never falsified, protection which they enjoy. This, aided by the nature of an oriental education, of which obsequiousness and mystification form the ground-work, renders it impossible to get plain truth, if harsh, conveyed to the ears of a Turkish minister. Let us suppose an ambassador at the divan of the *reis effendi*, with the intention of administering to him a few threats or reproaches, which the nature of the

+ Here is an instance of a delicate and respectful term applied to the decease of an officer of rank. Perhaps it might be accurately translated, *suit Hanaze*. The term *sze, to die*—the extinction of the vital spark—was applied to the demise of Lord Napier.

case requires, and which, if believed sincere, may lead to good results. He seats himself, stiff and dignified, on the sofa, taking care not to let the reis effendi think that he yields a title of pre-eminence on the least trifle; takes his chibouque, and directs the dragoman to proceed, and render literally what he has told him. Instead of thus doing, the dragoman tells the effendi that the elitchi hopes he is well, is his humble servant—in short, converts the severe things which he has been directed to say into as many compliments, or at least disarms them of their point. The elitchi, while this is going on, puts down his chibouque, and listens, and looks, endeavouring to draw a conclusion; but in vain; he does not understand Turkish; and the countenance of an Osmanley never expresses whether he has heard a pleasant or an unpleasant thing. He gets an unmeaning reply, and goes away exclaiming against Turkish stupidity, and on the impossibility of negotiating with such animals, alike insensible to reproof or praise; whereas the whole fault lies in his dragoman's timidity. Every person who has to do with the Turks knows how extremely difficult it is to persuade a dragoman to translate fairly, even on trifling points. He is always put off with, "This is informal;" or, "The effendi will be displeased."

It is strange that so clumsy a machinery should have so long embarrassed the diplomatic relations of Pera. Its defects are however beginning to be understood. The head dragoman of France has been for many years a Frenchman. Russia does not care who she has, her policy with Turkey being very straight: "Do so, or I will declare war." She generally keeps her word; therefore her ambassador has only to hold up his finger to obtain all that he wishes. Austria is so well aware that interpreters are as awkward in politics as in love, that it is a *sine qua non* with her ambassador to talk the language. This is certainly the best mode of all, for Osmanleys are by education so distrustful that they will hardly open their minds in the presence of a third person. It may not be convenient to have our ambassadors educated expressly for the Ottoman Porte, but their dragomans ought certainly to be Englishmen, totally unconnected with Pera. The beneficial effects of such an arrangement would shortly be visible. In addition to the certainty of the ambassador being rightly interpreted, the distrust of the Turks of witnesses, unavoidable when those witnesses are Levantines, would be overcome, for the English character is high in the East. The saying, "an Englishman cannot speak false," is as proverbial in Turkey as in Persia.

Slade's travels in Turkey &c. Vol. 2nd Chap. 19.

Mr. Editor.—Little has resulted from the efforts to unravel the system of exactions under which the foreign trade at Canton groans. As this, however, is a grievance which presses upon all foreign merchants, it may be hoped that all will stand forward like one man, whenever the question of a fixed tariff is agitated.

We wish to confine ourselves at present to the *Hangyung*, or consoo fund. If this is a tax legalized by the imperial government, the senior hong merchants who are entrusted with its management, will not fear scrutiny, nor refuse to answer the questions of interested enquirers. If it be a tax illegally levied, it is in direct opposition to the laws of the celestial empire; which, we are told, are exceedingly strict. Can the emperor suffer such an imposition, if his eyes are opened by a clear statement of matters of fact.

But it may be said, that unless the Consoo fund is annually replenished, the hong merchants will be unable to meet the exactions of government, and to make up their constant failures. Thus the foreign trade is charged with their misfortunes, and has to satisfy the unbounded rapacity of the officers of government. A birthday, a victory, a defeat, a rebellion, an earthquake, or an inundation, all separately claim a share in the Consoo fund. The demands are endless, and those who pay them merely transfer a sum of money which is not their own. The foreign trade must pay for all, and each individual foreign merchant must contribute towards objects in which he cannot feel the least interest, and which bear no relation to his commercial dealings: there is no other part of the Chinese system which presses so heavily and at the same time so imperceptibly upon our trade.

Many years have elapsed, and foreign residents have willingly borne this imposition. A tax of from 3 to 6 per cent, upon most articles of export and import, has been willingly paid, in order to uphold a monopoly, which without this aid, must long ago have ceased to exist. Is there no remedy against this encroachment upon our purses?—Must our commercial relations remain stationary, and a free trade still maintain a monopoly so diametrically opposite to its own interests?—Let every contributor to this fund himself answer this question; and let all unanimously protest against the *Hangyung*.

A SPECTATOR.

In the last number of the *Canton Press* is a letter from *Crito*, the avowed object of which is to discredit the prayer of the petition to H. M. in Council from the British Residents in Canton.

We shall not, at present, enter into any reply to *Crito*, nor make any observations on the analysis given in the *Canton Press* of Oct. 3rd, of the foreign society of Canton; although we may, perhaps, notice both at greater length hereafter. But we shall now only speak to facts: such facts as we were witness to, and which every one who possesses a *Register* of the 16th and 30th of Dec. 1834, and an *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1835, can satisfactorily prove to himself.

And first, as to the getting up of the petition; on this subject we are entirely ignorant; a lithographic circular copy was brought to us one day before the Charles Grant sailed, stating that the petition was lying for signature at the house of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. This was the first intimation we had of the proceeding. We read the petition; and, with one or two exceptions, agreed with the

sentiments it expressed and the policy it recommended; under these impressions we went the same evening to add our name to the list of signatures; and at that time we thought it had been drawn up by general consent; or if not so, that the section which drew it up was not that to which some very just and unbiassed persons in China say we belong, and which imperatively governs this paper. We met Mr. Fox at his house, as well as the head of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, agency houses in Canton; and it was this gentleman who pointed out to us, after we had once written our name, that there was the duplicate copy to sign. This head of a large and most respectable establishment did not, however, sign the petition, of course for his own reasons; but it is fair to presume, from his presence in the signing chamber, that he did not, on the whole, disapprove of the prayer of the petition.

Now *Crito* says, that "according to the Anglo-chinese Kalendar for 1835, there are 86 native born British inhabitants in China"—and that, "thirty five names only out of the 86 are attached to the petition." The first part of this assertion is either a wilful falsehood, or a careless, gross, and unpardonable error. There are only the names of 73 British subjects (exclusive of the Parsees), in the Kalendar for 1835, four or five of whom, we believe, are not native born. However, let the number 73 stand; of this number, Messrs. A. P. Boyd, R. Edwards, R. Inglis, W. Thomson and R. Wilkinson, were absent from Canton, and two of these are now absent. The number of those who could sign is thus reduced to 68. From this number take, for obvious reasons, the E. I. Co's agents, two; and the head of a house connected by blood with one of them, one; and four clerks, and the Chinese secretary to the superintendents, and eight other names must be taken from the number of the "British inhabitants in China," leaving 60, who might or would sign. To prevent any misunderstanding as to how many of this number signed the petition, being "British inhabitants in China," we reckon them, by name, thus:—W. Jardine, J. Matheson, T. Fox, P. F. Robertson, W. Benkin, W. S. Boyd, A. Johnstone, A. S. Keating, J. Innes, R. Turner, A. Matheson, R. Thom, H. Wright, D. Webster, J. B. Compton, J. Slade, A. Jardine, J. Rees, D. R. Caldwell, J. Ainsley, E. Parry, F. Jauncey, J. Middleton, T. Baker, C. Markwick, W. Haylett, J. Goddard, L. Just, T. Beale, C. Fearon, R. Markwick,—making 31 names. Of the "British inhabitants in China, according to the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar,"—who did not sign the petition, we number, T. Allport, A. E. Campbell, R. H. Cox, J. Cragg, L. Dent, W. H. Foster, T. A. Gibb, W. H. Harton, J. Henry, J. Ilbery, F. Ilbery, W. Leslie, H. W. Maccaughey, A. Mc. Cullock, W. Mackenzie J. Reeves, P. Stewart, J. C. Whiteman, J. Baylis, G. Chinnery, J. Cliff, J. Crockett, J. Hadley, T. H. Layton, W. Mc. Kay, W. Porteous,—in all 26 names, exclusive of the E. I. Co's agents &c. noted above. But even the insatiate *Crito* will not claim all these 26 individuals as opposers to, or dissentients from, the petition; he will, I think, give up seven names, which will reduce his minority to 19, whilst the majority should be increased by four names of "British inhabitants resident in China" then and now, two afloat and two on shore, who did sign the petition, but whose names are not in the list published in the Kalendar for 1835. The then and actual resident-signers will be 35, and the then and actual resident-non-signers 19.

Write them together, our names are as fair;
Sound them, they do become the mouth as well;
Weigh them, they are as heavy; conjure them
Ours will start a spirit as soon as theirs—

To petition is the right of British subjects, and the number of names to a petition is not to be disregarded, for the adventitious circumstances of wealth or station of the signers should not be considered the only or the surest indications of the policy or right of it's subject-matter. If the possession of the former can only confer a power of thought and a sense of right, judgment in emergencies, and a spirit of ready expediency,—then some—most, indeed, of the greatest

men of all ages have had no pretence to any of these qualifications. But the real pith of this petition-question is, whilst it conveyed the sentiments of the majority of the, "*native born British inhabitants in China*," whether that majority did not represent, by far, the greatest part of the British commerce with this country?—If it did, then that minister who would childishly and rashly slight the representations of so influential and important a body of his countrymen would only exhibit his own supercilious ignorance, and manifest his utter incapacity and unfitness to share in the management of the public concerns of a free nation. In fact, of the firms then in Canton, two only did not sign the petition. The head of one of these two firms was present when the petition was signed by others; and that fact is, as we have already said, a fair inference that that gentleman was not altogether opposed to the petition. The remaining firm, then, is left as the only opponent of all the British born commercial community. How far that firm can justify its opposition or maintain the daring position in which *Crito* has placed it, *nous verrons*.

So much for the honesty and accuracy of *Crito*; we now leave the subject, having said enough to serve our present purpose.

We do not allude to that respectable and influential portion of British subjects in China,—the Parsee merchants,—because we are altogether ignorant why not one of them signed the petition to H. M. in Council. We should be obliged to any of them, if they would favour us with the *reason*, and also with their general sentiments on the prayer of the petition.

We had written the foregoing remarks, when we received *Leo's* letter.—We do not approve either of its taste or style; nevertheless we give it a place, for its *animus* can scarce be worse than that lurking in *Crito's* letter; and the representatives of the E. I. Co. in China did not, just before and on the abolition of the Charter, retire from the busy scenes with much dignity. They cannot, with Augustus, ask for the applause of their fellow countrymen in China; or if they were to be so presumptuous, we feel sure the majority would withhold it.

Dear Mr. Editor,—There are animals provided by nature with the power of exuding, when expiring, or just in fear of death, such disgusting matter, as to make it a subject of calculation with the naked human or the rough *brute* hunter, how far the unworthy carcase, though an easy and certain prey, is worth the contamination attending the approach. In this situation do I hold the remains of the honorable Company and their recent co-adjutors here with respect to the majority of Society, which, in their dying throes, they try to calumniate and abuse, in the face of facts, numbers, and argument: so situated, my dear Mr. Editor, leave them to their vain and somewhat late vituperation, with this adage—that the losing gamester has had (time immemorial) the right to grumble.

Your's

17th October, Canton.

LEO.

HOW TO CONDEMN A SLAVER

In the letter end of the year 1834 H. M. Sloop Raleigh captured a slaver. The captain of the Raleigh sent her, in charge of a lieutenant, to Rio Janeiro. There it was endeavoured to prove the seizure unlawful. But owing to some lucky discoveries, that came out during the trial, and information procured from the customhouse, the owner of the slaver, after many difficulties, was proved to be a Brazilian. Still the Brazilian commissioner persisted in declaring the seizure to be unlawful, and the English commissioner, as was very natural and to be expected, thought that she was a *regular good prize* to the Raleigh.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

The answer is easy—do as they did at Rio in this case—draw lots; procure a long and a short straw, *long* to win. The arbitrators at Rio picked straws and the English had the longest; consequently the slaver was condemned as being a good and lawful prize to the Raleigh: it is, therefore, very clear that the days of special pleading are ended. Remembering the course of policy that has been pursued towards China, we think the drawing-of-straws-system would be an improvement; it would be short, easy, cheap, and pleasant to all but the loser; but he should consider the great saving in time and money, and become a willing

sacrifice for the good of the community—and the abstract questions of right, and law, are, by this simple easy proceeding, put aside—therefore *short straw, long straw*, these are the best deciders.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

Minutes of the first annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China.

Agreeably to public notice, the first annual general meeting of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, was held this day (Oct. 19th 1835,) at 12 o'clock, in the American Hong No. 2. There were present the following gentlemen,—Wm. Jardine, Robert Inglis, Wm. S. Wetmore, James Innes, D. W. C. Olyphant, Alexander Matheson, G. R. Sampson, J. Slade, Andrew Johnstone, Wm. Mackenzie, Wm. Mc. Killigin, W. Bell, J. Henry, R. Turner, Framjee Pestonjee, S. W. Williams, the Revd. F. R. Hanson, the Revd. H. Lockwood, the Revd. P. Parker, and the Revd. E. C. Bridgman. The president and secretary of the Society both being absent from Canton, Mr. Wetmore was called to the chair and the Revd. Mr. Bridgman appointed secretary.

The following Report of the committee was then read by the secretary.

REPORT.

WHEN great enterprises are to be undertaken, in unexplored fields, the first efforts are usually compassed with many difficulties and often opposed by great obstacles. Perhaps no association was ever formed under circumstances more peculiar than those of this society. Free, pacific, and benevolent, in its design, it recognizes no authority, either to protect or sustain it, except those of reason and truth. The rights which it claims are simply those of putting within the reach of a great nation the richest treasures of knowledge which can be gathered from the records of past and present times. The field which invites—invites by its multiplied necessities—the labors of this society, contemplates the welfare of a third part of our species, who are scattered over a vast extent of territory, stretching from the Russian frontiers on the north to the equator on the south, and from the Pacific Ocean on the east to the mountains of central Asia on the west. Many thousands of Chinese, and others who speak their language, are already accessible; and unless the spirit of the age and the march of improvement are checked, every year we may expect will bring them more into contact with the people of the west.—Such are the wants of man that they are never satisfied: the wants of this nation are great; its natural productions are also great: these have given rise to an extensive commerce, which, so long as those wants continue and those productions are needed, will not cease; and if the first increase, as they doubtless will, the latter will do so also,—and commerce in the hands of enlightened and philanthropic men will prepare the way for the wide diffusion of useful knowledge.

Those, if such there were, who expected that 'treatises in the Chinese language, on such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the present condition of the people of this empire,' could in a few months be prepared and published, will not find their expectations realized; nor will they, we trust, after considering all the circumstances of the case see cause to regret the formation of this society, or to complain either of the measures which it has adopted or of the incipient labors which it has performed.

Your committee have felt that the responsibility of the society must depend very much on the measures which it adopts, and the manner in which it carries them into effect. Every plan should be well matured; and every publication prepared in the best style. As yet the committee have not sent forth to the Chinese a single publication; but having surveyed the ground before them, they see occasion for a great variety, and very arduous labors, and they cherish the hope that the time may not be very distant when, encouraged and countenanced by the most enlightened and liberal of this country, the society will be enabled to send forth its standard and periodical publications freely through all the provinces of the empire and to all who speak the same language in the surrounding countries.

Considering that much of what the society will have to communicate to the Chinese will be new to them, requiring many new names in geography, history, and science, your committee early took measures for preparing a Chinese nomenclature, which shall conform to the pronunciation of the court (or mandarin) dialect, but embrace as far as possible names that are already in use. Considerable advances have been made in this work, and the characters for expressing a large number of names of persons, places, &c., have been selected. Years, however, will be needed to carry this work to that state of perfection which the exigencies of the case require. It can only be perfected as the terms are from time to time needed for use. In a description of a steam engine, for instance, or of the manipulations of a laboratory, in order to convey full information of the necessary apparatus and modes of operation, many new terms will be required. Your committee have not contemplated the publication of this work; but they are desirous that a standard should be fixed, to which all their works may conform. The advantages of this will be obvious to every one. Terms, such as *Heung-meaou kwei*, 'red-haired Flower-flaged devils,' now commonly used for the English; *Hwa-ke-kwei*, 'Flower-flaged devils,' for the Americans; *Keang-koo kwei*, 'old story telling devils,' for preachers of the gospel; and all similar epithets, as they are calculated to create and perpetuate bad feelings, will be discountenanced. Nor, when speaking of the Chinese, or of ought that belongs to them, will any but the most correct and respectful language be employed. Let there be given in this, as in all other cases, Honor to whom honor is due.

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1835.

Three works are being prepared for the press: 1st, a general history of the world; 2nd, a universal geography; and 3rd, a map of the world. These have been several months in hand, and will be carried forward and completed with all convenient despatch. They are designed to be introductory works, presenting the great outlines of what will remain to be filled up. The history will be comprised in three vols., the geography in one. The map is on a large scale—about 8 ft. by 4, presenting at one view all the kingdoms and nations of the earth. These three works the committee expect will be published in the course of the coming year; and it is hoped they will soon be followed by others, in which the separate nations—England, France, &c.—their history and present state, shall be fully described.

In the absence of works already prepared for the press, an edition of the Chinese Magazine, 1000 copies, each in two vols., has been contracted for. These are intended for the Chinese in the India Archipelago,—Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, &c. The progress of this work has been interrupted; it is expected, however, that it will be resumed in the course of a few months. Mr. Gutzlaff has offered the Magazine to the Society, in order that its publication may be continued under its auspices; and the committee have expressed their willingness to undertake the work, whenever it can be done with a fair prospect of success.

The expediency of procuring metallic type for printing Chinese books has engaged the attention of the committee. They have heard with satisfaction of the efforts of M. Pauthier, Paris, and of the Rev. M. Dyer, Penang. In both these places the type is being prepared by the means of punches, and at a very moderate expense; yet in such a manner as to render the type perfect and complete,—equalling, if not surpassing, the best specimens, of Chinese workmanship.

Three works have been presented to the Society: by James Matheson, Esq., a manuscript copy of a treatise on political economy, written by Mr. Gutzlaff; by J. R. Morrison, Esq., a geographical and astronomical work, entitled *Yuen teen too shuo*; and the *Sze Shoo ching wan*, the well-known Four Books. The former of these two is the work of a Chinese who was educated by the Jesuits.

While the committee have viewed with pleasure the disposition which has in some instances been exhibited by the people of this country, and which, were it not for the unnecessary fears and restraints imposed by those who are in authority, would doubtless in many more cases manifest itself,—they are still of the opinion that in the present state of affairs it is desirable that the society's standard works be put to press at some place where they will not be liable, as in China, to frequent interruptions. They have contemplated, therefore, as soon as the works were ready for publication, the practicability of having them printed in some place beyond the jurisdiction of the Chinese. It is supposed that one of the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca will afford the greatest facilities for the prosecution of such labor.

In conclusion, your committee must remark that, in submitting this brief recital of their first year's proceedings, they are conscious of appearing to have labored almost in vain: they hope, however, this is more in appearance than in reality. It is indeed a day of small things; but it is something to have commenced a good work. The very existence of this society is evidence of recognised obligation, resting on the Christian community resident in this country, that possessing themselves the rich fruits of knowledge they are bound to communicate of them to others. The barriers which the government presents to the reception of light form no excuse for indifference on our part. If on any subjects we are better instructed than the Chinese are, we are thereby obligated to enlighten them: and having, by associating ourselves together for this object, recognised an obligation, we cannot look back. We must go on; meet opposition; nor give up the contest—contest of truth with error—till the millions of this empire shall participate in all the blessings of knowledge which we now so richly enjoy.

The report having been read, it was moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Bell, and unanimously,

Resolved, that the Report be accepted and published under the care of the committee; and that an abstract of the same, with a notice of a meeting, be published in the Canton Newspapers.

The chairman then inquired of the meeting if they had any remarks or suggestions to offer with regard to the business of the Society; Mr. Jardine rose, and after some observations respecting the native press, begged leave to introduce, for the consideration of the meeting, the following sentiment:

Resolved, That this meeting view with the deepest regret the present abeyance of the Chinese press, and recommend the committee for 1835-36 to secure the publication of their work at the Straits of Malacca; or on board ship at Lintin, as may seem to them most advisable.

After urging, in few words, the propriety of the course suggested in the resolution, its mover was followed by Mr. Innes, who spoke nearly in these words:—I rise, Mr. Chairman, to second the proposal of Mr. Jardine. No

one regrets more than I do that abeyance of the Chinese press in China. It is a misfortune to the cause of truth! But if this meeting view it fairly, and its causes, they will derive from it strength, not weakness. It was by many esteemed doubtful—never by me—whether the thousands of tracts sent among this great people, produced an effect or not. So misinformed were we, that we remained in the dark, until a clear, lucid, definite, fact was arrived at, that these tracts had moved the whole Chinese empire, as avowed by recent edicts from the throne which presides over so many millions of human being—all willing, so far as we know, to receive truth, but hitherto barred from it by selfish motives! I say, therefore, that instead of this Society being impeded or discouraged by the present check on the press, they should receive it as (I do) a sure test of their activity, power and usefulness, available to our purpose. Taking, therefore, the bad and the good together—uniting the circumstances, to use a favorite phrase of the Chinese,—it appears to me that by waiting for the Parisian press, and in the mean time by availing ourselves of the presses at the Straits of Malacca, or on board ship at Lintin, our object can be effected; and I cordially leave the subject in the hands of the committee. †

Mr Inglis next rose to remark on the same resolution. It seemed to him that the simplest and most economical plan for the Society, under present circumstances, would be to endeavor to arrange with the proprietors of the Chinese printing establishments at the Straits of Malacca, to print what he called the standard publications of the Society—i. e. a series of elementary works for the instruction of the Chinese, and Mr. Gutzlaff's Magazine. If the 'getting up' of the latter rested with him, he would endeavor to make it a miscellany of light and attractive reading, such as would be likely to gain readers amongst those who would not give their attention to the elementary treatises; but it should refer as often as possible to those treatises, in order to attract notice to them, and some mark should be affixed to them to show that they were issued under the same authority. Whenever the funds of the Society, and still more the means of authorship in Chinese increase, he would have a printing press at Lintin,—if impracticable here or at Macao,—where at first he would have printed small tracts for circulation in the immediate neighborhood and upon subjects, perhaps of immediate interest,—such for example as the comet which is now passing through the heavens. While listening to the Report, it occurred to him these small treatises might be composed in the local dialect; but this he thought should not be attempted until metallic types were procured. This part of the plan too would involve considerable hazard to the Chinese in the employment of any member of the Society: of this he would be exceedingly cautious at every stage of the Society's proceedings. He remembered the fate of the Roman Catholic missionaries both in China and Japan, which was in part occasioned by their over zealous haste to force instruction—not quite of the right kind, it is true,—upon a people who required much time to receive it. He did not mean to infer from this that there would be much personal danger to us foreigners, in any thing we may do in this way at present; the hazard is all with the Chinese, whom we would benefit. Further, he would as much as possible avoid all unnecessary outlay in 'stock,'—that is in houses, ships, or printing presses; but get the greatest number of elementary works printed at the least possible cost. Whenever the funds of the Society will admit of it, if we are lavish in any thing it should be in giving tokens of acknowledgement, or premiums, to those whose knowledge of the language has been the indispensable and most valuable means of advancing the objects of the society.

After a few more remarks, by different individuals of the meeting, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Revd. Dr. Parker rose and addressed the meeting in words nearly as follow:—Mr. Chairman, a resolution has just been put into my hands, which I beg leave to submit,

Resolved, that we appreciate the incipient and preparatory measures of the committee, and recognise the encouragement and obligation to urge forward the enterprise which has been undertaken.

With pleasure, Sir, do I present the resolution now read: considering the circumstances under which this society was originated, and has commenced its operations, all has been done that could reasonably be expected. It contemplates publishing books in one of the most difficult languages, and in which but few are qualified to write. A language possessing many points of dissimilarity from all others, not merely in respect to its character, but especially in its idioms. New and general principles were to be established in order to secure uniformity in its productions. This your committee, as shown by their report, have successfully begun. They have, as it were, provided themselves with chart and compass by which to make their course in unexplored seas, and if they are thrown upon rocks and shoals, they will lay them down to be shunned by future adventurers. They have provided the ship in which to embark in this noble, philanthropic and benevolent enterprise. With propriety then may we say, in the language of the resolution, that we appreciate these preparatory steps.

The second clause of the resolution is that we recognize the encourage-

* The speaker here alluded to the metallic type of Pauthier.

† The remarks of Messrs Innes, Inglis, and Parker, differ slightly from those used at the general meeting,—the gentlemen having had the kindness to furnish the Secretary (at his request) with the substance of what they there advanced.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

ment to go forward. Is your ship ready and upon the stocks, and shall she not be launched? or do wind and tide favor, and will you not weigh anchor and set sail? But, Mr. Chairman, we perceive other encouragements than those which the report of your committee presents. We discern more and more distinctly that the work of the society is practicable, though opposed by some obstacles, as have already been specified. Many thousands are ready to receive your publications. Since the formation of this society, I have had opportunity to see the estimation in which the magazine of Mr. Gutzlaff is held by the Chinese. While at Singapore a question of chronology came up; the inquiry was made, "do you know any book that will solve it?" "Yes." The magazine was produced and the question answered. "Is this book correct?" All affirmed that it was. I adduce this example to show that the works of Europeans are appreciated. I am acquainted with Chinese who have expressed their regret that the publication of this work should have been interrupted. Facts like these show that the efforts of this society will not be futile. When your committee speak of many thousands accessible, I suppose them to refer to those who are exterior to China Proper. But, sir, you may rest assured that the majority of your readers will be within China, and those without will be for the present important agents in the circulation of your books.

Let a complete set of anatomical plates exhibiting the anatomy of the human subject of the natural size be prepared, with explanations in Chinese appended, and let them be circulated in the name of your society: I attach importance to this. I have known an excellent book undervalued, because there was neither author nor publisher's name affixed. "I think," said the Chinese, "that man fear he lose his head. He no tell his name, or where the book was made." Such a work issued by this society, would gain attention for its other productions, less attractive at first view. At a proper time, I would propose that your committee take this subject into consideration. The resolution in my hand, sir, also purports that we recognise our obligations to urge forward this enterprise. Yes Sir, as those who have been highly favored from earliest years, and placed upon the theatre of life to perform the high ends of our Creator, we acknowledge, frankly acknowledge, the obligation imposed upon us. We admit the broad principle, that we were not made for ourselves merely, or for the particular family or nation to which we belong, but that every human being has certain claims upon us. We also allow there may be specific obligations growing out of peculiar circumstances in which Providence may place us. It is by this principle we were constrained to admit that an especial obligation rests upon this society, so peculiarly located in respect to the teeming millions of this empire. Had we been stationed on some solitary island or section of the globe remote from this, ignorance of their condition might form an apology for utter neglect. But such is not the case. We are in their midst, see the objects of their blind adoration, witness their degradation, bigotry and ignorance, and are acquainted with their oppressive laws. Now the efforts of the Society are calculated to meliorate or entirely obviate these evils, and the duty to urge forward the enterprise your have undertaken with all possible efficiency is imperative.

The resolution introduced by Dr. Parker, was seconded by Mr. Jardine, and carried by a unanimous vote of the meeting. It was then moved by Mr. Inglis, and seconded by Mr. Sampson, and unanimously

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to take into consideration the expediency of affixing the name of the Society to all the works which it publishes, as suggested by Dr. Parker.

The treasurers account was read and accepted: the annual subscriptions and donations amounted to Sp Drs 925; paid from the same Sp Drs 500, leaving a balance of Sp Drs 425 in the Treasury.

It was moved by Mr. Olyphant, seconded by Mr. Johnstone, that the Society proceed to choose a committee for the ensuing year, and that the same be nominated from the Chair: the following gentlemen were then chosen a committee for conducting the business of the Society, viz:

Wm. Jardine, Esq. President,	Russell Sturgis, Esq.	
Robert Inglis, " Treasurer,	Rev. E. C. Bridgman, }	Chinese
J. C. Green, " "	Rev. C. Gutzlaff, }	Secretaries.
R. Turner, " "	J. R. Morrison, Esq. English Secretary.	

The thanks of the Society were then voted to Mr. Wetmore for his services in the Chair during the anniversary exercises; and the meeting adjourned.

The foregoing report of the proceedings at the meeting of the members of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China, and the report of the committee read at the meeting will, we trust, attract the attention of influential, liberal and philanthropic men of all nations to the Catholic efforts of a very few foreign residents in Canton to assist and instruct the people of this empire, and the government through the people. The formation of this society is one of the numerous beneficial results of Free trade; and it is impossible but that the strange, invidious and unnatural barrier that has been built up by the peculiar system of the Chinese, in the form of their patriarchal government, and the influence of their domestic manners, both of these accidents being inseparably cemented by the structure of their symbolic language, must crumble away before the gradual course of improvement. As a proof of the universal good feeling of foreigners towards the Chinese, we refer to the list of the names of the members of the society who were present at the meeting: men from the old and the new world, clerical and secular; and we notice with pride and pleasure the presence of one of the honorable, liberal and turbaned Parsees, the descendants from a people and empire as ancient as that of China and the Chinese themselves. Never have this

spoliated and expatriated race withheld their efforts to assist the wants of their fellowmen: their hands are ever open, and "melting charity" is one of the strongest feelings of their breasts. Supported by such cordial co-operation we firmly trust that the next report of the society will state facts which but a short time ago the careless and the cold would have called hopeless and impossible.

EUROPE.

We have seen the "Times" of the 17 and a Liverpool paper of the 18th of June, brought by the Cordelia, but these papers do not contain any news of interest.

The report of the Ipswich Election Committee had been presented, and it declared that Robert Adam Dundas (formerly M. P. for Edinburgh) and Fitzroy Kelly, are not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned for the borough of Ipswich, and it was specially resolved,

That R. A. Dundas, and F. Kelly Esqs. were, by their friends and agents, guilty of bribery and corruption, at the late election for the borough of Ipswich; and that A. B. Cooke, J. B. Dasent, J. Pilgrim, and others were guilty of bribery at the said election.

That J. B. Dasent, A. B. Cooke, R. B. Clamp, and J. Pilgrim were guilty of absconding, to avoid being served with the Speaker's warrant; and that J. E. Sparrow, and J. Clipperton, the avowed agents of the sitting members, and F. O' Malley, Esq. one of the Counsel employed by the sitting members, aided and abetted them in keeping out of the way to avoid giving their evidence before the committee.

That the said J. Pilgrim, having at length been served with the speaker's warrant, was prevented attending on this committee, by being arrested on a charge of embezzlement, by Messrs. Sewell and Co., under very suspicious circumstances.

That the conduct of the Magistrates, Samuel Bignold, Esq. and E. Temple Booth, Esq. before whom he was charged, appeared to the committee to be a breach of the privileges of the house.

On a subsequent day the Speaker issued his warrant for J. Bond, A. B. Cooke, R. B. Clamp, F. O' Malley, J. E. Sparrow, J. Clipperton, J. B. Dasent and J. Pilgrim, to be taken by the Sergeant-at-arms into custody. Several of the above were sent to Newgate on the 15th of June.

The expenses of this enquiry, all of which will fall on the late sitting members, are estimated to amount to nearly £15,000.

The Earl of Gosford, created Baron Wortlingham of the U. K. is appointed governor in Chief of the Canadas. His lordship, together with Sir Charles Grey, will be the commissioners to settle the differences which have sprung up in that colony.

Consols very firm at 92½ for the account, (16th June.)

Spain. An order in council permits British subjects to enter the military or naval service of the Queen of Spain; the permission is to be in force for two years from the 10th of June. M. Martinez De la Roza has resigned, and Count Toreno is named president of the council and minister of Foreign affairs *pro tempore*.

Portugal. Letters from Lisbon announce the sudden overthrow of "the whole of the existing administration" and the substitution of a new one, with Marshal Saldanha at its head. His colleagues are Palmella, foreign affairs; De Campos, finances; Loule, Marine; Magalhaes, home affairs; Carvalho, Justice; the Duke of Terceira remaining commander in chief. Letters ascribe this great political change to the preference entertained by the young Queen for the Duke of Nemours, and H. M. determination to act upon that preference, instead of submitting to the dictation of her former cabinet, who had chosen for her, *her late husband's younger brother.* (English Papers)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1835.

NO. 43.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR 1836.

THE Editor of the Canton Register having undertaken to publish the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Register for 1836; and it being his desire to issue it from the press on the 1st day of January next; he hereby submits his request to the Merchants and Residents in Canton and Macao for information on all subjects that should be contained in such a compilation; as well as on those points that may be considered, by many, as desirable to be also comprised, if possible, therein. The compiler will be happy to attend to all suggestions, and to enlarge his scheme to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the early publication of the book.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE brig COLLINGWOOD, 290 tons, Captain HOOKEY, will leave LINTIN 5th Proximo. For freight apply to T. A. GIBB.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE bark LADY GRANT, W. Jeffreys, Commander, will leave Cansingmoon about the beguing of next month. For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA, STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE PASCOA, Captain MORGAN, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship "EMMA EUGENIA," burthen 400 Tons, J. Milbank, Commander, will meet with early despatch from WHAMPOA, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship ELIZA STEWART, Robert Millar, Commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE LADY KENNAWAY, Captain Bolton, teek built, 580 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 486 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE fine new British built ship MARGARET, 364 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa, apply to DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE brig LADY CHARLOTTE, A. I. 190 Tons Register, George Keen, Commander. For freight apply to DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

THE first class bark "ARAB," 500 Tons burthen, J. J. SPARKES, (late H. C. S.) Commander. For freight apply to BELL & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship HELEN, George Setford, Commander, will leave WHAMPOA in the first week of October. For freight apply to C. SAMPORJEE & R. BURJORJEE. No. 6 Powshun Factory.

FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

SHIP HONANJEE BOMANJEE, Delvichoe, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th October. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, burthen 500 tons, Captain P. Tonks, to sail from WHAMPOA on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE. No. 3 French Factory.

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships, of about 550 and 800 Tons Register. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

Lowly on 100 tickets in the 2nd Macao government lottery. 150 chances and 300 prizes, at \$5 each.

SCHEME			
1 Prize of	8 whole tickets	6 Prizes.	16 tickets.
2 do.	4 do.	42 do.	21 half do.
3 do.	4 do.	252 do.	63 1/4 do.
8 Prizes	16 Tickets	300 Prizes	100 Tickets.

The 100 prizes in this lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of Decr next: The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to J. SMITH, No. 3, or to F. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the American vessels, LATONA, Galager, LIBERTY, Mc. Dowell, from Philadelphia; PROVIDENCE, Martin, Providence; MARTHA, Dixey, Batavia; ARGYLE, Codman, MARMARA, Pearse, MARIPOSA, Waters, Manila; JEANNETTE, Lovett, Liverpool; and the British vessels, BALCARRAS, Hine, London; CORDELIA, Creighton, HERCULES, Wood, Liverpool; DAVID CLARK, Rayne, COLLINGWOOD, Hookey, MARY SOMERVILLE, Jackson, FATIMA, Fethers, CLAREMONT, Stephens, GENERAL KYD, Aplin, MERMAID, Stavers GLENELG, Lungley, Calcutta; SAPPHO, Sanders, San Blas and Manila; DUKE OF SUSSEX, Horsman, ALFRED, Tapley, Madras; BELHAVEN, Crawford, GIPSY, Highat, Liverpool; LORD LOWTHER, Grant, Bombay.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 27th of the 8th moon, — 18th Oct. — Wooshauyung — Howqua's grandson — and the rest of the hongmerchants, went to H. E. Ke, the fobheen, knocked head, and presented a foreign petition.

On the 28th of the moon. — Wang, the criminal judge, Pwan, the Kwangchowfoo, Lew, the Nanhae heen, Chang, the Pwangu heen, Shang, the Kwangchow hee, Han, the Foopeaon tating — commandant of the fooyuen's division — all proceeded to the fooyuen's office to examine (offenders). The examination being concluded the imperial order was requested, and three murderers, in the custody of the Nan and Pwan heens, were led out to the tentszematow and beheaded, and the execution reported.

On the 28th Tsotsangmoo, who is waiting for the appointment of Yenchesze, in the salt department, reported to the fooyuen Ke, that whilst on the look out in the streets of the city, he apprehended the branded plunderer (one who had been pardoned but his face marked with the characters of his name and crime) Wangasze. He was delivered over to the Nanbahehen.

On the same day, a runner at the custom house at Leenshing street, having ascertained that one of the Shaouking passage boats was smuggling opium, at about 6 P. M. he watched its departure, and until it arrived off Chowtootsuy, on Honan island. He then stopped the boat, in order to search it. The boatmaster seeing his intentions, began to fight with him, and both were wounded in the struggle; but the custom-house runner succeeded in seizing 27 balls of the opium mud.

9th moon, 1st day. Oct. 22nd. H. E. Wang, the criminal judge, going his rounds about 10 o'clock in the evening, went forth through the west gate, and proceeding on his look out towards the N. W. he came suddenly on the Wei-yuen and his men — (night police) — in their guard-house. They all received a severe lecture from Wang for their negligence, and he declared that the next time they thus neglected their duty the Wei-yuen should be dismissed.

9th Moon, 2nd day. Oct. 23rd. To day a Buddhist priest was executed. His crime was that he kept a nest for thieves; whom he sent forth to rob. He was native of Shaouking foo, and had dwelt in the Buddhist temple outside the east gate, where was his nest of thieves, for many years, without being discovered. But the money-changers shops near the east gate having been plundered, the military, in their pursuit (of the robbers), arrived at the temple, and

discovered that this priest of Budh was the keeper of a *fence*.

It is reported that the hoppo has received advices from Peking, stating that he is to remain in office in Canton, and is not to proceed to the capital, as was before reported.

In the evening of this day, the neighbours in *Looteih* lane, hired two blind singing girls, to play and sing to them. A little after the third watch, two chairs arrived to carry the girls back to their homes. It was not supposed that these chairs had *assumed a name*, and come to kidnap (the girls)—They carried away the two girls to another place to sell them. By and by their own chairs arrived to take them away, but they (the girls) were not to be found. Every place has been searched, and their friends now desire to ransom them; still they have not yet been heard of. The *Pwanyu* heën has been already petitioned on the subject.

The *Nanhæ* heën has issued a proclamation, cautioning the people to be careful of their lights and fires. We shall publish a translation of it in next week's Register.

Pekin Gazette. Intercalary 6th moon 10th day—August 4th.—Received the imperial Edict.—Our family established imperial astronomers. Their duties are, by imperial orders, solely confined to the business of calculation, and, by divination and prognostics, to arrange the business of selecting and choosing (lucky and unlucky days &c.) and to ascertain the proper times of performing the great national ceremonies and observing the festivals, previously indicating the fortunate (times), and most reverently inserting them yearly in the imperial copy of the *Keëkepeensfang* book, determining the good and the bad, the proper and improper &c.

Having chosen (a day) they (the astronomers) duly report (respecting) the ceremony of the interment of the coffins of the two deceased empresses, *Heaoumuh Hwanghow* and *Heaoushin Hwanghow* (former consorts of *Taoukwang*). The astronomers report that they have selected a period; and already *Kingching* (A Mantchow and president of the imperial astronomical board), and the others, have selected the 21st and the 28th days of the 9th moon (for the ceremony of the interment of the two empresses), and having arranged for both days, they request my imperial will. I, because the 28th day is a *ping* (even, common, equal) day, chose the 21st day for the ceremony of the interment. But I, the emperor, in my leisure moments, inspecting the *Heekepeensfang* book, observing whether the days indicated by the "celestial stems and the terrestrial branches" harmonized as to the fortunate and unfortunate prognostics, discovered there was an utter want of concord. I then sent the book to be delivered over to the great officers of the privy council to meet and unite with *Kingching*, and with the greatest care to consult and calculate, and ascertain whether there were any hindrance or impediment. Now *Kingching* and the great officers of the privy council have examined and reported on the various proceedings which it is unfortunate to undertake on that day. I, the emperor, have again opened out and examined (the book). That day is certainly not in harmony with and fortunate for the performance of the great rite of interment. *Kingching*, already has often been employed by me the emperor and has been promoted to the office of *Shangshoo*—or President—of the mathematical board—to rule and manage the particular business of the imperial astronomers, for many years; to choose lucky days, and to report as to what proceedings are fortunate or unfortunate to be done; therefore he must long have been thoroughly acquainted (with his duty) in choosing and selecting—(fortunate days); how could he make a mistake so great?—If he knew that day could not be forced into harmony with the occasion, then he certainly could not have enquired as to what was dwelling in his own mind; if that day is marked as unlucky and to be dreaded, then the choosing and selecting of the *Heekepeensfang* (book) has not been respectfully and strictly obeyed. Of what order of great and important affairs is this (interment?)—Certainly, remissness like this evinces a careless mind, joined to utter heedlessness, and to stupidity the most senseless. I, the

emperor, have already sent forth my imperial will, especially ordering (them) to meet and unite in consultation and examination. *Kingching* also knows that the day is unlucky, still he has not prepared a document confessing, and asking forgiveness for, his crime: his heart must be dead and his brain mad, for he is guilty of every kind of wild and erroneous conduct: this is base ingratitude, a great dereliction of duty, and a manifestation of utter incapacity. It is ordered that *Kingching* be degraded from his office of *Shangshoo* (President) and of *Tootung* (General) and dismissed from the public service; that his peacock's feather be plucked out, and a button of the third rank be bestowed on him, and that he be appointed a great officer of the interior (of the palace), of which department he is to assume the control, and he is permitted to manage there according to the regulations; he is also still to direct the affairs of the imperial astronomers, that it may be observed if he hereafter exerts himself.—As the officers of the hall of the imperial astronomers followed and united with him in the report, it is ordered that they be delivered over to the proper board to be severely punished. As to all that relates to the day of interment, it is ordered that the great officers of the privy council meet and unite with the board of rites and the imperial astronomers, and reverently choose (a day), and have chosen another (day) to properly report it. Respect this.

THE TA-TSING DYNASTY.

The imperial clan, consisting of either the immediate descendants of the emperors or the offspring of collateral branches, numbers at present more than 6000 individuals. All the principal offices of the empire might thus be filled by imperial relations.

Like Napoleon, the emperor might create kingdoms and principalities and nominate so many tributary princes of his family. But such a practice is unknown in China. Amongst the governors-general of the provinces there is not one belonging to the imperial clan, nor is any invested with an important charge. Nepotism, so strongly inherent in the Chinese character, is banished from the palace of the sovereign. There are a few exceptions to this general rule, but it seems to be a state maxim under this dynasty to abase the princes of the blood in order to render the head of the family the more conspicuous. Most of the nearest relations, though bearing high-sounding but vain titles, pine away their lives in obscurity, receiving a pittance barely sufficient to maintain life. There is a whole list of regulations against using their high connexions for oppressing the people. They are amenable to the law though subject to a particular tribunal, and the punishments they undergo are often more severe than those to which the meanest subjects are subjected. Without being summoned to attend at the council table, their meddling with public affairs is construed into high treason. Many an active and clever prince has had to expiate his forwardness in entering upon politics by a long exile in the deserts of Mantchooria.

The destiny of the princesses is still more dismal. They are the victims of a distorted policy, given in marriage to foreign princes or to grandees in order to ensure their loyalty. After acting as spies upon their husbands, their reward consists in a few pieces of silk and a paltry sum of money. Even their visits to Peking are frequently prohibited from mere motives of economy, because their salary is increased during their residence in the capital.

We believe it is the apprehension of renewing the evils of a feudatory government that works so powerfully against the extension of patronage towards the imperial kindred. China has, for many centuries, dreadfully suffered under a feudatory government, and the calamities would now be much greater, since the nation has increased in numbers and opulence. In Japan it still prevails, but the sovereign has curbed the insolence of his vassals by taking hostages, and summoning the tributary princes, at stated times, to his presence, in order to give an account of their government.

In strictly hereditary monarchies no one prince has ever been partial to the undisputed heir to his throne and power. In China the reigning monarch nominates his successor; which custom is a most powerful hold on the filial piety and fealty of his sons. If the princes of the blood were appointed to the governorships of provinces, the integrity of the government would be speedily dissolved and the empire dismembered. Suppose a brother, or even a son, of the reigning emperor to be the governor-actual of the two *Kwang*, or of *Chekeang* and *Fukkeen*; the brother or the father at Peking would soon dwindle into the northern emperor only, whilst the southern and eastern provinces would become independent and separate kingdoms. But the rank of the princes of the blood is too high for the offices of *tsungtu* or *sooyuen*: they are all created *Wangs*, or kings; which policy seems to answer nearly the same purpose as the "buckling of honor on men's backs" in England, and removing a powerful commoner to the house of lords.

No sovereign possesses such absolute power as the Chinese monarch. If he can exercise an entire control over his family, how much more over the officers of state, whom he himself has raised. We here see despotism exerted with its most over-whelming force, not for the interests of mankind in general but for the benefit of one individual, who must rule without a rival, in order to consolidate the tranquillity of the empire.

We have been waiting with eager expectation of information and improvement from the *invaluable communication* of "*A Citizen of the world*." It appeared in the last number of the *Canton Press*; but we must confess we have not been either informed or improved from our attentive reading of this boasted cosmopolitan composition.

This writer tells us that he feels himself justified in coming forward with remarks on the situation of foreigners in China because "he can add the weight of experience, in actual occurrences, and in constant reflection on matters appertaining to our relations with China."

This sentence, with its punctuation, is accurately copied from the *Canton Press*. Now, *the weight of experience in actual occurrences* we can understand—but there our comprehension of the sentence, as it is printed, ceases: "the weight of experience, in actual occurrences, (and "the weight of experience") and in constant reflection on matters" &c. is to us incomprehensible. It is possible there may be an error of the press and for, "in constant reflection"—perhaps of "constant reflection" should be read: but then the unfortunate antecedent, "the weight of constant reflection,"—shows that our Citizens' thoughts must have been rather heavy. With what is said in the rest of this sentence we agree; for we have not any doubt that the interests of protestant and commercial England are opposed every where by the missionaries of the church of Rome; and also that our near neighbourhood to the western frontiers of China have awakened a vague, undefined idea in Chinese statesmen of our power and intentions. Russia, likewise, may be joined to the influences in Peking that are opposed to the interests of Great Britain; but our knowledge of the ways and means by which all these inimical policies are put into action is, at present, very confined.

We are somewhat surprised that our *Citizen*, when he comes to the commercial relations of the two countries, —which have existed for "a hundred and several tens of years"—should, after telling us of the weight of his experience and of the weight of his constant reflection, in and on Chinese matters, assert that we (of course including himself) are "in almost utter ignorance of the character, habits, and genius of the people." He then proceeds to state what is not true: he says—"We wish to force a Chinese provincial government to recognise an authority previous to such being accredited by the imperial government."—*Accredited?*—what an application of the word is this?—who ever heard of an envoy being *accredited* by the government to which he is sent? The *Citizen* means *previous to his cre-*

dentials having been received by the emperor. But such was not the case. Lord Napier obeyed his instructions to come to Canton and put himself in communication—that is, to announce his arrival and define his office—with the governor. He came to Canton, having left H.M.S. *Andramache* in open day in sight of the officers of China, and came through the Bogue and up the river in a cutter that had been long used by the company's servants as a passage-boat between Canton and Macao. Bad weather came on, and owing to that circumstance lord Napier did not reach Canton until the morning of the next day. He wrote a letter to the governor, and the address on that letter, let it never be forgotten, was written by Dr. Morrison. This letter was sent to the governor in charge of the secretary to the commission; but the governor would not receive it because it was not called a *petition*: that is, because lord Napier would not *write* a direct falsehood. What followed from the officers of this most *polite, reasonable, compassionate, friendly and fostering* nation?—the lowest abuse, the most unfounded assertions, the most barefaced falsehoods, the most ridiculous threats. Life and property were jeopardized by the edicts of the local government: and the latter most seriously injured by the hostile, yet childish, cowardly system of stopping the trade. Lord Napier then, with the king's commission and general instructions in his hand, required the frigates to pass the Bogue, and he expected their boats in Canton. We have said and we now say would they had come.—But in what part of the petition to H. M. in council does a *Citizen* find it recommended, "because the forts resisted the passage," "that we are to invade their coasts, threaten with war, destroy their commercial shipping"?—In the petition it is humbly prayed that the British plenipotentiary "may also demand reparation for the insult offered your Majesty's flag by firing on your Majesty's ships of war from the forts at the Bogue"—at a time when a British envoy was in Canton and the two nations at peace with each other.

The *Citizen* then becomes a critic and calls the petition as: "badly-written and nonsensical as ever spoiled pen, ink and paper" and this critique from one whom we have shown, and shall further show, as being so very capable a judge of English composition, reminds us of the remarks in the *Canton Press* of the 17th instant on this petition; and in opposition to those remarks we assert, and we challenge all to the proof, from every line and sentence of the petition, that the merchants of Canton who signed it have identified themselves with the honor and power of their country in its prayer; and that a love of money, or a wish to preserve a commerce that cannot be conducted with national and individual honour and profit in close combination, is not apparent in any one clause. The *Canton Press* quotes a part of the 8th para. and then draws a false, and most ungenerous inference. We now quote it at full length; and let the *Canton Press* now logically prove its inference. As to those who signed the petition, we indicated them in our observations on *Crito's* letter.

"With respect, however, to this point, or any other of commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation, your petitioners would humbly suggest that your Majesty's minister in China should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants of Canton, qualified as they must be, in a certain degree, by their experience and observation, to point out in what respect the benefits that might be reaped under a well regulated system of commercial intercourse, are curtailed or lost in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of merchants licenced to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the hong merchants; and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand but by combining to tax both the import and export trade."

Neither a compliment to, nor a sneer at, the E. I. Co's agents, is conveyed in any part of the petition. The *Canton Press* may interpret so as to please itself, but the language of the petition cannot be mistaken by any honest and impartial interpreter. The E. I. Co's agents are already sufficiently "*initiated in the mysteries of (Chinese) traffic*." It is that they are so *initiated* and *uninitiated* in that knowledge and in those qualifications that should be pos-

assessed by the representative of the honor and interests of Great Britain, that they, with all others, "who have had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities," are considered as ineligible to "the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country."—The anecdote of the Magdalen-candidate was happily illustrated by the conduct of *Loo* to lord Napier last year. He came as the representative of his king and country, as the depository of the honor, good-faith and friendly feeling of a great nation; as a peer and an officer of distinction, to ask a free admission to Canton; and how was he received? *Junius* remarked. "That a man of honour has no ticket of admission at St. James'. They receive him like a virgin at the Magdalen—"Go thou and do likewise." Exactly so did old *Loo* receive *Lut. Laape*—lord Napier. "I know nothing about you or your king—except that he has been, hitherto, reverently submissive—or your country—except that it is poor and in want of the tea and rhubarb of the middle kingdom—I know nothing of national honour or national faith—of your house of peers or of your navy; but go, and return an obedient *taepan* (these I do know),—a dealer, chapman, and trafficker, and then 'the hoppo will give you a red ticket of admission.'"

The critical *Citizen* proceeds to mark:—"I advert to this recent operation (meaning the inditing of the petition) as evincing the spirit under which British merchants conduct their affairs, and engender the hatred and suspicion of the country in which they are permitted to reside. I advert to it as evincing the spirit of discontent and commercially political aggression and hostility by which the acts of the British merchants and authorities have been constantly marked." We presume the whole of these remarks apply to China, and to China only; but what does a *Citizen* mean by such a senseless and ungrammatical connexion of words as,—commercially-political-aggression? is this another instance of his knowledge of the English tongue, and of his fitness to pronounce *ex-cathedra* on the writings of others?

The whole history of the commerce of every foreign nation with China will prove that the struggle against the fiscal exactions, and the barbarous restraints of this government, has been constant; and, we rejoice to say, not altogether unsuccessful. We have no commercial grievances! says the *Citizen*.—What was the stoppage of the trade in 1821, on account of the *Lintin* affair?—What would be the stoppage of the trade tomorrow, in the event of a homicide—of the death of a Chinese—whether justifiable or accidental? What is the monopoly of the hong, indefensible by the laws of the empire, and incompatible with the oft repeated assertions of the emperor, that we come to an "open market? What is the *Consou* fund?—And why has ever complained of the imperial duties?—And why are we struggling?—Why, this last most singular fact is altogether damatory of the character of the Chinese as a people, and of the government as a political system; proving, incontrovertibly and at once, their weakness, falsehood, cupidity, peccation, ignorance, and treachery to their laws and emperor; and proving also, at the same time, their commercial spirit and enterprise.

If the British government does not protect the British trade to China, those engaged in it must protect themselves as well as they may; but if it is systematically neglected by the government, when this shameful desertion shall become known to the Chinese officers, although the trade may continue, it will be at the sacrifice of national and individual honour and character: for no one who has claims to the distinction of a British merchant, will, in a few years, be able to carry on his pursuit, with credit to himself, in Canton; and the trade of the U. K. to this country will fall into the hands of men who would not be received with honor on the exchange in London.

America may leave her China trade to its own efforts; it is with her more the private concern of her merchants engaged in it than one of great national importance, as it is to Great Britain. America has no national debt; and when one channel of industry becomes choked or dry the

enterprise of her persevering and intelligent citizens, free from excise laws and taxes on knowledge and industry, quickly opens another.

"A *Citizen of the World*" says we Britons are an unruly set.—"It is, these a degenerate son stigmatizes" that noble nation to which mankind owes "nearly all those great ideas, the realization of which forms the aim of all the political struggles on the European continent, and which the historian will single out as the leading and characteristic political features of the present age—namely, elective representation, two houses, an independent judiciary, liberty of the press, responsibility of ministers, a 'law standing above the highest ruler, even if a monarch, and a proper independence of the minor communities in a state—that great nation, which alone leads along with its colonies a germ of independent life and principle of self-action—rendering the gradual unfolding of their own peculiar law possible, and above all, that nation which first of all elevated itself to the great idea of a 'lawful opposition.'" (*The Stranger in America*. By F. Lieber. From the Quarterly Review for April, 1835).

What, then, would a "*Citizen of the world*" have? a base prostration of private character for the sake of gain, of "self-aggrandizement"—this latter feeling being, according to his theory, "the end and aim of British merchants." although the word would be more properly applied to those who follow the paths of ambition, honor and fame: to legislators and to conquerors, than to the *Citizen's* beside of the British merchant. Within our own memory, the privileges of foreigners have been encroached—or rather some of the rights of foreigners have been conceded, through the exertions and perseverance of British merchants; but will a *Citizen*, tremblingly and with a shivering awe, await the fiat of the governor of Canton or, of the "*Splendid light of Reason*", *Taichung*, to place us foreigners, within the pale of civilization, and allow to us the full rights of men?—The fiat of that government which uses its victories with such "singular moderation and good sense," as are now in the very act of exemplification in the banishment of the innocent *lingist* *Hopen*!—Moderation and good sense!—The shallow hypocrites: their acts are the very blackness of darkness of the most hateful tyranny, and the whole foreign commercial community of Canton are not blameless—nor free from the heaviest responsibility in this most shameless exertion of power.

As for his—the *Citizen's*—rhapsody about duties and *squeezes*, we do not very well understand it, no more than some other parts of his letter. That each country has a right to impose its own customs has never been disputed; altho' the wisdom with which they are imposed is often questionable, as they too frequently defeat their own end. But as to what is "commonly called the *Consou* fund," which was instituted in 1780 for the liquidation of the debts of bankrupt hongmerchants, but which has never, or but in a very slight degree, been applied to the object of its institution, we can tell a *Citizen* that if he does not consider this a most crying and insulting grievance he can have but little of the spirit of a British merchant, or of a *Citizen of the world*, or of the zeal of an agent for the interests of his constituents, in his breast. The foreign trade can never be free in China until this pretended fund but real tax, is swept away and abolished. Its abolition will be a death blow to the monopoly of the hong and the extortions of the local officers, who, while it exists, will never want causes to draw upon it to exhaustion; that is, for eternally taxing the foreign trade beyond the legal tariff: it is, at once, both the cause and effect of monopoly and extortion.

"A *Citizen of the world*" says that—"the Chinese must look upon us with dislike and contempt"—and we are inclined to agree with him in this opinion, but we deduce it from very different causes. "A *Citizen*" would, apparently, recommend foreigners to become denizens, if they would be allowed, of the celestial empire whilst on the celestial soil. The Chinese officers have repeatedly told all of us that we neither endowed with reason nor a sense of law or justice; that we are a low, over-reaching, gainscheming, money-loving set of outcasts, whose only dread is want, whose only desire is wealth. And a "*Citizen*" appears to plead guilty to these charges, and so deservedly falls under the above description of the great officers of the middle kingdom. But our opinion of the cause of the "dislike and contempt of the Chinese," is that it proceeds not from our attempts to right ourselves, but because we have so long and tamely submitted to a course of tyranny which they themselves well know, the slightest real demonstration on the part of Great Britain would end at once and for ever. If we are despised, it is for our subservency, and self-seeking, time-serving policy, not for our few manly efforts to obtain better treatment those evils the Chinese, as a nation, admire, and would rejoice to see successful—but we must first deserve success by our determined perseverance.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I read with interest the letter of "*Spectator*" in your last number, and agree with him; it is a subject of great importance to us all: the tariff and the *consou* fund. Yet I entreat of "*Spectator*" to be reasonable and consistent, and if he is so, he will receive the undermentioned facts with attention.

Several years since, through the *Ec-L* company, these propositions demands were pointed out, and without redress, as the said honorable company always want to the robbers to get redress for the robbery.

Lord Napier came, and he sensibly wished to go past the robber to a higher power; but in that view neither the unanimity of his countrymen, nor the proper aid of his own government, backed him in: so he failed.

Why, under such circumstances, should "*Spectator*" with a movement here, which is sure to be attended with loss of temper, disgrace, and dishonour.

If the Leeds clothmen, if the Manchester manufacturers, if the Glasgow printed-cotton-men, think their interests are affected by the circumstances stated in "*Spectator's*" letter, let them move in it; for we, without success have called the attention of England to our situation, in a question where they are deeply we slightly concerned: let them move; we already have done our duty to the outside, and we wait with patience the resolve of England.

DELTA.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1835.

NO. 44. } PRICE 50 CENTS.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR 1836.

THE Editor of the Canton Register having undertaken to publish the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Register for 1836; and it being his desire to issue it from the press on the 1st day of January next; he hereby submits his request to the Merchants and Residents in Canton and Macao for information on all subjects that should be contained in such a compilation; as well as on those points that may be considered, by many, as desirable to be also comprised, if possible, therein. The compiler will be happy to attend to all suggestions, and to enlarge his scheme to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the early publication of the book.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 460 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutchship GENERAL CHASSÉ, Captain Wallace, shortly expected from Java, will return to Batavia, via Manila. For freight apply to Canton 2nd Nov. 1835. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SWITSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENNIN. FOX, RAWSON & Co. Canton 2nd Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.—The letters addressed to the undermentioned, received from Batavia, and now lying at the office of the Netherlands Consulate, Canton, will be delivered to the parties interested on application, as the undersigned is not acquainted with the abode of these gentlemen. November 1, 1835.

W. J. Senn van Basel. Acting. Dutch Consul.
Sr. Bernardo Gomes de Lemos, Sr. João Antonio da Costa
"Antonio Joaquim Dias Pegado, "Eugenio Theodoro dos Remedios,
"João Antonio da Costa, "Candido Antonio Ozorio.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of procuring employment in a COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. Letters addressed, &c. B., care of the Editor, will be immediately attended to.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

LOTTERY on 100 tickets in the 2nd Macao government lottery. 150 chances and 300 prizes, at \$5 each.

SCHEME

1 Prize of	8 whole tickets	6 Prizes.	16 tickets.
1 do.	4 do.	42 do.	21 half do.
4 do.	4 do.	252 do.	63 1/4 do.

6 Prizes	16 Tickets	300 Prizes	100 Ticket.
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The 300 prizes in this lottery will be drawn on or about the 15th of Decr. next. The place of drawing will be duly notified. Apply to J. SMITH, No. 8, or to F. H. AZAVEDO, No. 1, Danish Hong.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, SOOBROW, Smith, from Madras, (omitted last week), TYRER, Ellis, SOPHIA, McNair, HAMODY, Marshall, SWALLOW, Adams, PENELOPE, Hutchinson, Singapore and Calcutta, GENERAL GASCOYNE, Kirby, Liverpool 3rd June, and the American vessels, SILAS RICHARDS, Rossiter, from New York, and VANCOUVER, Bartlett, from Sourabaya.

We have not received any important intelligence by these arrivals.

A statement of the British Trade for the past year, which has been sent to us for publication from the secretary to H. Majesty's Superintendents, will be found in to-day's Register.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Lew, Heën of Jooyuen, and acting Heën of Nankae, issues a perspicuous proclamation respecting diligent and careful precautions against calamities by fire, in order to preserve the bodies of men and substances of families.

It is known that the whole city, inside and out, is thickly crowded with men and smoke, shops and houses closely contiguous, as well as bamboo and wooden sheds. These are scattered every where; few of these (the inhabitants) are careful, and the calamity of fire is too easily caused. The winter is now approaching, when winds are high and things dry (combustible—dried up by the north winds), and more than usual care should be taken of fire. Suitable to the time and occasion, I now issue a clear proclamation. The dwellers in shops and houses, and the several district-constables are ordered to make themselves fully acquainted therewith. All of ye must be particularly careful and watchful (against fire), and day and night be on your guard. Some things are very apt to catch fire; these should be always well arranged—such as shelves in shops and houses and the bamboo and mat coverings in the streets. The said constables on the issuing of the edict, are forthwith to order them (the people) to remove (the sheds), and to substitute blue or black cloth curtains to screen off the rays of the sun; to be opened out in the daytime and at night to be rolled up. If any dare disobey, it is allowed immediately to state their names and request examination. If the said constables connive, let them at once be included in the same investigation, and no favour shown. In the door way of every house a large wooden tub, or earthenware vessel, must be placed, to be always kept full of clear water, and not to be used for other purposes; and when there is an alarm of fire the officers and soldiers are at once to proceed together, to extinguish it; the neighbours must assist, opening all their doors, when they hear the military and police, and draw water, to be thrown on the flames, thus the fire may completely be extinguished, and men's lives saved.

I, the heën, sincerely and seriously thinking for the good of you resident people, and to preserve you from calamities, have originated these precautionary measures. For this cause, I have not shrank from labour but been unwearied in enjoining and reiterating my orders. If any dare oppose and resist, assuredly they will taken up and punished. All should tremblingly obey; oppose not. A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 3rd day. Oct. 24th 1835.

Mussulman eating pork. In Nanshingle street in the new city, outside of the great south gate, dwell a great number of men of the *hwug hwuy* persuasion, or mohammedans. One having been invited out on the 2nd of the moon, was deceived into eating some pork; he returned in the evening to his home; in the middle of the night he dreamed he saw an evil genius, who railed at him for eating pork, struck him, seized and shook him. Being very much frightened, he uttered a loud cry and awoke. The next day he told the circumstance to his family, and afterward died suddenly. Is not this most wonderful? asks our chinese informant.

9th moon 10th day. Oct. 31.—To day the *foohsien* sticks flowers in the caps of the newly-made *Kesjin* graduates, afterward they partake of the *deer-cry* feast.

which is also attended by the two *Kinchaes* who conducted the examination, and all the great officers. The feast is held in the *foohzen's* office, where also a play is performed. When the feast is finished the *Keujin* men knock head and return thanks, and proceed homeward, accompanied by drums and music. The next day they wait upon the imperial commissioners and their tutors, and afterwards exchange congratulations with relations and friends.

In the fall of the year they go to Peking, to attend the general examination of all the new *Keujins* from every province of the empire. Seventy-four passed the last examination in this province.

At the temple of the western hill, outside the west gate, from the beginning to the 5th until the end of the 7th day of this moon, every day, a play has been performed; and the crowd of spectators was very great. The little boys, standing on the ground, could not see the play. In front of the temple were two Banian trees, into which the boys climbed, in order to see the performance. On the 6th day, about one o'clock, a branch of the tree broke, and two boys slipped and fell down right upon the crown of an old man's head. Both the old and young were speechless and seemed to be dead. The play was immediately stopped and a doctor sent for. After a time the three gradually came to their senses; and were then taken to their homes. The people of the neighbourhood all say that the gods are propitious; therefore on the 8th day another play was performed, in acknowledgement of the favours of the gods.

Several Chinese junks, which left Siam during the strength of the South West monsoon, were nearly three months on their passage to Canton. One of them sprung a leak, and had to put into harbour in *Haenan*, where she sunk; no lives, however, were lost.

A celebrated calculator of futurity has taken the trouble of marking the lucky days during the space of the three next ensuing months, and has published the result of his labours on a large sheet of red paper, which being stuck up in the streets, attracts a great deal of notice. It is rather astonishing that after all the endeavours of the imperial astronomers to note carefully fortunate days in the *Kalendar*, the adventitious did of this sage should be required to render the matter more certain.

The remarks made by the Chinese upon the comet, have been less frequent than we at first expected. At the appearance of the preceding comet, some say the pirates rose and infested the coast; and therefore, by way of analogy, this may be followed by the same disturbances. Natural phenomena are carefully noted down in Chinese history, and the government never fails to draw inferences from the appearance of any remarkable star.

A number of people from *Hoonan* province wander about as exiles in the different districts under the jurisdiction of this provincial metropolis. They carry their whole baggage about with them, and appear to be in a wretched condition. For what crimes they were banished we could never learn, but they are driven from their homes, where they can only return at the accession of a new emperor. Their native language is the pure mandarin dialect, which they speak with the greatest fluency. It does not appear that a strict watch is kept over them, for they roam about at pleasure, and endeavour to earn their subsistence by begging.

A poor man fought with a robber, who pierced him with a spear. His bowels having been wounded, fell out into the street, and government took not the slightest notice of the occurrence. His wife was the only person who took any interest in his misfortune, and she affectionately soothed his pains until the last moment of his life.

In last week's *Register* a translation of a Peking Gazette of last August was published. It exhibits the emperor of China—the ruler over more than one third of the whole human race—as employed in consulting a fortune-telling book, and punishing one of his great officers for selecting unlucky days for committing the coffins contain-

ing the corpses of two of his deceased wives to the ground. Such is the employment of the *Splendid light of Reason* and heaven's son, *Taoukwang*!—What will such a ruler, such a government, such a people,—immersed in idolatry and the most degrading superstition—ever do to advance their own knowledge?—Nothing but a pressure from without will open their eyes to their own ignorance and weakness. Yet this government and people have been and are praised for "every virtue under heaven." Does the history of the world prove that idolatry, fear, superstition, despotism, ~~are~~ the parents of the virtues?—The so-much-boasted paternal, patriarchal government of China has had the blighting effect of keeping the whole mass of the people in a state of pupillage and minority; a Chinese never becomes an adult politically; his growth is stopped; he is always a child, and is always treated as such by his emperor and father. With what infantine nonsense, with what imbecile attempts at reasoning, with what nursery-maid-like language, are the edicts of the emperor and the proclamations of the officers of the government, often filled. Except that the bamboo and tortures are substituted for the footseap and birch, the whole empire might be taken for a—"Preparatory school for children, not exceeding the age of eight years.

"N. B. The art of making bows and lying taught gratis."

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—It is not often I criticise your remarks, or find any fault with your honest indignation against Chinese tyranny in real life, and celestial benignity on paper; yet these words of yours in your last number offend me:—"And the whole foreign commercial community are not blameless &c. to power."

As one of the community I ask you what I am to do?—Am I to risk a collision with a government, am I to risk life and property in hopes of rescuing a Chinese subject?—Were we in that position we might have been here, the joint act of us would have saved a man unjustly punished; but, Mr. Editor, a reflective officer in command of a life-boat, manned by twenty able seamen, will well consider the value of their lives, and the chance through a strong sea, of arriving at his object, before he pushes off even to a wreck where many lives are in jeopardy; much more, therefore, should we do so, we being the many the sacrificed the one.

True it is still, had this object of oppression been a foreigner, not a Chinese, *coute-qui-coute*, a movement would have been made; as yet we have not yet arrived at the point of degradation of those in the Cyclops' cave, seeing their companions nightly eaten. I hope an Ulysses may arise to show that the Chinese have only one eye—since they like the phrase—and meanwhile, Mr. Editor, we willing horses may be spared your inroads. 27th October, Canton. DELTA;

In reply to *Delta*, we are to observe that the efforts that were and are fully in the power of the foreign commercial community in Canton to have made and to make to rescue the pilot *Hopun* from his most unjust sentence and undeserved fate, would not commit them to a collision with the government; although if to meet the governor and his advisers on the question might be necessary, so much the more becoming and honorable would it be to their generous interference. It is generally known that *Howqua* has, from various causes, an undisputed sway over the hong-merchants, and also that his influence with the local government is great. If, therefore, the whole of the foreign community had, in the first place, made a joint and serious representation to him, that it was impossible for them to stand by and look on the condemnation of an innocent man, whose only crime was—that he, in a peculiar crisis, had been employed in their service; that such selfish apathy was incompatible with their individual and national characters, and with their professed sentiments and motives of action,—if such serious representation had been earnestly made, we ask whether it must have failed? And if it had failed to arouse *Howqua* to a sense of humanity, it might have had a different effect on the governor and higher officers, who are always kept in ignorance of foreign affairs by the hong-merchants. If the governor should prove callous to the dis-interested and compassionate appeal, & so negligent in his duty as to refuse an enquiry into the real facts; it might easily be intimated to him, that copies of the representations to himself & to the hong merchants would speedily find their way to the supreme tribunal at Peking, and from thence—or through some other channel—to the emperor. To have done all this would have cost the foreign community but little, either in time or money, and they would have

had to congratulate themselves in having, at least, *tried* to do their duty and prevent an act of savage tyranny. Now they have the satisfaction of having taken care to prevent the possibility of any collision with either the head or the government, and of speeding the unfortunate *Hopun*—aided we trust, with a few dollars, on his wearisome and cold journey.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am favored by a friend with a number of the *Asiatic Journal* for June. In it appears a series of extracts, from your paper, of Lord Napier's last deeds, extracts of Chinese edicts &c; altogether in a style of *fairness* which so seldom graces the columns of that Journal, that if becomes necessary to enlogize it as an exception to a bad and *ex parte* whole.

I would be very happy to stop here, and and confine my remarks to entire praise did truth allow me; but *eterna* right demands of me to say that they are as usual, garbellers, putting in that matter which is for their party and not publishing it's answer.

This periodical—the *Asiatic*—gives you the beginning of a correspondence favorable to it's own views concerning the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton, and, apparently, candidly; though that it is really not candid I call on you, Mr. Editor, to show, by officially publishing the last letter of H. M. Superintendents to the said Chamber, at the end of these observations; and of which letter, if the Secretary to the Chamber sees it necessary to refuse you, I can supply a copy; and a copy of which it is next to certain was on the *Asiatic Journal's* table when the Editor was writing this garbled statement, though he retained it from the Public; than which, to all followers of truth, nothing can convey greater disgrace.

Another small portion of the *Asiatic's* *Jesu* article's demands comment; though the *Foreign* names stop delusion here.

The *Asiatic*—Page 117—gives in a note a list of names for and against the Chamber of Commerce. Of those against, appear 6 Parsees to make weight against 6 English names. Now, Mr. Editor, the industrious and economical habits of this remnant of a once great nation are well known in India; but their numbers are few, their pursuits wholly mercantile; and in many cases, the division of adventures, of the profits of agency, and of the power of control over property, is carried to a degree so as to materially lessen their influence as representatives even of the branches of trade in which they are more particularly engaged; and, consequently, they should not be quoted, in a British community—as being of equal influence or as possessing an equal degree of talent or knowledge, or as being as powerful in connection and command of capital, as the British houses of agency in Canton. The sentiments and consideration, also, of the Chinese government towards them should not be forgotten; and the strongest claim they have on this government, is rested on the fact of their being British subjects. Their disposition, nature and pursuits, are wholly pacific; they do not, we believe, now stand upon the honour of their flag and nation; that feeling is merged in the protection they receive from the British government; and therefore, they should, and as we believe they very willingly do, leave it to be guarded by the abilities and courage of satisfied Britons.

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At the request of our correspondent, we here insert the letter he alludes to:

Macao, December 3d, 1834.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which has been laid before the superintendents.

In their instructions they are directed to use their utmost influence "to adjust by arbitration or persuasion all disputes in which any of our subjects may be there (in China) engaged with each other;" and when the superintendents found, by a letter of the 15th ultimo from certain firms and parties at Canton, that there were dissentients from the Chamber of commerce upon points connected with it's formation, it appeared to them that the most desirable mode of meeting the difficulty would be to suggest that some steps should be taken towards its reconstruction.

Under present circumstances the superintendents think that the objections which have been made are obviated by your observation "it is still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that effect". It will be a source of gratification to the superintendents if the Chamber of commerce prove beneficial to the interests of British trade at Canton, and of much regret if any circumstances intervene to impair it's usefulness. In any event, however, they must decline to proceed beyond the present extent in this matter, for they are very sensible that the institution is purely commercial, and therefore they can have no pretension to insist upon any further interference, either upon the subject of it's constitution or with respect to any regulations which may be established for it's governance.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT.

Secretary.

To
Wm. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
&c. &c. Canton.

THE TRADE OF POLITICS.—A poor trade,—and yet the only one which some men have. It is a trade moreover, inconsistent with the best success, if not with any success, in any other occupation. The merchant or mechanic who makes himself a partizan, and so occupies his mind with contriving, and his hands with executing political projects, will almost certainly neglect his store or his shop. Even Lawyers, whose business is perhaps more congenial with politics than that of any other set of men, are very apt to find that either politics or the bar must be relinquished. It has come about that a very considerable number of persons, abandoning other occupations, have taken up politics as a trade, and make this their chief reliance for a livelihood. To young persons there is much that is alluring in political scrambling, and the young often enter into the support of one party or another with a degree of real patriotism, far beyond that which is felt by their leaders. They hear it proclaimed that "a crisis has arrived when the country is to be saved or lost," and in their simplicity and inexperience they suppose the whole country is meant; whereas to one the orator only means, that his own particular interest in its honors and emoluments is to be saved or lost. These same young persons perhaps contemn the game when they come to understand it better, for the sake of personal advantage, and great numbers of others enter upon it for the same reason. Others again are allured by the mere love of

excitement. Some men devote themselves to politics deliberately, almost from the commencement of their activity in life; but the greater number who adopt politics as a trade, do so because having from some of the causes mentioned, been drawn into it, they have pursued it until their other occupations have deserted them, and as matter of necessity they cast themselves for a living upon what seems the most ready resource.

Politics, however, is a poor trade. It is poor in its effect upon a man's purse, for it generally leaves it empty enough. The excitements of politics disqualify a man in a great measure for the careful husbandry of his pecuniary resources. A political life is an expensive one, and the salaries, in our country at least, are too low to defray the expense. Many a man in the higher offices earns less than a good farmer, and as to the clerkships and other working offices, which are the objects of most violent scrambling, a great proportion of them yield less income than is paid by individuals for services no more laborious. When to these things are added the losses which result from being turned out of office every now and then, it is not strange that politicians, as a class, have less money, less credit, and more duns, than any other class of honorable men. Politics is a poor business in its effects on the morals of a man who makes it his trade. He must belong to a party, and the measures of a party are seldom such that a good conscience can approve them all; but he must approve them all. He must go with the team, over precipices and through bogs, and the moment he falters, he finds himself down and trampled on. The bidding of the party, not the dictates of right and wrong, must he obey. The best rule which he can hope to live by, is, that "the end justifies the means." After all its show of eclat politics is a poor business as it respects the honors obtained by it. True, it is chiefly in politics that men are elevated to what are called posts of honor. But the honor most of them attain, is to be most heartlessly hurled by one party, and most heartily hissed by the other. Now and then a man enjoys the real deference and cordial approbation of his countrymen, and perhaps the world. But such men are not often from the number of those who make politics the occupation of their lives. They are much oftener the men who upon an emergency are called forth from comparative retirement, and whose plans for the future are not such as to bend their own integrity, or excite the jealousy of others. Inconsistency of conduct in political men is always, and perhaps rightfully, esteemed dishonorable. Yet no man can long ride upon popular opinion and be consistent; for the plain reason that public opinion is not consistent. We beg the public pardon for speaking the truth in so unpopular a manner, but so it is. There are a great many subjects upon which the public mind is established, never perhaps to be changed; but upon those which are not so settled, (and these are always the subjects of interest and debate with politicians,) the public mind changes much oftener than the change is noticed. The same opinions which at one time a public man is obliged by the force of public opinion to advocate with all his powers, he a few years afterwards compelled by the same public to oppose with equal earnestness, and then perhaps is scouted by the same public for his inconsistency, when he would most gladly be consistent if he dared. Take it all in all, there are hundreds of men who by their enterprise and talents and probity in business, and liberality and piety of moral conduct, gain a more substantial honor among their fellow-men, and die more heartily regretted, than falls to the lot of more than a very small number of politicians; while thousands of politicians die absolutely and very justly despised. But poorest of all is the trade or politics in regard to the happiness of the man who pursues it; and this is the test of value for all things. Wealth, honor and pleasure, are good for nothing, and no wise man will pursue them for their effect on himself, except as they promote his substantial happiness. But what is the politician's happiness? If he is completely successful, his gratification is hardly worthy to be called happiness. It is the gratification of ambition, which is the more insatiable the more it is indulged; and it is the malicious gratification of triumphing over rivals,—a feeling which partakes but little more of pleasure than of pain. But how many are never able to reach the fountain where these mixed waters may be tasted. They live in vexation and anxiety, fearful of rivals, conscious that the waters of public opinion on which they walk, are unstable as those of the ocean; always scared at the visions of defeat; and not unfrequently obliged to feel the chagrin of the reality, and the anguish of beholding a rival go up to the pinnacle, while they sink down neglected. This is our sermon on the poor trade of politics.—*New Y. J. of Commerce*, May, 27.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A writer in the *Hurkaru*, of date 20th August, calling himself *Nearchus*, uses these words.

"Another point is, the Company will have to send large quantities of treasure under the new system to China; will king's ships carry it free of expense as their own do?—Certainly not."

Can you tell me what state of things *Nearchus* proposes to himself when treasure is to come here from India?—And if it is to come, will it come as Rupees, or as *one of which can get into circulation here*.

I suspect it to be one of the random arguments made use of by an uninformed man, trying a bolster a bad cause.

Your's

Canton, 1st November, 1835.

△

The *Asiatic Journal*, No. 63, for March, 1835: London. A few remarks, which are all our limits will admit, ought to be made respecting the "dispute with China." The article occupies eight pages, and by its numerous misrepresentations will produce much evil. The writer of the article says that the Chinese, in their state papers, appear to great disadvantage in the eyes of Europeans, principally because "their style is rendered into literal English." As an example, he says there is "no doubt" that the sense of the Chinese character is, in "idiomatic English" is merely "foreigner." He then proceeds to give a new version of governor Loo's edict of the 18th of August 1834, and in the "form in which it would appear, could the viceroy have written in idiomatic English." We assure the author of the new version, that were he a son of Han, and should put his idiomatic English into idiomatic Chinese, and present it to any magistrate in this empire to be by him issued as an official document, both he and the magistrate—the writer and promulgator of the new version—would be denounced as traitors and forthwith dispatched to the "cold country." A new version of the author's article, written in "idiomatic English," we suppose would appear thus: "I and my friends for a long time enjoyed the monopoly of the China trade; our income was immense, and we were as the return of the summer and winter: true, the nation had to pay largely for their teas, but what was their loss was surely our gain; and," &c. &c. &c.—*Chinese Repository* for Oct.

STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE, at the PORT of CANTON,
from the 1st of April, 1834, to 31st March, 1835.

IMPORT.**EXPORT.**

		Qty	Average Price.	Total value. Sp. Dollars.			Qty	Average Price.	Total value. Sp. Dollars.
Broad Cloth	Pieces	22028	31:54	694829	Black Tea	Piculs	2872-7	29:15	83744:5
Cotton Yarn	Peculs	3850	40:44	145609	Green Tea	"	70841	39:17	2778239
Scarlet Cuttings	"	541	77:43	41890	Raw Silk Nanking	"	4756	349:94	1664826
Cotton, Bengal	"	136415	16:70	2278992	do. do. Canton	"	2579	241:70	622855
Ditto, Bombay	"	291770	16:41	4789355	Sugar Candy	"	17569	10:73	188645
Ditto, Madras	"	16889	16:33	275900	Soft Sugar	"	31870	6:00	191220
Sandalwood	"	3025	14:85	44926	Cassia Lignea	"	12864	9:17	117986
Pepper	"	1972	7:34	14476	Tortoise Shell	"	35	57:14	2000
Rattans	"	18508	2:55	46434	Mother O'Pearl Shells	"	715	16:00	11440
Rice	"	288580	2:19	623135	Camphor	"	124	28:84	3552
Betel Nut	"	11601	2:92	33963	Alum	"	15995	2:20	35312
Putchuck	"	3224	8:27	26666	Rhubarb	"	449	46:32	20799
Olibanum	"	2599	3:11	7985	Dragon's Blood	"	319	87:00	27752
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth	"	132	52:65	6950	Aniseed Star	"	65	11:76	765
Saltpetre	"	3095	7:74	23971	Cold. Paper various sorts	"	339	16:71	5667
Oil	"	30	6:00	180	Cochineal	"	209	224:79	46928
Bichodemar	"	156	12:69	1981	Quicksilver	"	98	65:40	6410
Lead	"	3713	4:08	17379	Arsenic	"	150	17:00	2550
Iron	"	4473	1:95	28346	Copper	"	3753	18:29	68500
Tin	"	2715	11:79	32031	Iron	"	500	1:95	975
Steel	"	390	3:84	1500	Tin	"	112	16:00	1792
Spelter	"	725	4:00	2900	Cubebs	"	212	22:00	4664
Smalts	"	296	58:00	17168	Indigo	"	60	40:00	2400
Copper	"	171	32:11	5472	Glass Beads	"	672	25:50	17149
Quicksilver	"	1107	67:27	74470	Nankin Cloth of all sorts	Pieces	48003	1:36	65281
Flints	"	5431	1:18	8436	Vermillion	Boxes	1200	50:00	60000
Tortoise-shell	"	74	60:00	4440	Brass Leaf	"	290	48:53	14096
Cochineal	"	18	277:77	5000	Tobacco	Cases	300	17:66	5298
Ebony	"	4	3:00	126	Segars	"	189	4:94	935
Gambier	"	97	3:90	291	Silk Piece Goods	Value			197684
Coral Fragment	"	150	40:00	6000	Gold Jewels	"			3238
Fish Maws	"	2482	49:88	123833	Pearls	"			11700
Shark's Fins	"	3280	20:74	68037	Chinaroot, Galangal & musk	"			19784
Mother O'Pearl Shells	"	635	12:16	7924	China Ware	"			18265
Cotton Piece Goods	Pieces	11000	8:95	98460	Paper Kittisols & Lac. ware	"			48704
Long ells	"	66180	9:19	608250	Dollars	"			192000
Camlets	"	103	30:82	3175	Sycee Silver	"			2308511
Chintzes	"	2631	5:60	14748	Sundries	"			156150
Cow Bezoar	Catts.	327	23:00	7521	Marble Slabs	"	4335	317:18	1375
Amber	"	6	11:00	66	Bamboos and Whangees	"	1560380	9:40	14575
Woollens, various kinds	Value			12238	Gold in Taels Weight	"			554019
Pearls and Cornelians	"			297707					1900077
Watches and Clocks	"			11660	Disbursements on 75 vessels at Whampoa, at \$ 8000 each				600000
Glass Ware	"			515	Ditto	26 Rice do	1500		39000
Dollars	"			60000	Ditto	46 vessels at Lintin	1500		69000
Sundries	"			157917					19516577
Opium Patna	Chests	6245	576:75	3602045	Balance				3100076
do. Benares	"	1522	545:20	829800	34,304,933 lbs. or Pls. 287,287.00 of Black Tea				
do. Malwa	"	8749	596:99	5223175	9,445,467 " " 70,841.01 Green do.				
				20387822					
For E. I. Co.'s advances upon remittances at the rate of } 4s. 7d. & Dollar				2231831	Total 47,750,400 lbs. 358,128.01 Piculs.				
				Spanish Dollars 22,619,653				Sp. Dollars 22,619,653	

By order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Military Reviews are held beyond the eastern gate of the city, on a plain which is seldom if ever visited by foreigners. Nevertheless, the local authorities think, very properly, that it is their duty to keep a strict guard against their foreign visitors: accordingly the cheehen of Nanhac a few days ago issued a proclamation forbidding them to repair to the parade grounds to witness the military reviews which were there soon to take place: two reasons were offered for this prohibition: first, lest having swords with them (which is never the case), they should suddenly get into a rage and injure the by-standers; and in the second place, lest they themselves should amidst the crowds be trodden under foot: for these considerations, the cheehen orders the hong merchants and linguists to do their duty, and prevent the foreigners from transgressing their proper limits.—*Chinese Repository*, for Oct.

Tomb of the Empress.—Great care is taken by the Chinese to select good, or fortunate, places for the burial of the dead. There are persons

whose special business it is, and who make it their chief employment, to determine which are, and which are not, fit localities. Sand, water, and ants, are the three things which are always to be avoided in selecting a grave. An imperial order has just come down from the throne, directing the individual who was appointed to select the burial place for the late empress to be deprived of his peacock's feather and degraded, because he has been guilty of some mistake in selecting the time and place for the interment of her majesty's remains.—*Ibid*

Just as we were going to press, we received a communication from a Chinese correspondent, informing us that the *Poo-tai* is now examining the prisoners, seized on suspicion of having been concerned in the piratical attack on the British ship *Troughton*. We hope to be able to give a full report of these trials in succeeding *Registers*.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1835.

NO. 45.

PRICE

50 CENTS

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR 1836.
THE Editor of the Canton Register having undertaken to publish the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Register for 1836; and it being his desire to issue it from the press on the 1st day of January next; he hereby submits his request to the Merchants and Residents in Canton and Macao for information on all subjects that should be contained in such a compilation; as well as on those points that may be considered, by many, as desirable to be also comprised, if possible, therein. The compiler will be happy to attend to all suggestions, and to enlarge his scheme to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the early publication of the book.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be *two dollars*, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

NOTICE.—The letters addressed to the undermentioned, received from Batavia, and now lying at the office of the Netherlands Consulate, Canton, will be delivered to the parties interested on application, as the undersigned is not acquainted with the abode of these gentlemen.
November 1, 1835.

W. J. Senn van Basel.
Acting. Dutch Consul.

Sr. Bernardo Gomes de Lemos, Sr. João Antonio da Costa
" Antonio Joaquim Dias Pegado, " Eugenio Theodoro dos Remedios,
" João Antonio da Costa, " Candido Antonio Ozorio.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of procuring employment in a **COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT.** Letters addressed, A. B., care of the Editor, will be immediately attended to.

NOTICE.

THE interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN.
Canton 2nd Nov. 1835.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that on the 1st of January 1836, (after the expiration of the Tenth Canton Insurance Company), they will commence granting Policies in the
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta, or Canton.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Agents in London	Messrs. TIMOTHY WIGGIN & Co.
" Bombay	" REMINGTON & Co.
" Calcutta	" LYALL, MATHESON & Co.
" Singapore	" CHARLES THOMAS & Co.
" Manila	" E. DE OTADUI & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as **MERCHANTS and AGENTS** under the firm of
EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.
Canton, 2d November, 1835. No. 5 British Factory.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mackillop & Co. are Agents in London.
" Forbes & Co. in Bombay.

Robert Wilkinson, Esq. Calcutta.

Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.

" Russell and Sturgis. Manila.

Canton, 22nd, May, 1835.

THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Bills for £2674.18. drawn on the Account General of H. M. Na- at three days sight, tenders for which will be received until Saturday next by
MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.
Canton, November 10th, 1835.

FOR LONDON.

THE ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Richards, 486 tons per Register, will meet with all despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

THE fine new British built ship MARGARET, 364 Tons Register, William Johns, R. N. Commander. For freight or charter, from Whampoa, apply to
DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

THE first class bark "ARAB," 500 Tons burden, J. J. SPARKES, (late H. C. S.), Commander. For freight apply to
BELL & Co.

FREIGHT TO BOMBAY.

SHIP HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, Delvichoe, Commander, will leave Whampoa in Dec. next.. For particulars apply to
FRANJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE Bark BURONG; built in Java in 1824 of Teak; is well found; and will carry 3000 piculs of Rice. For terms apply to
WETMORE & Co. No. 1 Imperial.

MADEIRA WINE FOR SALE.

IN CANTON, or at LINTIN, a small quantity of the *finest old London Particular Madeira*, in hogsheads and quarter casks, from the house of NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY, Lintin, or to
JA. INNES. 1 Creek, Canton.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE brig LADY CHARLOTTE, A.1. 190 Tons Register, George Keen, Commander. For freight apply to
DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ship "EMMA EUGENIA," burthen 400 Tons, J. Milbank, Commander, will meet with early despatch from WHAMPOA, part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
A. S. KEATING.

FOR BOMBAY TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, burthen 800 tons, Captain P. Tonks, to sail from WHAMPOA on the 25th proximo. For freight apply to FURDOONJEE HORMUZJEE, No. 2 French Factory.

FOR SALE.

TWO India Built Ships, of about 550 and 800 Tons Register. For particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

FOR SALE.

MANILA Segars of a Superior quality in Boxes of 1000 each. Price \$9 per box. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Macao.
or to CAPT. PARRY. Ship HERCULES. Cumsingmoon.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutchship GENERAL CHASSE, Captain Wallace, shortly expected from Java, will return to Batavia, via Manila. For freight apply to
Canton 2nd Nov. 1835. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ON board the bark LINTIN, Russian and English canvass, Cordage, Beef, Pork, Bread, and other ships stores.

FOR SALE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE by the Court of Directors on the SUPREME GOVERNMENT at 60 days sight. BILLS on MANILA at 60 days sight. Also about 680 peculs of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER and some PLATA FINA, BAR SILVER and REPUBLICAN DOLLARS, now at Lintin. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE brig COLLINGWOOD, 290 tons, Captain HOOKEY, will leave LINTIN 5th Proximo. For freight apply to
T. A. GIBB.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads, and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIR & Co. Apply to
Canton, 10th September, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The ALBION, Captain Putnam is the only arrival of this week; for the departures we refer our readers to the *Canton General Price Current.*

SIMILARITY IN THE POLICY OF THE CHINESE
AND OTHER ASIATIC GOVERNMENTS.

(Continued from No. 41, page 163.)

We resume our extracts from Lieut. Burnes' travel, which we have been unavoidably prevented from continuing in our two last numbers; although we endeavored to carry on the connection of the statement by a reference to and a quotation from the travels of an acknowledged, accurate, and intelligent writer. The jealous Sindians, finding that, notwithstanding their opposition, Mr. Burnes still persevered in his endeavors to enter their country, by the Indus, relinquished their opposition, and endeavored to turn him aside from his object, by offering him a passage *by land*.

"At length, he says, after a remonstrance from colonel Pottinger (the Resident at Cutch), both he and myself received letters from Hyderabad, offering a road through Sind by land. As this might be fairly deemed the first opening which had presented itself during the whole negotiation, with the advice of colonel Pottinger, I set out a third time for the Indus. That officer in the meanwhile intimated my departure to the Ameer, and pointed out the impossibility of my proceeding by land to Lahore. He also intimated in measured language, that the vacillating and unfriendly conduct of the Ameer of Sind would not pass unnoticed; the more particularly since it concerned the passage of gifts, which had been sent by his most gracious majesty the king of Great Britain." On reaching a fourth mouth of the river, "we were met by an officer of the Sind government, one of the favoured descendants of the prophet, whose enormous corpulence bespoke his condition. This personage came to the mouth of the river; for we were yet refused all admission to the fresh water, [and, not backed by the force of the Company's government, would have been so to this day.] He produced a letter from the Ameer, and repeated the refuted arguments of his master, which he seemed to think should receive credit from his high rank. *It would be tiresome to follow the Sindians through the course of chicanery which they adopted, even in this stage of the proceedings. An embargo was laid on all the vessels in the Indus; and we ourselves were confined to our boats, on a dangerous shore, and even denied fresh water.*"

The propriety of a land route being insisted on, Lieut. Burnes at length resolved to proceed to the capital and converse with the Ameer. No sooner had he to set out, than permission was received for the boats to come up the river, the Europeans being still required to travel by land. This, however, Lieut. Burnes refused to do, and at length he obtained the required permission. "In three days I received a full and unqualified sanction to advance by water from the mouth of the Indus."

We here see precisely the same course of policy adopted by the *barbarous and ignorant* Sindians, as by the *civilized and learned* Chinese government. We may observe also a striking coincidence, in many minor particulars of the treatment received by Lieut. Burnes from the Sindians, and by Lord Napier from the Chinese. Lieutenant Burnes had his boat boarded by a party of armed men, "who wrenched open every thing;" the baggage of Lord Napier and his suite was broken open in a similar manner, while a servant was in the act of unlocking one of the packages!—Lieutenant Burnes was informed that "it was incumbent to await the decision of the Ameer at the mouth of the river;"—Lord Napier, "that it was incumbent to reside at Macao until the Imperial will should be declared."—Lieut. Burnes was threatened with a force of "four thousand men ready for action;" Lord Napier was menaced with destruction from the celestial forces, whose approach is so dreadful, that even diamonds burn to ashes before them!! Lieut. Burnes remonstrated in vain; so did Lord Napier. At length, the Sindians adopted a tone of *consideration and kindness*, pointing out the "difficulty and impossibility of navigating the Indus;" in like manner, governor Loo, undertook to reason with Lord Napier upon the impossibility of the "flaming bright and luminous laws" of the celestial empire—"more terrible than the awful thunder-bolt," being infringed. All other measures failing, both the Chinese and Sindians had recourse finally to *starving* and an *embargo*.

And can we derive no advantage from the consideration of these coincidences. Is our policy with regard to Sind and China to be regulated wholly by false fears for our tea trade. Or is that to be regarded as "chicanery" in the one party, which in the other party is called "good and wise policy?" Is Lieut. Burnes' perseverance praiseworthy, be-

cause he finally succeeded; and is Lord Napier's perseverance to be stigmatized as obstinacy and presumption, because in the course of Divine Providence his efforts failed of success, ~~because his health gave way under the pressure of anxiety arising from Chinese ill-treatment on the one hand, and from the want of unanimity among his countrymen upon the other?~~ It is useless, many exclaim, to attempt to turn the Chinese from their purpose; they care not for us. It is idle, cry others, to complain of hardships which we *do not suffer*, and to seek for privileges of which we have *no need*. These persons would have assured Lieut. Burnes that it was quite *in vain* to endeavor the voyage of the Indus, against the wishes of the Ameer of Sind; and that the effort to do so was *uncalled for*, as he might quite as well conduct the ~~gray-horses~~ to Lahore by land. With such it is vain to reason the point. "Their eyes are blinded that they cannot see." Are the advantages of commerce of so paramount a nature, that restrictions of personal liberty, of social and mental intercourse with a great and intelligent, and teachable people are nothing—that the constant liability of our servants and others about us to be dragged away to punishment, on any idle pretext, is nothing? And as to commerce itself is the *hong monopoly* no hardship? Is the control constantly and closely exercised by the government over the merchants no hardship? Are the *fleeing*, the *'peeling and scraping,'* practised upon foreigners, through every step of official graduation, as well as by *hong* merchants and linguists, no hardships?—Is the uncertain amount of charges (miscalled duties) on goods—consisting, over and above the *real duties*, of *hoppo's* and other *mandarin* fees, broker's allowances, consoo charges, linguist's fees, &c.—no hardship? And is the acquirement of a position which will give us independence, freedom, respectability, equality in point of station with the native merchants around us—is this a privilege, or rather a right unworthy to be sought for? Is the attainment of *really* "fixed laws," of a regular and certain tariff, of the means of redress in cases of official extortion—a right undeserving of our regard? We recommend these and similar questions to the mature consideration of all who are interested in our relations, political and commercial with this country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—While showing the similarity that exists in the policy of the Chinese and other Asiatic governments, you will not, I hope, neglect to point out in what respects the government of *British India* resembles that of *China*, among other countries of the east. As illustrative of this, let me call your attention, before you have finished the perusal of Burnes' travels into Bukhara, to the style of the official documents there given, and particularly of one addressed by Lieut. Burnes to Meer Roostum Khan, the Ameer of northern Sind.

"In return, says Mr. Burnes, for Meer Roostum Khan's kindness, I addressed to him a Persian letter in the following terms, which will serve as a specimen of the epistolary style used by the people of this country, which I imitated as closely as possible:

"(After compliments:) 'I hasten to inform your highness that I have reached the frontiers of your country, in company with the respectable Syed Tak-kee Shah, who has accompanied me, on the part of Meer Moored Ali Khan, from Hyderabad. As I have long since heard of your highness from those who pass between Cutch and Sind, it forms a source of congratulation to me that I have arrived in your dominions, and brought along with me, in safety the presents which have been graciously bestowed on Maha Raja Rungheet Sing, by his majesty the king of England, mighty in rank, as terrible as the planet Mars, a monarch great and magnificent, of the rank of Jemahid, of the dignity of Alexander, unequalled by Darius, just as Nousherwan, great as Fureedoon, admired as Cyrus, famed as the sun, the destroyer of tyranny and oppression, upright and generous, pious and devout, favoured from above &c. &c.: may his dominion endure for ever!'

"It is well known that when a friend comes to the country of a friend it is a source of much happiness, and I have therefore written these few lines; but when I have the pleasure of seeing you, my joy will be increased."

"I had written thus far, when the respectable Mahomed Gohar, one of those enjoying your highness's confidence, arrived at this place, to acquaint me with your professions of respect and friendship for the British government, bringing along with him many marks of your hospitality. Need I say I am rejoiced? Each civilised mark the great."—Vol. I. pag. 33.

Your readers will doubtless smile at the multifarious and hyperbolical epithets applied to the British monarch; and will perhaps think that many, if not all, of them might have been as well omitted. But Mr. Burnes tells us that he imitated the native style as closely as possible; and in this

I cannot but think that he did right. It is easy for men of extended knowledge to regard with indifference the observance or non-observance of style and form; but when they came in contact with those whose knowledge is much less extended, their wisdom will be shown by conforming in trifles.—Such is the present policy, in a great measure, of the British government in India; and such ought surely to be the policy of the British government in its relations with China.

Chinese style of epistolary correspondence and of state documents is hardly less complimentary and flowery than the Sindian. Nor do the Chinese yield to any others in eulogium of their own sovereign. Yet we, assigning to them a rank in the scale of nations to which they have no reasonable claim, seem disposed to adopt, in our diplomatic relations with them, a tone of humility and plain business-like style which are hardly warranted even by the language of European diplomacy. In Europe, for instance, we speak of "high contracting powers," while in China our translators are blamed because, having used the word *great*, in excepting the name of Great Britain, they have excited among supercilious Chinese a smile of contempt at such assumption, on the part of an unimportant nation like England! Others of us defend the Chinese in their arrogant demands, that all who conduct the affairs of foreign nations shall adopt the tone of *petitioners* towards the officers, be they high or low, of the celestial empire; and, assuming as an axiom the late governor's assertion that the ministers of the celestial empire are not permitted to have intercourse by *private* letters with foreigners, these gentlemen maintain that we ought on no account to claim intercourse by letters of any sort.

In regard more particularly to the subject of *complimentary* epithets, there are so many of these well known to all your readers, that I need say but little respecting them. We constantly hear of the celestial empire and the flowery land; of the son of heaven, the sacred lord, his supreme mandate, his unbounded benevolence, &c. &c. I believe that the terms 'the great emperor,' and 'the great governor,' so common in papers addressed to foreigners, are seldom used in documents intended solely for the Chinese; it is the outside foreigners alone who need to be constantly reminded of the greatness of China and its rulers. And is all this assumption of superiority, and much more of the same kind, to be met with a tone of humility that is foreign to the English every where else, and which can hardly therefore be regarded as sincere? Is the king of England, "mighty in rank, terrible as the planet Mars, a monarch great and magnificent," to *kōtow* before the yellow-screened throne of China, and rank himself among the Kwō-wang, 'kings of nations,' who pay homage to the great T'ing (or pure) dynasty? Or is he not rather to appear in his proper character, as the head of a nation in no respect inferior to the much-vaunted celestial empire?

Why,—in corresponding with the monarchs of India, the king of England does not even condescend to write in person, but addresses those sovereigns through his minister for India,—a policy which the position of the governor-general, who has to stand as the equal of those princes, probably renders necessary. But on what grounds shall the monarch who assumes such a position of superiority in India, adopt the tone of inferiority in China?

It is a difficult question, and one which I must leave to His Majesty's commissioners and their translators to settle how far our documents should resemble those of the Chinese, in the use of a flowery and eulogistic style. I will conclude for the present with another short extract from Mr. Burnes, but hope to see the subject again brought forward in your columns by abler pens than mine. Mr. Burnes tells us, in Vol. I, page 73, "There is no difference between the manners of Europe and Asia so striking as in correspondence. The natives of the east commit the writing and direction of their compositions to a native secretary, simply telling him to write a letter of friendship, congratulation, or whatever may be the subject; to which he affixes his seal, sometimes without a perusal. If the

signet is not legible, one may often try in vain to find out his correspondent; for he never names himself in his letter." This is nearly the same as regards the Chinese, except that they do in general attach their names to their letters. I have lately met somewhere with the statement that the attainment of a knowledge of Persian correspondence is a study quite distinct from what is necessary for attaining a good general knowledge of the language. This is quite the case in China. I do not recommend an extravagant, but a well-regulated conformity to the custom and style of the people, in these respects. Your's &c.

HAN-JIN.

Voyage of the Huron, Captain Winsor, to the east coast of China.

THE safe return of the Huron may be regarded as a successful test of the experiment, whether vessels totally disconnected with all purposes of trade may safely enter the harbours of the Chinese empire. The expedition originated with the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, and a American mercantile gentleman, solely with the view of distributing religious books and extending Christian instruction on the Chinese coast. The Huron is an American brig of little over two hundred tons, manned by twelve hands, and slightly armed. Leaving Cuming moon on the 26th of August, it was thought best to stand on direct towards the northern parts of China, while yet the southwest monsoon continued; and then to cast it down in return with the northeast monsoon. After clearing the Lema channel, the weather was very fine, and for a large part of the time there was a continuation of moderate breezes from the southwest, with smooth sea, that brought her in a fortnight round the promontory of Shantung. The first harbor which was made was Weihae wei, on the north side of the province, in lat. 37° 30' 30", about 35 miles distant from the cape. This is an excellent harbour, well surveyed by Crawford, and easily affording shelter from all winds. Here the brig stayed four days, during which time she rode out a northern storm in perfect safety and with smooth water. The town of Weihae is a small walled fortress, and important only as an anchorage for the numerous native craft as they pass on to Teentsin and the north. Several officers came on board the brig, who behaved very civilly, and Mr. Medhurst waited on the officers also on shore. Here, although they made strong objections to allowing any sort or degree of intercourse with the people; yet they showed no hostility, or wish to insult. An old empty fort guarded, or rather overlooked the town. Two days were spent on shore, among the people in distributing books from village to village, and in administering medicines to the few sick that were found.

The next anchorage was in the very spacious bay of Keshanso, under the high cape of Yenoo tann, forty seven miles westward from Weihae wei. In this harbour five days were past, the vessel occasionally shifting her berth to accommodate those who wished to land among the people. Three of these days were spent in unrestrained intercourse with the inhabitants of the villages which lined the deep bay. By this time the arrival of a strange sail on the coast had made much noise, and troops began to come together, and the first war boat that was seen came round the cape of Yenoo tann. The Chefoo of Yangchow foo, the Chingfoo or Tartar general of the district, and the Cheshow of Ninghae Chow had all assembled at the town of Keshanso, with numerous followers, and requested an interview. Accordingly, Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens did themselves the honor of waiting on their excellencies, who received them with much ceremony and seated them in the awful presence. After much conversation respecting the Christian religion, and every other topic, as England and America, Messrs. Lindsay, Gutzlaff, and Gordon, &c., they began to resume the true style of Chinese officers, and to lay down the law to their guests. While Mr. Medhurst answered for himself, that neither against the law of China, neither against the emperor had he offended any thing at all. The conference broke up without any unpleasant occurrence. The general advised a speedy return to Canton, said that the orders from the court were to show compassion towards distant foreigners, (not barbarians) supply their wants from the imperial treasury, and send them away as soon as possible. Accordingly he sent on board great store of provisions, for which rice was sent back in return, which of course was refused, and returned two or three times, but finally kept.

The threatening prospects of the weather warned the gentlemen of the Huron to take shelter on the south side of Shantung before the expected equinoctial gales. She therefore ran round the promontory, and anchored in an extensive bay west of cape McCartney. The whole of this southern coast being unknown, the outlines and charts of it constructed by Captain Winsor will be of service to others who may follow the same track. Few large towns were seen on the south side, and the people of Shantung in general appear much more of an agricultural, and less a commercial race than their southern neighbours. After three weeks' stay in Shantung, the brig bore away to the south for Shanghai in latitude 31° 14'. This famous commercial city stands fifteen or more miles up the Wobsung river, a fine stream half a mile broad and deep enough to take the largest junks to its very wharves. Here all was bustle and active business. Though guarded by some hundred soldiers, and by a large fleet of war vessels, yet nothing like hostility was manifested, though intercourse with the people was much impeded. This low and rich country furnishes a striking contrast to the hilly and sterile shores of Shantung. When this fine port shall be open to foreign intercourse with foreigners, they will cease any longer to mention the productions of Canton. The chart of the entrance by Rees was found to be essentially correct, and very serviceable; for the Huron ran into the river in the thickest northeast storm. From this place, she proceeded to the Chusan group, and stopped two days among them; thence stood southward till she was obliged to take shelter from a gale, under the western of the Lamyet group; which in Hobsburgh's new chart is called, hilly island, but which the inhabitants called Nanjin (Lamyet). After touching a day at Toghshan (Tuhgshan) bay, and meeting with a good reception both from the people and officers, the brig returned to Lintin, all safe, on the 31st of October, having been absent two months and ten days, spent more than fifteen days on shore among the people, and put in circulation among them twenty thousand volumes.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

It appears to me rather extraordinary that neither yourself nor your contemporary, in either of your papers or price currents, have alluded to the important subject of the vast quantity of bad *Malwa* Opium which has come from *Bombay* and *Demaun* this year, fully as much from *Bombay* as *Demaun*, and that passed with signed passes by regular inspectors.

It is not easy to ascertain the quantities, but it must approach to half of the whole year's importation, and I, without fear of contradiction, aver that not a single consignee of *Malwa* this year has not found large lots false made up, designedly done to defraud. I do not allude to soft or ill-shaped cakes: I mean that stuff, not opium, is mixed up with an intention to pass that for opium which is not opium; and that the *Bombay* surveyors or examiners have passed thousands of chests of this bad stuff, certifying that it is good opium. November 9, 1835. Yours,—A CONSIGNEE.

If we did not know who a Consignee is we should not have inserted the foregoing letter; for the charges it conveys are so grave that we should feel it wrong to advance them in our pages on doubtful authority. But we cannot have the least fear that A Consignee is not able to exhibit proof of the carelessness of which he complains.

PASSTIMES OF THE MOONITES. THE REGATTA.

Cum-sing-moon, October 16th, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My Dear Mr. Editor.—Really I pity all you good folk of Canton; in the morning you go from the chamber of repose to the breakfast room, from thence to the desk, and there you remain untill fatigued and exhausted with care and labor you return from whence you came, to rest your wearied limbs: with you, one day is but the precursor of another, nothing to break in upon the dull monotony of a life passed in the vicinity of a city in the celestial empire under the rule of the "son of Heaven" excepting indeed, the bliss enjoyed by the few monopolists of the "Funny club," the "disunion" I beg the gentlemen's pardons, I mean the "union club" and the "whist club" whereas we outlaws in inhabiting the dominions of 'Phœbe' and under the especial patronage of 'Psyche' pass our time in the enjoyment of all the agreeable pleasures that suggest themselves to the mind or that fancy can create; with us each day is the harbinger of new enjoyments in anticipation for the morrow, for we follow the example of some of the wise ones of old and take for our motto "*Vive la bagatelle*" but to give you some idea of our pass-times, I shall relate to you yesterday's amusements.—In the forenoon, we had a Regatta, an interesting race having taken place between the Brig "*Sans Pareil*" or as my friend Cringle calls her the "*ne plus ultra*" vulgarly termed the "Fairy," the "Bark Falcon," and the little Clipper schooner Syeed Khan, the three vessels got underweigh and passed out of the moon, the two former having the lead, but in about a quarter of an our or twenty minutes the latter came up with and passed close to leeward of the "Fairy," she then bore away for the Falcon this craft having been kept free was considerably ahead to leeward, however, the schooner after a good tug, came up with her also and passed to windward, on which the Bark lowered her top gallant sails and dipped her ensign to her: the "Syeed" then kept her luff for Lintin, the brig being at the time considerably to windward on her weather quarter, she having kept close on a wind since leaving the harbour; the whole three having stood on for some time, tacked to the westward, after making a short board they again tacked and stood in for the Agnes at Lintin, the Fairy being at the time about half a mile ahead of the Schooner, which was however gaining fast on her. The brig then tacked close in shore and the Agnes fired three guns; the Syeed Khan still stood on, and in order to weather a vessel lying astern of the Agnes she was obliged to keep a close luff, she consequently lost way which made her very slack in stays, thus giving the Fairy a long start of her, she however just weathered the two vessels at anchor, and after keeping free for a few minutes hauled her wind and kept immediately astern of the Brig which she overhauled fast, and eventually, about three quarter of a mile outside the entrance of the moon the beautiful little schooner "walking the water like a thing of life" passed to windward of her rival to whom she gave a lee gun, and afterwards entered the harbour about the same distance ahead of the other vessels that she had left astern of them, she then, worked up through the shipping and anchored, shortly after which the Fairy in working up to her berth passed the little victor to whom she lowered her top gallant sails, the Bark and Brig afterwards continued under weigh for some time and the whole were saluted by several of the vessels in the anchorage. The laudable emulation displayed on the occasion does credit, in my humble opinion, to all parties concerned.

The amusements concluded by our assembling in the evening in harmony and good fellow-ship, to do justice to the hospitality of one of our trans-atlantic friends and to "trip it on the light fantastic toe" with the ladies of the moon, who, by-the-by, honored the "Sans Pareil" with their presence during the race.

You can now, my Dear Editor, form some idea of the way that we children of the moon pass our time and should you ever feel inclined to pay us a visit none will be more happy to see you or give you more cordial reception than your loving friend. SIR LUCIUS O' TRIGGER.

P. S. 5th November. My native modesty has hitherto prevented my sending you the above account, fully expecting that in these days of the march of intellect when every man has the pen of a ready writer, or as my friend "Jamdudum" calls it "Parson Power," some one more competent than myself to do justice to the subject would have favored the poor Cantoneers with a graphic description of the interesting race, but I have waited in vain, however, although "silver and gold have I none such as I have give I to thee."—SIR LUCIUS.

The *Canton Register* of the 1st September, gives publicity to the Prospectus of a new Journal to be issued weekly at Canton, and entitled the "*Canton Press*, and *Commercial Price Current*." We have the greater pleasure in giving insertion to this document, as it forms an appropriate subject for our first number, and as the feeling which dictated it, seems to be very consonant with that which first led to the issue of our own Paper. We are glad to find that such a friendly disposition is exhibited towards this new undertaking by the *Canton Register*, whose Editor appears to hail the new-comer rather as an auxiliary against a common enemy, than as an interloper. We trust the same good feeling exists towards ourselves on the part of the other Journal of this Settlement.—*Ibid*.

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED AT SINGAPORE, AND ENTITLED

"THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS,

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER AND PRICE CURRENT."

THE PRESS, in order to possess all the advantages for which it is intended, ought not only to be free from the restrictions imposed by the authority, but at the same time exempt from the exclusive influence of merely individual or party control. A monopoly of publication, when abused, is equally injurious with either, and therefore opposed to all those interests which a really free press, is calculated to promote. We have lately witnessed the unjust exercise of such a monopoly in this Settlement; and the establishment of this Paper will, it is to be hoped, secure those benefits which can only be fully enjoyed where discussion is free from all restraints except such as are imposed by candour and moral obligation.

In conformity with these principles the first number of the "*Singapore Free Press*" will be issued as soon as a printing apparatus which has already been ordered from Calcutta, can be brought into operation.

It is not very easy to delineate the exact plan on which a Newspaper commenced in this settlement shall be conducted; but the following is offered as an outline of the matter which it is intended to contain; namely:—

Intelligence connected with the interests of this Colony, and its general commercial relations; also notices of the Government, Natural History, Productions, &c., of the neighbouring Native States; with a list of the Imports and Exports, Remarks on the State of the Market, and a copious Price Current.

It shall be printed on Europe paper of the same size as the *Singapore Chronicle*, the price to be Sp. Drs. 4½ per quarter, or if paid in advance, Sp. Drs. 16 per annum.

The conduct of the paper has been undertaken by a Gentleman of considerable experience as an Editor, who has secured the assistance of several contributors—and their united efforts will, it is hoped, render the SINGAPORE FREE PRESS acceptable to the public.

N. B. Parties desirous of becoming Subscribers, are requested to transmit their orders "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS," through an Agent resident here.

Singapore, 13th April, 1835.—The Singapore Free Press for 8th October.

AUCTION

Of Nautical Instruments

In MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.'s Shop, CANTON.

On Friday, the 20th November, at 12 o'clock precisely, WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THE UNDERMENTIONED NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

One 8 day Chronometer,	by Barraud,	No. 959
Do. " " do.	Harris,	709
Do. 2 " do.	Baker,	782
Do. Sextant,	Troughton,	
Do. Marine Barometer,	do.	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. Artificial Horizon,		
Do. do.		
Do. Sextant Stand,		
Do. Day Telescope,	Dolland,	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. Night do.	do.	

The names of the makers sufficiently show the worth of the articles exposed. They are the property of a Naval Servant of the Honorable Company who has retired, but who when in employ spared no expense to have the best Nautical Instruments that money in London could procure—they will be per-emptorily sold.

For inspection previous to the sale apply to Mr. Markwick.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the *Canton Register* and General Price Current. per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.

Do.	6 mo.	10 }	do. in advance.
Do.	3 mo.	8 }	do. in advance.
Do. to the Register,	annum 12	do.	quarterly.
Do.	6 mo.	8 }	do. in advance.
Do.	3 mo.	6 }	do. in advance.

Do. to the *Canton General Price Current* per ann. \$ 5.

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

CHARGES for advertising in the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*.

Vessels for freight &c.	\$5
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion,	1
do Continued for 3 months,	6

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1835. NO. 46. } PRICE 50 CENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
A Good Vessel of light draft of water, a fast sailer, and with capacity for 8000 a 10000 Peculs Rice.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, November 16th 1835.

AUCTION
Of Nautical Instruments
In MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.'s Shop,
CANTON.
On Friday, the 20th November, at 12 o'clock precisely,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THE UNDERMENTIONED
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

One 8 day Chronometer,	by Barraud,	No. 989
Do. " do.	Harris,	709
Do. " do.	Baker,	783
Do. Sextant,	Troughton,	
Do. Marine Barometer,	do.	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. do.	do.	
Do. Artificial Horizon,		
Do. do.		
Do. Sextant Stand,		
Do. Day Telescope,	Dolland,	
Do. do.	do.	
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The names of the makers sufficiently show the worth of the articles exposed. They are the property of a Naval-Servant of the Honorable Company, who has retired, but who when in employ spared no expense to have the best Nautical Instruments that money in London could procure—they will be peremptorily sold.

For inspection previous to the sale apply to Mr. Markwick.

ERRATA. In Statement of British trade. For Iron 4473 read 14473; Steel per pecul, read per tub; Plints average price, for \$1.18 read \$1.55. Deduct advances made by the Agents of the E. I. Co. and for amount of Imports \$22,619,653 read \$20,387,822. and for amount of Exports for \$3,168,078 read \$871,245.

For advances made by the E. I. Co's agents, read same.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED the British vessels, **WATER WITCH**, Henderson, from Calcutta; **ANN**, Hedges, Singapore; **CAMDEN**, Gribble, London. The American vessels, **HERACLIDE**, Manila; **JOHN GILPIN**, Walsh, Valparaiso.

By the **CAMDEN** we have received two July papers, latest date, the 8th.

The official tables of the Revenue for the quarter ended July 5th exhibit upon a comparison of the financial year and quarter with the corresponding periods of last year, a deficiency upon both, namely; upon the year to the amount of £1,758,886, and upon the quarter of £656,407. There is a decrease in the Excise, and an increase in the Customs, owing to the transfer of the tea duties. Under the heads of "Post Office" and "Miscellaneous" there are improvements. The assessed taxes exhibit a great deficiency, and stamps have proved less productive, upon both the year and quarter.

The Irish Church Bill was read a first time on July 7th. The report of the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill was to be brought up next week; when that was disposed of, the house would go into committee on the Irish church bill.

The Tea Trade. Public sales of 60,000 chests of the new season teas having been announced to take place on the 7th July, it was stated in the Sale room that the Customs had issued an order that all Fokien boheas that might be then sold, as well as those before sold and endorsed, would be subjected to the congo duty of 2s 6d per pound. This or-

der had originated in the difficulties experienced by one of the inspectors in affixing the proper duty to this description of tea, some descriptions of it being superior to low congo teas. The sale was, in consequence postponed, and a deputation waited on Mr. S. Rice and Mr. P. Thomson.

The deputation represented the facts which led to the interview, and pointed out the hardship which the order would inflict upon the trade. They also represented the serious injury that would be done to the merchants and shipowners who had engaged in the trade to China under the new system, if the E. I. C. continued to declare 4,000,000 pounds of tea for their quarterly sales, until their stock was disposed of. Mr. Thomson said he would invite the attention of lord Melbourne to the subject. With respect to the declarations of the E. I. C. for their quarterly sales, the Right Hon. Gentleman read a correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The Board of Control had sought to protect the trade from the effects likely to be produced by the large declarations of the company, and he (Mr. T.) had recommended that instead of 4,000,000 lbs. being put up only 2,500,000 lbs. should be announced. The Court of Directors, however, appeared determined to continue their sales at the rate of 4,000,000 lbs. per quarter. If the Court of Directors were resolved to continue their large declarations, some measures should be resorted to by government to protect the trade.—The sales of tea were postponed until the following monday.

The Attorney General was to bring on the imprisonment for debt bill on the 9th July.

Spain. The Biscayan chieftain, Zumalacarregny, died from the consequence of a wound on the 24th of June. The forces of Don Carlos were besieging Bilboa. Volunteers were proceeding from Great Britain and Belgium to Spain.

Portugal. Don Miguel has protested against the sale of Church property. At the grand procession on Corpus Christi day, it was remarked that the post of honor, the supporting of the canopy over the host, had been awarded by the queen to her ex-ministers, Messrs. Freire and Carvalho, a circumstance on which various surmises were built. It is said that the last advices from Lisbon brought intelligence of another change in the ministry, and that the city was tranquil.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to the 19th of September; and Singapore papers of the 17th and 22nd of October.—On the 15th of that month a dinner to celebrate the act whereby the Press in India is rendered free, took place in the Town Hall. T. E. M. Turton, Esq. in the Chair; H. M. Parker, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

In the *Englishman* of the 18th of September is a very full report of the speeches delivered on the several toasts being proposed and drank.—The Deputy Chairman in proposing.—"The Members of the Legislative Council who supported the Act of the liberation of the press"—made the following sensible observations.

"But there may be two descriptions of danger to be apprehended from this act,—external and internal; and as to the latter, the people of this country are not stocks and stones, but men, who feel grateful for the power given to them of controuling the acts of our own government; and as to the former, let us remember a grateful country, when the bloody band who have broken the liberties of Poland, will find on the Sultedge or the Indus one hundred thousand bayonets, another Austerlitz and another Ostralenka. Let us ask, then, the natives of this country whether they would prefer the broad shield of British valour or the dominion of any power,—which government

they will have, that which drove the heroes of Warsaw into Siberia, or the British flag with the liberty of speech and thought?—This, in such an event as external danger, is what I would ask the people of India; but, perhaps, the Russian would say, we came to restore your ancient dynasty of the Mussulman—we will give you back the blood-stained Khatar of the Arab. But will this be believed?—No, let the people of this country remember the promise, to Poland, to the Crimea, and Greece, and how Russia has kept them."

One of the best speeches delivered at the meeting was that of the Spanish *Colonel De Hereta*, when "The cause of Constitutional Government in Spain and Portugal" was proposed. It proves a singular command of the English language, and is, throughout, a correct and eloquent piece of diction. He justly and expressively said—

"We are right, gentlemen, in indulging and cherishing feelings of unbounded benevolence and a widely extended philanthropy. The more we advance in knowledge, the more we feel convinced that the great moral economy of the universe is not an unconnected system from which any part can be isolated without injury and mischief to the whole. No, the evil entailed upon a part is more or less felt in the whole scheme. The abundance and cheapness which follow so closely in the footsteps of freedom are not more readily shared by the neighbouring and even distant nations, as we are taught by the laws of political economy, than the concomitant moral blessings are equally diffused."

It is intended, we believe, to celebrate the Freedom of the Press in India by an annual feast.

We have not been unmindful of that which the Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* has so kindly recommended to the attention of the Editor of the *Canton Press* and ourselves, in his third number; but the difficulties of conducting a paper in Canton, and the peculiar state of the foreign trade with China, can scarcely have been sufficiently considered by our Singaporean friend. Here there is an *inside* and an *outside* trade; and the subjects of six or seven different nations trading independently with China, and of course having separate interests; there is no customhouse to which a foreigner has access for examination of its records; no dependence can be placed upon the reports of the Chinese linguists;—how, then, is it possible to give weekly returns of Imports and Exports and of Stocks on hand? Unless, indeed, every merchant would send copies of his *Lawdies* to our office, which would be turning them into a kind of customhouse. Moreover, we know of only seven or eight compositors in China, all of which are Portuguese, one or two of whom only have a good knowledge of English; yet, with this insufficient mechanical aid, a monthly Repository, and two weekly papers and price currents are published. If there are two or three printers at Singapore wanting employ, we think they could find employ in Canton.

We much regret to have lately observed one or two remarks in the *Singapore Chronicle*, which seem to imply displeasure and disappointment at not receiving numbers of the *Canton Register* by every arrival from China. We request the Editor of that paper to consider the localities of the ports of Whampoa and Lintin; from the former we are fourteen, from the latter fifty-six miles distant. We beg, however, to assure our Singapore and other friends, in all parts, that the despatch of the Register occupies much of our personal attention; and we cannot account for any delay for any length of time in their delivery at Singapore. When we hear of a ship under despatch from Whampoa or Lintin to any port, we direct the Registers to be left at the office of the agents for the ship, and our subscribers must have observed that many of the directions have been written, and the papers generally numbered; this we have done to check any oversight of the Portuguese compositor who folds them.—We have only further to remark that we have neither the same facilities for obtaining commercial information nor the same aid to conduct the business of our office as our more happy brethren who live under the protection of the English flag.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Peking Gazette.—On the 24th day of the 8th moon the following imperial Edict was received.

The *Tsungtuh* of the two Kwang, *Loo*, perfect, from age, in great experience; most able and intelligent in the management of affairs; diligent and careful in his office for many successive years;—long known for his great public services; formerly specially appointed by imperial order to manage the supplies of the army of *Hwuykeang* (the troops sent against *Changkikhir*, in the North West of China), by imperial favor appointed to the rank of guardian of the prince; afterwards, when rebellion arose, he seized the rebel (*Changkikhir*); who then had a button of the highest rank bestowed on him, and afterwards filled the office of *Tsungtuh* of the two Hoo provinces; and on account of exterminating the dog banditti in *Hoonan*, by his skilful military movements, they were speedily scattered, he received a *twobeyed* peacock's feather; being of the first order of nobility, a *Kinghousoowei*; and being in the office of *Tsungtuh* of the two Kwang, where he faithfully did his duty, to which he proved himself fully equal, and I, the emperor, leaned on him as trusty worthy servant; I now have

heard of his death; a cause to me of the deepest grief. It is ordered that *Loo*, as an increase of favour, be promoted to the rank of a *Taetsze Taetsze*, and of a president of the military board, and that according to that rank he be mourned for.

As to those parts of his conduct which have been censured, let them all be forgotten, the regulations of mourning should be attended to; let the said (military) board examine the laws and make a report. As to his son, *Lootwanfoo*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *Yuenwaelang* of the *Hoo-poo* board; it is ordered, when the period of mourning is expired, that the said board promote him to that office on the first vacancy. Inform the said board of this. Respect this.

JARDINE STEAMER.

Pang, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. issues order to the hong merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated from the report of the *Weiyuen* of Macao and his colleagues, that on the 6th day of the 9th moon of this year (27th October) that the pilot *Weikwang-chang* reported that the fast country ship *Keleih* (Greig), on the 3rd of the month removed from the Kinsingmoon to Lintin anchorage; this having been already reported is recorded. Now the said ship, on the 6th instant, removed from Lintin and anchored in the south offing of Macao; I (the pilot) hasten to report these circumstances. Besides ordering the pilots to increase their diligence and keep a sharp look out, I increased the number of men in the guard boats, and of the sailors, and ordered them to cruise strictly about, and prevent the fishing and *Tanke* boats from approaching her, and causing low and illegal proceedings; and I further send a petition stating these circumstances, that the facts may be investigated.—This coming before me, the hoppo, I have examined and find that the fast country ship *Greig*, removed from the *Kinsingmun* to Macao, and that the *Weiyuen* and his colleagues, have petitioned to report the same to me—and their report has been received. Already the hong merchants have been ordered urgently to request her to sail and return to her own country. It is again proved from the report of the said *Weiyuen* that the said vessel has removed from *Kinsingmun* to Lintin.—The governor and myself have united in consultation, and have issued orders to the district civil and military officers to give her urgent orders to spread her sails and return to her country: all this is on record. Now it is proved that the said ship has removed from Lintin to her former station at Macao, and still has not sailed away to her own country; it is not expedient that she should lurk about and occasion disturbance; it is strictly right to proceed to expel her. When the hong merchants receive the orders, let them be respectfully obeyed accordingly. Immediately transmit them to the said nation's foreign headman to imperatively order the said vessel to fix a day for her departure and return to her own country; she is not allowed to make pretexts, linger about and cause a disturbance. It is proper that the edict be respectfully obeyed and the orders transmitted according to the circumstances, and a report be returned; she must not trifle and get involved in crimes. A Special Edict.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 14th day. (November 4th 1835).

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

WE would state that the article of Tea was formerly sold to the merchants of every nation, and, in the succeeding year, each made his report respecting the quantity he had found, on weighing his teas, to be wetted, and the said tea was laden on board a ship and returned to Canton, in order that each hong might make good the deficiency.

But as to this tea so damaged by water, we apprehend that such damage has not entirely been caused here; it may have been caused also on board the ships; and therefore to distinguish between that damaged here and that damaged on board the ships, is difficult.—If tea is damaged by water, it is said by every one that it happened here,

and the hong are called upon to supply the deficiency; but we cannot bear these involvements; and we have now, in public consultation, determined that henceforth every foreign (*E—barbarian*) guest, in his teadealings with the hong, when he requires the teas to be shipped off, it is necessary, that he previously gives the hong merchant notice to have each chest of tea cut open and the leaden case turned out, and he himself must closely inspect it and see if there is any damage from water, and if so, then to immediately reject it, and thus the tea that is sent down to the ships will be entirely free from water-damage. When it arrives at home, if it is found to be damaged by water, the hong merchants are not to be implicated, nor can the teas be brought back and claims made for the damage. This method of management is agreeable to justice, and both parties will be preserved from injuring each other. We pray you will fully inform yourselves on the subject.

Addressed to the Constituted Authorities of every noble nation, &c. &c., and signed by ten hong merchants.

Dated 9th moon, 15th day.—November 3, 1835.

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

WE respectfully report that on the 15th day of the 9th moon, (4th November) we received an Edict from the governor, to be transmitted to each foreign merchant, directing that the ships of the foreign merchants of every nation are permitted by the regulations of the celestial dynasty to come to the open market of Canton; this permission flows only from the celestial favour, and the foreigners should respectfully obey the restraining laws, they are not allowed to take their ships to the coasts of other provinces, wandering about, disorderly planning lucky and extraordinary means of gain.—We, your younger brethren, respectfully enclose the said Edict &c. &c.

The Edict—*Ke*, guardian of the prince, acting governor and fooyuen of the two *Kwang*, holding the official seals, &c. &c. &c., issues the following Edict for the full information of the hong merchants.

On the 10th day of the 9th moon of the 15th year of *Taoukwang*, a fire-express was sent from the great officers of the Privy council to the military board, and forwarded on to the fooyuen and acting governor-general of *Kwangtung*, *Ke*, and to the comptroller general of the customs, *Pang*, stating, that on the 24th day of the 8th moon of the 15th year, an Imperial Edict was received to this effect: that it was proved from the report of *Chungtsang*, Footae of *Shantung*, that an English foreign ship had suddenly arrived in the waters of that province. The imperial orders were sent down to the governors and fooyuens of *Pechole* at *Fungteen* (foo), *Keangnan*, *Shantung*, *Fuhkeen*, and *Chekeang*, to issue strict orders to the civil and military officers to patrol round, guard, and cut her off (prevent the foreign vessel from entering); without the least delay or negligence. Now it is authenticated that *Fungtsanheun* has reported that the English foreign ship has moved about from place to place without the least apprehension, and he requests that the great officers of Canton may be ordered to issue strict orders to the said foreign eye, that he will be cut off for ever from the courtesy of the awful and to be dreaded nation (China); and to prevent future calamities, those English foreigners must be ordered to remain at Canton, conducting their trade, and be taught to restrain their fierce, violent, crafty, and cunning dispositions. Hitherto, the great officers, the governors-general and fooyuens, have been too indulgent, and liberal to an excess, therefore it is that lately they (the English) sit themselves down on and would not move from the *matow*, (alluding to the extension of the Company's garden), and they presumptuously dared to petition that they be even allowed to bring privately their foreign women to the provincial city, and be carried in chains with four bearers. In the 12th year of *Taoukwang*, they presumed to send a foreign ship to *Fuhkeen*, and from thence to *Chekeang* and *Shantung*, and other places. Last year, in the autumn, they sent in ships of war up to the inner waters of *Whampoa*, without passes, even as

near to the provincial city as forty *le*; their daring was so great that they fired off guns carrying great heavy shot; and in every way they transgressed against the laws, which are actions of the most serious and irregular kind. This time a foreign ship from *Kwangtung* has again entered the waters of *Shantung*, and foreign books have been distributed from her, with the intention of madly exciting doubt and disturbance: all this is most extraordinary, and to be feared; the said foreign vessel running into the waters of every province, going and returning, wandering here and there; if it is not the foreign eye who has ordered this affair, who is it, who thus dares to wander about without fear,—the captain? *Ke* and his colleagues are ordered immediately to issue a clear edict to the said foreign eye and the others, that the regulations of the celestial dynasty permit them to remain at Canton, trading, and this flows from the celestial benevolence. Hereafter, let every foreigner respectfully obey, and be prevented from going to any other provinces, madly scheming irregular and extraordinary profits. Should they again indulge in their disorderly thoughts and actions, drive them forthwith out of the port, and do not allow them to trade; and administer the laws so that it will be difficult for them to offend, and they will not be led into the commission of crimes, and then into late repentance. Make this edict generally known,—send it to *Pang*, the heppo, for his information. Respect this.

The despatch containing the imperial will and all the before mentioned circumstances having arrived and been received by me, the controlling and presiding officer (*Ke*), in obedience thereto I hasten to order the Edict to be sent to the leader of the said hong merchants, and others, that they may immediately explain it to the merchants of the English nation, that they may respectfully obey, and transmit the Edict to each foreign merchant-ship of the said nation—saying, that the regulations of the celestial dynasty permit them to remain at the open market of *Whampoa*, and that this is an extraordinary manifestation of celestial grace; hereafter, let all the foreigners unitedly obey the restrictions; no foreign vessel is permitted to frequent the waters of other provinces, wandering about confusedly scheming extraordinary and irregular profits; if they dare to depend on their own thoughts and cause confusion, it is fixed that the foreign ships of the said nation are to be driven out of the port and their trade interdicted; and that the laws are to be so administered that for them to offend will be difficult; and being careful and attentive they will not be involved in crime or a late repentance. Tremblingly and with awe obey it, (for) the Edict is most special and of the first importance.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 15th day.

In the above translation there is little worthy of comment except that it being an Imperial Edict, the sentence which is printed in Italics, that permits foreigners to remain,—*Tsaa*,—in Canton for the purposes of trade, would seem to rescind the meaning of former edicts and proclamations, requiring foreigners, after the season was over and their transactions finished, to leave Canton for *Macao* or elsewhere. It is in our own remembrance that such timely retirement has been required of British subjects; and, what to our children will appear wonderful and incredible, the requisition was made by British subjects.

In our attempts to carry on our parallel between the policy of China and of her western neighbours, we now beg the attention of our readers to a long extract from Mr. Urquhart's work on Turkey. Mr. Urquhart's book is far beyond our humble praise, yet we venture an opinion that it is the most comprehensive, eloquent and useful book to the commercial reader that has been published in England for many years. It is difficult, in this instance, to distinguish, not as the Chinese say,—“The stones from the gems”—but to choose where all are gems. We have in a former number of this year's *Register* (5), alluded to the commercial policy of Turkey; and we then extracted from Mr. Colloche

dictionary an official paper published in the *Moniteur Ottoman*, in December 1832. Various papers have also occasionally appeared in the Register on the commercial policy of China; but until we can traverse her vast and fruitful provinces, and mix familiarly amongst her people—distinguished and separated by climates and wants, but united by that strong bond of union, a written language read throughout, and by the general sameness of the provincial governments—we must consider it a most difficult if not impossible task to give any true and full account of her commercial system—if she has one that can be properly so called—from books only. We do not consider that the measures of the officers of Canton are a fair criterion to form any judgment as to those of the officers of other—particularly of the inland and northern provinces—towards the natives under their rule, in their occupations of life—agriculture, manufactures, and trade. And it would not be surprising if many points of similarity in the conduct of two governments, both founded on conquest but afterwards respecting many existing laws and customs, and forbearing to carry the sword of power into common life—in their attempts to establish and perpetuate their power, should be apparent.

The portion we have chosen for our present extract from Mr. Urquhart's book is on the commercial policy of Turkey; and we are inclined to think with him that the feeling of universal hospitality from man to man, simply because they are *men*, is better understood, or at least more generally practised, in the East than in the West. The present rulers of China are tatars, and the history of the early and able monarchs of the dynasty proves that they were not destitute of their *national* virtues. The frequent arrivals of new guests from a far, will, we trust, arouse a more generous exertion of those virtues than their guests have experienced for the last 130 years.

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF TURKEY.

THE responsibility of individuals for other individuals, so admirable a principle of our ancient institutions, when the controul accompanied the responsibility, when extended to nations, sourced at their source the benevolent springs of hospitality—made the stranger be looked on as a hostage, and commerce as a prey; and has bequeathed to our international relations of the present day, restrictions and laws that neutralize fertility of soil, advantage of climate, and facility of communication,—that place barriers more impassable than deserts between neighbouring nations, and fill our harbours with fiscal intricacies more fatal to commerce than shoals or reefs. Thus has an anti-social and misanthropic spirit been instilled into our commercial system, little in harmony with the enlightenment and urbanity which characterise the individuals or nations on whom the system operates, and by whom it is enforced.

Sacred hospitality in the East gave man—whatever was his country, his position, his wealth, or his property,—the means of placing himself within the pale of men's affections, and of claiming from their common sympathies protection against oppression. No doubt our own ancestors long preserved their early and no made reverence for their guests;* but when feudalism had divided men into proprietors and property, hospitality was erased alike from the catalogue of duties and national characteristics. Subsequently the common bond and influence of Christianity, foreign pilgrimage, and the common fanaticism of the crusades, tempered with bigotry, the harshness of barbarism: still alien was a term of reproach; fines were capriciously laid upon them, their persons were taxed like bales of goods, their property was retained by bargain, not by right, their inheritance, at their death, was seized of lawful right by the crown; a right which has not been very long extinguished, and in the expressive language of the time, it might be said, "that no man could sin against them." Storms were prayed for as we now pray for rain, and pious thanksgiving were offered up by learned prelates for the wrecks which God's bounty sent them. What can be expected from the commercial legislation which originated in such a period, save the perpetuation in practice of the effects of antipathies, which have long since yielded to juster notions?

In the East, the preservation of that primary right produced and produces the very contrary effects. The merchant was not denied the rights of the guests, nor the merchandise those of the merchant, and if a powerful chief plundered a stranger, his host became his avenger. Throughout the vast dominions of the Turks and the Saracens, during the centuries that that dominion has existed, under all the vicissitudes to which these dynasties and kingdoms have been subjected, amidst ruined manufactories and wasted fields, we find the exchange of commodities the only right respected, hospitality the only obligation observed.

In speaking of the Turkish finances, I have endeavoured to show the superior economy of their plan, and the ease it affords the nation, compared with the burdens laid upon it; this of course leads to a degree of commercial prosperity, which otherwise would not exist: but there is a still more important consequence flowing from this system, that of rendering commerce an operation perfectly simple and intelligible; it has no fluctuations of fear, save from the reaction of Europe; no fictitious credit is created; the consumer and producer coming almost into contact with each other, are not both rendered dependent on powerful interests and enormous capitals that have grown up between them, and in opposition to them, employed laboriously and precariously in effecting transfers, in running risks, in overcoming gratuitous diffi-

culties and obstacles, the effects of which are, on the one hand, greatly to augment prices, and on the other, to accumulate wealth in the hands of a few. Freedom of exchange prevents sudden acquisition, as sudden loss, in the way of trade; none are excluded from some means of independent livelihood; competition diminishes difficulties, expenses, and consequently the profits of commercial operations; and the price of each article is as equally raised by the labor expended in its transport and commercial exchange in the East, as it is with us, by the labour expended in its manufacture.

It is thus that, notwithstanding the robberies and violence of legal and illegal bandits, the commerce of the East, without exchanges or post offices, canals or railroads, insurances or credit; unprotected by courts at home, or consuls abroad; unprotected by a legislative body, where all interests are duly represented,—extends its gigantic operations from Mount Atlas to the Yellow Sea; from the Blue Mountains amid the deserts of Africa, to the Baikal in the wastes of Tartary: and by the slow and noiseless step of the camel, maintains the communications, exchanges the produce, and supplies the wants of three fourths of the globe.

It is impossible to witness the arrival of the many-tongued caravan, at its resting-place for the night, and see, unladen and piled up together, the bales from such distant places,—to glance over their very wrappers, and the strange marks and characters which they bear,—without being amazed at so eloquent a contradiction of our preconceived notions of indiscriminate despotism and universal insecurity of the East. But while we observe the avidity with which our goods are sought, the preference now transferred from Indian to Birmingham muslins, from Golconda to Glasgow chintzes, from Damascus to Sheffield steel, from Cashmere shawls to English broad cloth; and while at the same time, the energies of their commercial spirit are brought thus substantially before us; it is indeed, impossible not to regret that a gulf of separation should have so long divided the East and the West, and equally impossible not to indulge in the hope and anticipation of a vastly extended traffic with the East, and of all the blessings which follow fast and willing in the wake of commerce.

The effects still apparent of early nomade habits, the erection of pilgrimages into a religious obligation, hospitality still everywhere a duty, and often a privilege, readily account for the respect in which commerce is held; nor is the sacredness of its character, and its connexion with religion extraordinary, when the periodical arrival of caravans immediately relieved the wants, and took off the superfluous produce of a country where external commerce stagnated during the rest of the year. The caravan was then hailed with rapture, the beneficent effects of commerce were put in the strongest evidence, and came home to each individual.

Religious feelings have anticipated laws and supplied their place, in rendering sacred that which is useful. The great temples of Apollo were the banks of Hellas and Ionia—the several games were the fairs of Greece—and lands by consecration to the temples, were secured to their owners, as in Turkey at this day. In the East, hadgis and fakirs were merchants; their religious character protected their merchandize; the pilgrimages became mighty fairs; nor did the influence of the connexion rest here; commerce preserved its sacred character, even when entirely distinct from religion. The pretence, or piety of a devout Turk, displays itself in building a bridge or a causeway, in constructing a fountain or planting a tree beside it, to shade the traveller or merchant, but this feeling is particularly striking in the erection of stores for the purposes of commerce exclusively. The Turk, who builds his own habitation of lath and plaster, erects a Han of solid stone, with spacious courts, and iron gates, to protect commerce from the two frequent casualties of insurrection and fire. "They are for all men, of whatever quality, condition, or religion; there the poorest may have room, and the richest have no more."

The convulsion and anarchy of the East have, of course, pressed most fatally on commerce at times; but the return of comparative order, or tranquillity, has always been accompanied by return to freedom of commerce: at times it has been entirely relieved from all exactions whatever. It has, however, generally been subject to tolls and péage, more particularly when merely transit.

The extreme simplicity of commerce, from the absence of all legislation on the subject, is visible in the establishment of a merchant: no books, save one of common entry, are kept; no credits (I do not allude to the scales of the Levant) are given; no bills discounted; no bonds, nor even receipts; the transactions are all for ready money; no fictitious capital is created; no risk, or loss from bankruptcy, to incur. A merchant, whose capital may exceed twenty thousand pounds, will, very possibly, be without a clerk; and a small box, which he places on his carpet, and leans his elbow on, encloses, at once, his bank and counting house.

The merchant who travels by caravans, has really few risks to encounter, and but trifling expenses. He lodges without expense, and in full security, in a Han; he is never alarmed by the dangers of fluctuations of price; he has nothing to fear from the ignorance or dishonesty of an agent or broker; he brings his goods or his money, to be exchanged for the article he wants; sees, and examines it before he buys; he has not the precarious chance of realizing a large fortune, but he has the certainty of reaping the reward of his industry. With very small capital, speculations can be undertaken. A merchant can commence traffic without corporate rights or previous connexion; intelligence, industry, perseverance, and frugality, are the qualifications he requires, and however small may be his profits, if his expenses are still smaller, he considers himself on the road to wealth. Their "habits are therefore not frugal, but penurious." It may be said of them, as Sir W. Temple said of the merchants so Antwerp of his day, "They furnish infinite luxury, which the never practice, and traffic in pleasures which they never taste."

* But in our Anglo-Saxon law the purposes of law are completely perverted with regard to hospitality; instead of the written law confirming the right which the natural law gave to the host to protect his guest from violence, the host was made responsible for the debts, the crimes, the penalties, and actions of the guest, who had received hospitality for two or three days. Such laws were not calculated to encourage hospitality.—See *Wilkins, Leg. Sax.* p. 9, 12—18.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1835.

NO. 47.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

WE have not heard of any arrival this week, and for the several departures we refer our readers to the *General Price Current*.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

In order to obviate the inconvenience and delay at present entailed upon the Commanders of British ships and others by the necessity of repairing to Macao for the purpose of obtaining a Port Clearance or the transaction of other business; the Superintendents of the trade of British Subjects in China hereby give notice that from the 25th instant, a member of His Majesty's Commission duly authorized will reside at Lintin to whom reference may be made on board His Majesty's Cutter "LOUISA."

By order of the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

ACTING SECRETARY.

Macao, 21st November, 1835.

THE publication of the CANTON REGISTER having been delayed until an authentic account of the late disastrous fire in the *New City*, could be procured from a respectable Chinese, we are enabled to insert the foregoing notice, which reached us about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M. on the 25th inst.

SIR ANDREW LJUNSTEDT.

DIED at his residence in Macao, on the 10th of November, at 1 o'clock in the morning, Sir ANDREW LJUNSTEDT, knight, a native of Sweden.

In recording the death of this eminent individual we have a most painful task. The character of Sir ANDREW LJUNSTEDT stands deservedly high as a traveller and scholar. He was intimately acquainted with the languages and manners of most of the countries of the European continent. For the last forty years Sir ANDREW had resided in Macao, where his loss will be keenly felt by all who had the honour of his friendship of which happy number—happy whilst that friendship lasted—we are proud to name ourselves. We do not know the exact age of Sir ANDREW, but we believe he was on the extreme scriptural limits of human life—bordering on the good old age of eighty years. He died with the calmness of a good man perfectly resigned to the will of God, of whom he had the most sublime idea as the universal good.

Sir ANDREW had devoted very many years in writing "*Historical Sketches of the Portuguese Settlements in China*." Part of these sketches have been published for private circulation in a pamphlet shape. The complete work is now being printed in America; and it may be expected to arrive in China at the latter end of this or the beginning of next year. The proceeds of the sale of the work are to be devoted, with the constant philanthropy of Sir ANDREW, to the formation of a permanent fund for a free school, which he established many years ago in his native country, Sweden. (Vide Prospectus, in the Canton Register of January 6th 1835.)

MR. MATHEWS.

The death of Mr. Mathews must be a source of general regret to the British community in China. We have not seen any record of his death in the two or three newspapers that have reached us by the Camden; but in the *Times* of the 8th January, we have read an account of his funeral. He was buried in the western vestibule of St. Andrew's church Plymouth on the 3rd of the July, followed to the

grave by persons of the first rank, intellect, and respectability of the neighbourhood. The body was lowered to its final resting-place amid the heavy sighs and irrepressible tears—not of the chief mourner only.

"It is fit that he who has given pleasure to many, should be by many lamented."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN KEEN, OF THE BRIG LADY CHARLOTTE.

We have to record the unfortunate and early death of Captain GEORGE KEEN, commanding the brig *Lady Charlotte*, of Liverpool. This promising young man left Whampoa in his ship's long-boat on Sunday morning, to proceed to Canton. The boat, being under sail, upset below the Dutch folly, in a very crowded part of the river, and Captain KEEN and one of his crew were drowned. One of the surviving men was assisted by the native crew into a Chinese boat, but the other two were repulsed in their endeavours to enter; nevertheless, they managed to scramble on board and were saved. The last words that were heard from Captain Keen were—"Help me, Mackillop (one of the crew) I am sinking." He immediately went down. Neither of the bodies have yet been found. Captain KEEN was only 31 years old; and bore the highest character. Captain HIGHAT, of the *Gipsy*, under whose command he sailed for six voyages, speaks of him in the most laudatory terms, as an intelligent and deserving officer, whose death will be a severe loss to his friends and employers.

DREADFUL FIRE

Destruction of the New City of Canton.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the alarm of fire in the *New city* was given. This circumstance did not at first attract much attention, the gates of the city were closed and entrance was refused to natives as well as foreigners. The wind, however freshened from the Northward, the fire extended south, east, and west, and about 9 o'clock began to assume a very alarming appearance. The recollection of the dreadful and extensive fire of 1822 occurred to many of the foreign residents, and the most gloomy anticipations began to disturb their breasts. The flames continued raging throughout the night, and the streets of the suburbs were thronged by a dense crowd of people moving to and from the scene of destruction, conveying their goods, or guiding their female and aged relations. The clamour of men and clash of weapon as they cleared the way, shouting, screaming, threatening, and complaining, were stunning and horrible. All the bad characters of a vast population flew, like harpies, to a scene which promised them employment in their vocation and a rich harvest. The "noisy and nasty" Chinese were ten thousand times more noisy and nasty. Beds and bedding and wearing apparel appeared to be the things first saved; then domestic utensils and furniture and goods. About 2 o'clock in the morning, several foreigners found their way to the walls at—not through, for it was burnt—the *Chuhlan* gate, and traversed them to the northwest as far as the *Taeping* gate. At that time the females and children of many families were on the walls sitting or lying on their furniture; while others were supporting and guiding their helpless, aged blind, and bedrid relations; the infant at the breast, and

the head over which one hundred winters had rolled. The behaviour of the women was particularly remarked; it was most admirable; no complaining, no fainting, no screaming, but calmness, resignation and entire self-possession. The tones of their voices were watched as they occasionally gave directions to their children or servants, and they were bland, subdued and polite. The sight of a burning city is dreadful any where—but its horrors are multiplied in China. The city of Canton is surrounded by walls between thirty and forty feet high and about twenty feet thick. Most of the houses consist of but one story, therefore, with a very few exceptions in private dwellings, and the public offices and temples, the roofs of the houses are nearly upon a level with or a few feet higher than, the walk on the walls, from whence the city is overlooked. The widest of the streets are narrow, as is also the space between them and the walls; that space is the widest on the North side; on the West and South sides houses and wooden sheds are built up against the wall. The access to the walls from the city is by flights of steps in bad order at the different gates. The rapid and uncontrollable spread and destructive effects of a fire raging in a well thus closely walled in, the egress from which is through narrow gateways—the terror of the women and children, driven out from their retired apartments—the difficulty of escape to those who are, by a refinement in fashionable cruelty, crippled in their feet—the heat and clamour—the shoutings of the firemen, the falling in of roofs and burning rafters, the toppling down of walls, the hollow murmuring sounds of the spreading devouring flames in the narrow avenues—hope lost and ruin, despair, and a painful and horrible death approaching with rapid and irresistible strides—are more easily conceived than described. The appearance of the burning city from the wooden terraces of the foreign factories was dreadful and sublime. The curling and darting flames occasionally assumed the different colours of dark red, white, green and blue as they preyed upon the contents of various shops and warehouses. The partial effects of the engines occasioned the ascent of vast masses of black smoke which rolled over the suburbs, whilst the wind carried the sparks over the foreign factories into the river. As the fire spread:—

—jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam
—jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucet.

it was distinctly visible at Whampoa, and early in the morning the ship's boats began to arrive. About 7 o'clock all fear of the fire extending beyond the walls had subsided, and a few hours later the progress of the flames was finally arrested in the city, and only the burning and smoking ruins remained as the evidence of the rapid destruction of the preceding night.

The following is a translation of a Chinese account of the fire, which, we believe, may be considered correct

In the 3rd night of the present moon, at 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in *Changyuen*, (the constant source of wealth) shop in *Tassin keae*—great new street—near the *Taeping* gate. The fire spread from that shop all round the neighborhood, to *Teenping*, *Teenching*, *Leenyuen*, *Shingping*, *Taepingshing*, *Chingshe*, *Chwangyuen*, *Yewpoo*, *Gankung*, *Seaoupanpoo*, *Chuhlanmunchih* streets, *Sinkeau* market, *Honingle*, *Panseang*, and *Haoupan* streets. The fire continued until 9 o'clock in the morning of the fourth day, when it was extinguished. The whole number of shops and dwelling houses destroyed is reckoned at about fourteen hundred. A part of the fortification over the *Taeping* gate was pulled down to save it from catching fire, as well as the guard house at the *Chuhlan* gate. All the outside shops near the walls pulled down their "frame lofts" and wooden platforms, in order to avoid the danger. On that night, a man named *Tan*, aged about forty years, a native of *Pingkeang* village in *Sinhwuyheén*, dwelling outside the *Taeping* gate, in *Yangjinnán* street, where he carried on his trade of a gold thread maker, went, when the fire began,

to a jeweller's shop in *Tasingkeae*, to assist the husband of his youngest sister in removing his goods out of the city. Just as he arrived at the end of *Taeping* bridge, he suddenly met with a fire-engine and a great crowd of men; he slipped his foot and fell to the ground, the engine passed over and killed him. Many availed themselves of the time of danger to rob, and were seized by the officers.

The foregoing is a very meagre account; but we hope to obtain further information when the people have recovered from their alarm, and the ruins are cleared away.

On Monday last, the *Mantsae* village, in the inner harbor, opposite Macao, and a great number of boats were burnt. We have not heard whether any lives were lost:

The following is a translation of a note handed to us by a friend of the banished *Hopun*. We trust his appeal to "all the *taepans*" will not be disregarded.

"An innocent man, guiltless of imputed crimes, torn from his mother and separated from his family, begs for favour and assistance in his utter extremity, and relief in his (present) difficulties.

In the 14th year of *Taoukwang*, the *Kinchae* of the English nation, lord Napier, arrived in the provincial city. The *Tsungtuh* was angry and blamed me, *Hopun*, because I did not announce (the arrival) by petition, and also because I did not prevent (the arrival). For this cause I have been tried and banished to the army. Now, I am in daily expectation of being sent to the frontiers; and father, mother, wife, and children are thus cut off from all domestic intercourse; for I am sent to a distance, several thousand *le* away. Yet, if I possessed some money I might live, if I possess none I must perish. I now presume to hope and to beg that all the *taepans* will open their hearts and help me, that I may be able in the course of my long journey to buy necessities to preserve my life, and my family will invoke on you blessings.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 10th moon, 6th day, (25th Nov.)

Signed by *Hopun's* son, *Hokan*,
who knocks head."

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the middle of the 10th moon, the linguist, *Hopun*, Mr. Jackson's servant, *Hwangachung*, with the pilot, *Woo*, are to be sent to their place of exile, where they will be slaves to the Tatar troops. The relations and friends of *Achung* have made a subscription for him; and we are informed that many of the foreign residents have also subscribed for the assistance of these unfortunate and guiltless men.

9th moon 18th day. *Pwan*, the Kwanchowfoo, *Lew*, the Nanhacheén, and *Chang*, the Pwanyuheén came out of the city and sealed up the *Kwangle* (Mowqua's) hong, and also his family house at *Honan*. The Kwanchowfoo has taken and put two members of the family in the charge of his deputy the kingting. It is said that *Ke*, the fooyuen, and *Pang*, the hoppo, are desirous that the hong should continue business.

This year in all the forts heavy pieces of ordnance have been cast. An officer was deputed a few days ago from Canton to prove some of the new pieces at the Bogue forts. In the proving, one of them burst and killed four veteran soldiers. The deputed officer returned to Canton and reported the accident. The acting-governor immediately ordered the head cannon-founder to be seized and examined.

The new literary chancellor, *Le*, arrived in the city on the 15th instant; the first day of the 10th moon (20th Nov.) is fixed for his receiving the seals of office. The return of the two *Kinchae*, *Chaou* and *Ho*, to Peking, was announced for the 15th instant.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 25th of the moon, *Tanakeen*, and five other criminals were beheaded at the usual place of execution—their crimes, robbery with violence. *Tanakeen*, was only twenty years old. His father lost his life for the same crime last year; therefore all the

bystanders said—"As is the father so will the son be—*Anglice*—he is a chip of the old block.

A despatch that has arrived from the privy council states that *Tangtingching* the fooyuen of *Ganhwuy*, is appointed governor-general of the two *Kwang*. There are now living three great officers in China called *Ching*—and the people say, "the three *Chings* are all good men."—One of them as been already in office in Canton, namely *Chookweiching*—who was fooyuen here a few years ago; another is coming, as stated above; the third, *Yangkwoching*, holds a high appointment in Peking.

The lately appointed Tatar general of the district of *Kwangchow*, H. E. *Sootango*, has gone to ramble amongst the immortals. The vacancy is to be filled up by *Soolihfango*, the *Tseangkeun* of *Kingchow* in *Hoopih* province.

Pang, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. &c. respecting strict prohibitions against native traitors frequenting the foreign factories, and additional rigour of the laws.

It is known that heretofore the foreigners have come to Canton to trade. When they arrive in Canton they dwell in the factories. There are constantly idle blackguards without any means of subsistence crowding together, depending upon their slight knowledge of the foreign tongues, and under pretext of selling different small articles, they go and come, enter and come forth; hence arise cheatings in money matters, and the duties on goods leak out; all these transactions are illegal, and greatly impede the collection of the tolls. Now, as the foreign ships are constantly arriving, after they have entered the port, examinations should be immediately made with increased strictness. Besides sending secret runners to look out and seize, it is proper to prepare a prohibitory proclamation on this business; I hereby order the hong merchants and linguists, as well all the inhabitants of the district to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

All of ye should respectfully and attentively obey the prohibitory orders, and each remain quiet, following his occupation. If you dare to sneak into the factories of the foreign merchants pretending, in your comings out and goings in, to sell goods, and secretly to evade the payment of the duties, decidedly, you will be immediately seized, and be dealt with according to the utmost severity of the law. It is the peculiar duty of the said hong merchants and linguists to coerce and restrain. If they dare to be remiss, and connive, an examination will be instituted, and they will be dealt with equally according to law; decidedly, there will not be the least indulgence shown. Let all, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 22nd day. November 12, 1835.

Some severe but deserved comments on the "Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton"—which was published by order of the superintendents in the *Canton Register* of the 3rd instant,—appeared in the *Canton Press* of Saturday last. The total ignorance of the principles on which such a document should be founded, and the shameful clerical carelessness exhibited in the details, are altogether inexcusable. Our first thoughts were to decline inserting so schoolboy-like a production in the *Register*; but, on referring to the terms of the requisition from the acting secretary to us respecting its insertion, we did not feel ourselves justified in demurring to a request so explicitly stated. "Confusion is worse confounded" by the "alterations."—It is very clear that H. M. Superintendents of the British trade to and from China, do not know how to draw up a "Statement of Trade." Neither has such a statement ever been drawn up yet in China; for such a document requires much patient investigation and more commercial and general knowledge than is possessed by many professional men—we mean merchants—if by a "Statement of Trade" the exact mutual states of the monetary, barter, and exchange relations of two countries at a

given date are to be understood as correctly detailed. People should not be led astray by fine names. A "Statement of British Trade" sounds well; but for the future, we would recommend the generality to pretend to nothing more than a good, honest list of Imports and Exports; then they will not be committed to the solution of a somewhat perplexing question. Such a list was yearly drawn up by the company's factory and it was dignified with the name of the "Statement of the British Trade," which sonorous title has been generally applied to similar documents drawn up by others, without much thought as to the kind and quantity of information such statements should contain.

The faulty arrangement and erroneous statements in the document reviewed in the last *Canton Press*, are so obvious and numerous that it is "breaking a butterfly upon a wheel" to labour at them as *Crito* has done. Had he confined himself to the detection of the clerical errors he might have executed a task to which his capacity is equal; but when he steps out of his way to have a fling at "the logic of the *Canton* and *Manchester* petitions against the company's agency"—he meddles with matters beyond his calibre. This gratuitous "travelling out of the record," brings to our recollection the letter signed *Common sense*, in the 3rd number of the *Canton Press*, in which letter *Common sense* talks of a "monied monopoly." Here, "alliteration's artful aid" is called in to the loss, we imagine, of *Common sense* and lucid meaning. As these two words occur in the 2nd paragraph of the letter, we may be pardoned quoting further and reviewing the arguments of a writer who seems to doubt that capital should have any influence in commerce, and to think that were it is present, a combination should be formed against it. We think, however, that money and talent, honor and honesty, should in trade, as they always will, sooner or later, have their due effect and proper reward. A "monied monopoly"—in the name of *common sense*, what is the meaning?

Dear Mr. Editor,—When lord Napier died, and when Mr. Davis (most informally) went away, many grievances connected with the trade took place, which were submitted to in silence, because it was assumed they were merely temporary. Wrangling, want of decision, and change of officials in Great Britain created so long a pause, as to lead us here to look on our grievances of too permanent a nature to be longer endured; and I venture to say we merchants will kick.—Of these, the most galling, the most tyrannical, and the most gratuitously unnecessary, is the pulling up of every British ship in *Macao* roads, to have her manifest signed by H. M. superintendents. Notice, Mr. Editor, on one side, the mercantile risk run; and on the other, the ease with which it may be avoided.

All American insurance offices prohibit anchoring in *Macao* roads; the run of American vessels draft of water does not generally amount to 16 feet. If the shallow water of these roads is objectionable to 16 feet what must it be to *Sussex*, *Camden*, *Edinburgh*, *Louther*, *George IV.* and others, drawing 28 feet!—To one it is a matter of nerve and look-out, to the other a matter of extreme danger: so much for the difficulty. The remedy is, that one of the three well paid superintendents should take monthly quarters at Lintin, with powers to sign the manifests, thus obviating all difficulties, and doing something to the public for their salaries.

Having pointed out the cure, and being of the people, though not a prophet, from the spirit abroad, I venture to assert, that if this reasonable measure is refused, you will ere long have British commanders going to sea with their manifests signed by two Canton traders, instead of losing tide, wind, and running risk in *Macao* roads, merely to receive the very doubtful signature of officers not recognised by the Chinese, treated with neglect by their own government, and doubted and disliked by us.

November 17th, 1835.

FREE TRADE.

— "the times have been,

That, when the brains were out, the man would die,"—

Immortality, if not the purple light of youth, seems conferred on the British superintendents. Trade is stopped and renewed, tea is planted, grows, is picked, dried, curled, and,—unlike them, losing its perennity and distinction of *evergreen*.—is sold, shipped, conveyed to, pays a duty, and is drank in Great Britain and Ireland, without any existing power of *protection* or *promotion* on the parts of the superintendents. Why, then, are they here? The news of lord Napier's death reached London in February. The *Camden* brought advices up to the 8th of July. Two different and antagonist administrations have presumed to conduct the public affairs of Great Britain in nearly equal portions of time during the interval. But the British and the Inde-

British trade to China have not only been entirely neglected, but H. M. Commission, dated the 10th of December, 1833, although utterly powerless for the last fourteen months for the purposes therein mentioned, is not yet rescinded and annulled. "The king's name is a tower of strength,—but in his own kingdom only. Are the awful names and principles of law and government merely jests? Is there no correct conception of our relations with this country, no sense of policy in the men, Tory, Whig, or Conservative, who presume to enter the arena of public life in England? If they were not prepared to discuss the question in all its important bearings,—yet, consistent with the mutual declarations of both administrations to follow up the principles of the Reform bill, an imperative sense of duty to the country and to themselves should have taught the propriety of withdrawing a commission, which, since lord Napier's retirement from Canton has been virtually defunct, and whose lingering shadowy resemblance of the British power is but a mere mockery, disgraceful to the British trade and nation in China. Had lord Napier recovered his health so far as to resume the duties of his office—that is, the power of leaving China with the commission, for that was all the power left to that gallant and ill-used nobleman, is it possible to suppose that his lordship would have remained in Macao in the equivocal station of an envoy repulsed from the local government of Canton? We do not presume to say what lord Napier would have done; but we think our respect for his lordship's character requires us to say what he would not have done. We say, then, that if lord Napier had not withdrawn the whole commission from the inhospitable and hostile shores of China, he would not have filled up any vacancies occurring either from retirements or deaths. His sense of duty to his country and of personal and private honour, would have taught him to leave a kingdom which to far from acknowledging either him and his office, had driven him away with *deceit* and *contumely*, and to repair with all speed to, and inform his own sovereign how his commission had been scorned, insulted, and repulsed. It is probable that lord Napier, if he had left China, would have left behind a *chargé d'affaires*—merely as the recipient of despatches or for occasional reference. But to suppose that a power of coercing, or a right of advising British subjects in China remained with or could be transferred by and from his lordship out of the limits of the commission, is placing the British law and the liberties of British subjects on much too rotten a foundation. His lordship's independent soul and good sense would have taught him a different course of action. What can be more ridiculous than the assumption of unoperative authority? For ourselves, we cannot understand why "*Free Trade*" should conjure up a ghost merely to frighten himself with the vision. We know not whether (by courtesy) H. M. superintendents have thought themselves empowered to make any requisition to British subjects trading in China with reference to any of their ship's papers; but our conviction is that any attention that may have been paid to such requisitions has proceeded only from a conciliatory and courteous spirit, and not from any impression of their legality or necessity. Even if a British Consul were resident in Canton, his signature to a ship's manifest would not be absolutely requisite, unless tobacco was laden on board the ship, and for that article a separate manifest is required.

"The consul is not to permit a British merchant ship to leave the port where he resides without his passport, which he is not to grant until the master and crew thereof have satisfied all just demands upon them; and for this purpose he ought to see the governor's pass of a fortified town, or the burgomaster's; unless the merchant or factor to whom the ship was consigned will make himself responsible. (Beawes lex merc. vol. ii. p. 423.)

Here commercial usage does away, at pleasure, with the necessity of the consul's passport; how much more then can the *British Merchants now in China*, in the absence, as we contend, of all authority of any kind whatsoever, adopt the usual resources of merchants on such occasions, and become responsible in any cases they choose? The signature, therefore, of the bishop of Macao to British manifests is about as necessary as that of—*façon de parler*—H. M. superintendents. We question if the whole history of diplomacy can exhibit such an anomaly as H. B. M.'s com-

mission in China has been since the 21st of September, 1834, the day of lord Napier's departure from Canton.

The orders in council of the 13th December, 1833, turn over, very unceremoniously, all British subjects in China to the jurisdiction of H. M. superintendents, who are invested with all the powers and authorities formerly held by the supercargoes of the E. I. company. Further, in H. M. commission—"General Instructions" are alluded to. Now in the said orders in council, the superintendents are directed to compile and publish for general information the several regulations; such publication to be deemed to be legal and conclusive evidence of the existence and of the terms of any such regulation. Have these regulations ever been published?—We believe not. What is the inference? Why, if the publication is to be legal proof of the existence, the non-publication must prove the *non-existence* of these regulations; and, by parity of reasoning, the *non-existence* of H. M. commission for the purposes for which it was drawn out, namely, the protection of the British trade in China. The ambiguous state in which H. M. Commission has been so long allowed to remain, cannot raise us in the estimation of the Chinese. How far the instructions under the royal sign-manual justify the superintendents in retaining the custody of the official seal, unacknowledged by but under the protection of a foreign government, is a question which we cannot answer; but we much doubt if it ever was intended to be consigned to its present keepers.

✕ ✕ PASS-TIMES OF THE MOONITES. ✕ ✕

My Dear Editor.—My last was descriptive of "the Regatta"; Be "The Ball" the theme of my present.

After the diversions of the morning, we assembled yesterday evening to a Ball and Supper on board the Clipper "Governor Findlay," who being herself again and decked in her new clothing appears in all the pride of beauty, such as a sailor loves to look upon, and for the occasion was decorated out with great taste; at the Gangway was an arch formed of the branches of trees, and the break of the poop was ornamented with flags; over which were to be seen the various exotics which this, our town residence, affords; behind these were placed the violins and brass band: along each side of the quarter deck were formed arches such as adorned the Gangway, each of which was illuminated. The Hatches in midships being covered with cushions and flags served as ottomans while overhead hung different descriptions of variegated lamps. The main mast and bits were decorated with different shrubs, and before the mast was erected an arcadian bower which being illuminated had a very beautiful effect, more especially when my worthy friend "the Laird of cockpen" as the representative of Pan satiated himself on a throne in the center while around him flocked several of our young acquaintances as his attendant shepherds; immediately beyond the bower floated the banners of Portugal and Denmark which forming a curtain terminated the scene.

At about 8 the dancing commenced, and was kept up during the evening with a great deal of spirit, between the dances the Brass Band played several pretty airs and overtures, and some of the gentlemen present delighted the company with their warbling; about 12 the Danish and Portuguese colours furling as if by magic extended the view, which was now terminated by the Banners of Old England and America, and displayed a splendid cold collation to which we all sat down and did ample justice for the viands and the wines were of the choicest description; at supper our friends, the vocalists, were again in requisition and some very pretty songs were sung with a great deal of taste, amongst them, a new song, "our king's a true British sailor" by my friend Æsculapius was received with unbounded applause as was also those sung by our worthy host;—several toasts were drank, the first was "the ladies of Lintin," alias (as the Lawyers say) the moon. A married gentleman present returned thanks, and then proposed the health of captain MacKenzie and prosperity to the vessel under his command," to which captain M. returned thanks; these toasts were drank with great cheering while the band played appropriate airs; after supper, dancing was again removed and continued until two, when the ladies took their departure and the gentlemen concluded the entertainment over the social glass.

Such was "The Ball" my dear Editor, but you can better fancy than I describe the sylvan appearance of the interior of the vessel which reminded me of some of the tales in the "Arabian Nights;" indeed the whole of the arrangements reflect great credit on the admirable taste displayed on the occasion by the worthy commander of the Governor Findlay. Your loving friend,
Sir Lucius O' Trigger.

P. S. Your last number has just reached me; permit me to correct an erratum in my first, inserted therein, viz. For "The Brig then tacked close in shore and the Agnes fired three guns," read "The Brig then tacked close in shore, and *scattering* the Agnes fired three guns." Sir L O' T.

Although we cannot share in the festivities at Lintin, we are glad to know that such good-fellowship prevails amongst the shipping there; we doubt, however, whether our social correspondent has any right to the great O before his name. He cannot be an Irishman; for if he were, the *colleens* would have more of his attention and description. Here is a letter, which in the original occupies three pages, descriptive of a ball, and the ladies have three words given to them, and that two announcing their departure from the "gay and festive scene." Not one word of welcome on their arrival; not one expression of regret when their beaming eyes no longer shone on board the *Findlay*; we are told how the *Governor* was dressed, but not a syllable respecting the robes of the fair visitors. By the way, as ships belong to the feminine gender, is it not a solecism to give them masculine names?—We recommend Sir Lucius, if he intends perserving in his description of the *Lintin Almacks*, to procure the *Ladies Magazine* and *Modes de Paris*, which will assist him in *dressing* the ladies.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1835. NO. 48. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

NOTICE.

The following extract from a circular letter dated Lloyds 4th March 1835, signed by W. DOBSON Secy. is published for the information of all concerned.

EXTRACT.

Lloyds, 4th March, 1835.

Messrs. INO. TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton,

GENTLEMEN.

I am directed by the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyds to inform you that the numerous and urgent complaints which have for some time past been made both by Merchants and Underwriters on the subject of Surveys of damaged goods and the Certificates granted thereon, have imperatively drawn their attention to that portion of the duties of Agents of Lloyds, and have determined them to adopt the most decided measures, with the view of preventing in future that discrepancy of practice which can only have arisen either from inadvertence, from neglect, or from an intentional evasion of the instructions furnished to each Agent on his appointment. The total disregard in many instances of these instructions, as respects:

- 1st.—The survey on board with reference to the stowage and dunnage.
- 2nd, The selection and separation of the damaged from the sound portions of each package.
- 3rd. The Certificates of the Shipmasters to the fact of sea damage.
- 4th. The immediate survey of goods stated to be damaged.
- 5th. An authenticated sound price. &
- 6th. The charges of the Lloyds Agents for Surveys: has led to many unpleasant discussions and to compromises of claims for average alike unsatisfactory to the Underwriters and the assured.

You are now required in cases where goods are damaged by sea water, to give your Certificate thereof strictly in accordance with the following form.

Mks. N. & Des. of Pack.	No.	Conts.	Snd.	Slt. Dam.	Much Dam.
No. 1. 20. 90 Bales Madapolams		100P.	57 Pa.	30 Pa.	13 Pa.

In addition to which the Captains Certificate of the nature of the damage, is to be considered indispensable, and in the event of refusal on the part of the Shipmaster, such objection and its alleged ground to be expressly stated by the Agent. And also the certified sound price either of parcels of the same goods, or of similar parcels imported about the same time, and a certificate of the actual sales of the sound will be expected where they can possibly be procured; and it is further required that the surveys on such goods should be held at the earliest opportunity, and that within a reasonable time after the arrival of the vessel.

A true Copy,

INO. TEMPLETON & Co.

Our charge for attending a survey of damaged goods, and signing certificates, is - - - - - Drs. 10
If more than one days survey - - - - - 16
For attending a survey at Whampoa - - - - - 20

For do. do. at Lintin - - - - - Drs. 30
Exclusive of boat hire.

INO. TEMPLETON & Co.
Agents for Lloyds.

Canton, 19th. Nov. 1835.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

In order to obviate the inconvenience and delay at present entailed upon the Commanders of British ships and others by the necessity of repairing to Macao for the purpose of obtaining a Port Clearance or the transaction of other business; the Superintendents of the trade of British Subjects in China hereby give notice that from the 25th instant, a member of His Majesty's Commission duly authorized will reside at Lintin to whom reference may be made on board His Majesty's Cutter "LOUISA."

By order of the Superintendents of British Trade in China.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
ACTING SECRETARY.

Macao, 21st November, 1835.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from \$70 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves here as MERCHANTS and AGENTS under the firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. Canton, 2d November, 1835. No. 5 British Factory.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves at Canton and Macao, as Commission Agents only, under the firm of PEREIRA & Co. M. PEREIRA.
F. J. DE PAIVA.
J. S. MENDES.

Canton, 2d November, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE interests in our firm of Mr. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM SMITHSON having ceased, the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, THOMAS FOX, THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, and WILLIAM BLENKIN. FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Canton 2nd Nov. 1835.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current. per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.

Do.	6 mo.	10 }	do. in advance.
Do.	3 mo.	8 }	
Do. to the Register,	annum	12 }	do. quarterly.
Do.	6 mo.	8 }	do. in advance.
Do.	3 mo.	6 }	

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED the American vessel OBERLIN, Hoyt, and the British vessels GENERAL PALMER, Down, from London; ISABELLA, Robertson, from Leith; the Danish vessel SYDEN, Burd, from Manila. The American vessel DROMO, Devereux, is also in from Batavia. Passengers per Syden—Peter McCullum, Gordon Thompson, — Moller, and — Ramsdens, Esqs.

As the paper was going to Press the following arrivals were reported.—The EUGENIA (Port.) from Lisbon 15th July; PLEIADES, Ross, from the Straits; CONCORDIA (Sph.) Manila.

The Hamburg ship, AUFGEHENDEN SONNE, Captain J. Von Juste, put back to Manila, having been damaged in bad weather.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

Our Chinese informant was premature in his report respecting the trial of the men who are in prison for plundering the *Troughton*. Their trials, it is now said, are postponed until the new governor arrives, or until the *footae* has finished the examination of the military candidates; for since the death of *Loo* the *footae* has not been at leisure to attend to the trials of these men.

On the 3rd of the moon (November. 22nd), the *fookeën* commenced the examination of the military *tseutsaes* in the *eastern flower garden*; foot-archery and the sword exercise are the trials in which the mettle and skill of the future heroes of Canton are put to the proof. The examinations will continue for several successive days, and all other official business is neglected during their continuance.

A grandson of Howqua's, a son of his fourth son, is said to be a great sufferer from the late fire. He owned a number of cloth and silk shops in *taeping* street, which were all burnt down; it is rumoured that his losses amount to more than 100,000 dollars.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 6th day of the moon, the fire again burst forth from the unextinguished embers at the *taeping* gate, and destroyed two small dwelling houses.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th day of the moon, outside the gate in *Sinhwuy* street, a fire broke out in a silk shop which was entirely destroyed as well as the contiguous houses on the right and left.

Pang, by imperial appointment, hoppo of Canton, &c. &c. issues a perspicuous edict for general information.

When the foreign ships anchor at Whampoa, the servants and sailors are constantly going in *sanpans*, and they form parties and wander about together, or go on shore to walk or shoot birds, and disturb the resident people and occasion mishaps. Now as at this period the foreign ships are successively entering the port, it is proper to issue a proclamation, and to order the hong merchants and linguists to fully inform themselves of the contents thereof. When the foreign ships approach the native vessels, the captains of the said ships are to keep their crews in strict order, and not allow them to go on shore in parties, firing off fowling pieces and killing birds. The said hong merchants and linguists should with sincerity advise them and explain the proclamation, and order them respectfully to obey the laws and regulations of the celestial dynasty. But if any dare oppose, rake out and disturb (the people) they will be immediately examined and punished. The said hong merchants and linguists must particularly attend to this business, and prevent any confusion, otherwise they will be guilty and will be severely punished. All should, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 9th moon, 22nd day.

Pwan, the acting *Kwanchowfoo*, issues a proclamation. The 10th day, of the 10th moon, of the 15th year of Taoukwang is the birthday of the empress-dowager, when she attains her sixtieth year, and similar congratulations are made throughout the empire. All ye military, people, and traders are hereby ordered one day before and after, that is, from the 9th to the 11th of the 10th moon to hang out from your door posts a piece of brilliant silk, and to set respectfully forth tables with incense, and all respectfully invoke blessings to manifest your sincere veneration. It is not necessary to erect bamboo stages and mat coverings in the streets in order to suspend variegated lanterns thereon, which may cause the calamity of fire. Let all respectfully obey, oppose not. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 10th moon, 3rd day (22nd November, 1836.)

Ke, Guardian of the prince, acting governor and feoyuen of Kwangtung, issues a proclamation.

It is known that the provincial city is thickly crowded with dwellings, and there are always vagabonds ready to seize every opportunity of setting fire (to houses), scheming to steal money and goods, regardless of the bodies and lives of men; craftiness and wickedness dwell in their hearts, they are altogether devoid of heavenly principles, and their depravity is carried to the very extreme point. The law must cut them utterly off. Let all the civil and military officers, soldiers, people, and police make themselves fully acquainted with this proclamation. If these fire-spreading villains are found seize them immediately and take them before the magistrates, let them be tried, and the royal order be respectfully requested (to put them to death), and forthwith cut off their heads, show not the least indulgence. Let all tremblingly obey without opposition. A special Edict. Tenth moon, 9th day. (28th November).

Lew, the *Nanhaehein*, has also issued a similar proclamation.

At two o'clock in the day on the 8th of the moon, the fire burst forth at the same time in four different places, happily these fires were all immediately extinguished. If it had been in the night-time (says our Chinese informant) the difficulty of extinguishing the fires would have been very great. The following are the names of the streets where these fires broke out. *Kinlefoo*, *Honan*, *Shwuykwankow* and *Semunnuy*; in the latter street dwell the soldiers below the banner: that is, the descendants of the Chinese troops who assisted the Tatars in the conquest of the empire.

Sunday last, the 10th of the 10th moon, was the birthday of the Empress dowager. At the early hour of five o'clock in the morning, the civil and military officers of all ranks went to the *Wanshowkung* (the hall of ten thousand long lives,) to perform the usual ceremonies. In the hall a play was performed, and blessings respectfully invoked; the crowd and heat were extreme.

Remission of taxes. His majesty Taoukwang has issued a decree, directing all the chief officers of the empire to make speedy returns of all the sums which were due to the imperial treasury previous to the tenth year of his reign, 1830; this is done that all such debts may be remitted in order to show forth throughout the empire his boundless goodness and joy, occasioned by the completion of the sixtieth year in the age of "his holy mother, her imperial highness the empress."—*Chinese Repository* for Nov.

Although we have been constant in our enquiries respecting the number of houses and amount of property destroyed by the late fire, we have not succeeded in obtaining much more information than what has been already communicated to the public. Our Chinese informant tells us that his countrymen greatly magnify their losses on these occasions; and that one *mace* worth of property destroyed becomes ten thousand in the fertile brain of the unlucky sufferer. It is fortunate and very surprising that no person was burnt to death; and we have been told of only one man having been crushed by a falling wall. The goods which have been destroyed, are in the proportion of the following list as they are numbered; 1, woollens; 2, manufactured silks; 3, sandalwood; 4, silk thread; 5, precious articles, curiosities, &c. 6, embroidered silks; 7, actors' robes; 8, buttons; 9, fans—made of Malva leaf; 10 gold leaf. One Pawnbroker's shop was burnt which contained property to the amount of forty thousand taels. We are informed that pawnbrokers, when the pledged property is destroyed by fire, are by law required to pay to the holders of the duplicates half of the sum that has been advanced on the different goods.

We have extracted largely from Mr. Stevens' interesting account of the voyage of the American vessel "Huron," to the province of *Shantung*, and the coast of *Chekeang*, published in the "Chinese Repository" for November.

From the introductory remarks, it appears that this voyage was undertaken by Mr. Medhurst, of the Chinese Mission, long resident in Batavia, under the instructions and auspices of the London Missionary Society. This society, we believe, consists of clergymen of all persuasions, church of England, church of Rome, and Dissenters from both of those rich, powerful, and magnificent establishments. Amongst the members are numbered some distinguished names in divinity and politics, members of the *established* church and of the British legislature, who are the *primum mobile*, the advisers and controllers of the efforts of the society to convert the heathen to the Christian religion. With the highest and sincerest admiration of the purposes of this institution, with the truest wishes for the success of its philanthropic, laborious and unceasing efforts, with profound respect and esteem for the zealous members and coadjutors whom it has been our happiness and our profit to know—we must yet express a doubt whether the institution is either religiously or politically right in directing its missionaries to distribute books translated by foreigners into the Chinese language amongst the ignorant and depressed millions of China, in contravention of the verbal orders of the officers of the districts which they may visit. We are quite ready to allow that this question is surrounded by many difficulties; and that the right of conscience must be unfettered in those who, actuated by holy zeal, think it their duty to peril their lives in propagating the only true system of religion; but, on the other hand, the rights of conscience, as that internal monitor has been impressed on them by their political education, must also be allowed to the Chinese officers. If it is the duty of missionaries, that duty originating from the high authority of the conviction of truth, to make every effort and to brave every human law in communicating and spreading their belief;—until the Chinese believe themselves, it is also equally their duty to their emperor and their country to repulse all such efforts. Christianity became the religion of nations under the fostering care of emperors, and empresses, who were nursing fathers and mothers of the church. And for twelve hundred years after the Christian faith was made a state religion the people were kept in ignorance of its real tenets. Their senses were delighted with gorgeous services and a splendid Hierarchy, all-powerful, as they were made to believe, to absolve the sins of men. The religion dominated over Europe by unity of purpose and *downwards* from Popes and priests to and among the people. Whether it will be possible in China to plant the plain, abstract, unadorned—except by its own mysterious beauty—faith of protestantism among the people, so that it may at once strike its roots downwards and raise and spread its branches upwards until it overshadows the officers of government and the son of heaven, is a question which is deserving of the deepest consideration of those associated bodies in England and America whose objects are to make proselytes and to civilize the heathen of this wide land.

The following extracts will be interesting to our distant readers. We are inclined to attribute the seeming forbearance of the Chinese officers as much to fear as to any more manly or civilized consideration. Their total ignorance of geography and of the *peoples*, generates a vague dread in their souls of something terrible and powerful. Their minds are palsied by their own innate conviction of misrule and that the government of the empire is only held by terror and ignorance: therefore, the first appearance of the least change is to them the dreaded indication of approaching tumults. To inform the people is to plan rebellion; to teach religion is blasphemy against revolving nature and heaven's son. Thus thinking, if they were not sunk in the lowest abysses of ignorance and fear, they could not have any hesitation in letting the law take its course against those foreigners who so perseveringly frequent their coasts for the purpose, as they must think and conclude, of undermining the long existing government of the middle kingdom.

While the *Huron* was at anchor in *Keshan* so bay in

Shantung, several officers went on board and left a card of invitation for Messrs. Medhurst, and Stevens, who were absent on shore. On the 21st of September these gentlemen went, in compliance with the invitation, to call upon the general of the district—that, according to the terms of the invitation, “he might suitably arrange matters.”

“No one entered with us, but the paved way to the temple was lined with twenty-five unarmed soldiers on each side, drawn up in the form of a semi-circle. These were all beyond comparison the finest soldiers I have ever seen in China, of a size fit for grenadiers, and, for a wonder, clad in clean uniform. Behind the altar, and in front of the gods, sat two officers, preserving, as we approached, the most immovable rigidity of limb and muscle and eye, looking neither to the right nor left. When we came to the threshold in front of them, we took off our hats and saluted them with a respectful bow. They returned it in succession by slowly raising their united hands to a level with their chin, and slightly inclining the head: One of the attendants, of whom there were six or eight on each side, then motioned us to take seats arranged lower on the left hand. The inferior officer held the right seat; he was the *Chefoo* of *Tungchow* *foo*, and wore a blue crystal button. His attendants were well dressed. The officer who was seated on the left hand was named *Chow*, and a *tsungchin* or military general; he wore a red button of the highest rank and was adorned with a peacock's feather, and a string of court beads. His attendants never spoke to him but with bended knee. The *Chefoo* was the chief speaker, and a lawyer-like examiner. His inquiries were directed entirely to Mr. M., and as usual regarded his country and object in coming hither. But he proceeded much further and extended his questions to many other topics, making minute and judicious inquiries. His enunciation was rapid and guttural, and had not only the peculiarities of the *Shantung* dialect, but partook also of the court dialect. Hence it was sometimes exceedingly difficult to catch his meaning, while one of his attendants who also spoke the court dialect was perfectly and easily understood. I give the following notes of this interview in the words of Mr. Medhurst. “He asked who this Jesus was, and what was the meaning of the word Christ which he found in our books; which gave me an opportunity to explain the gospel of our Saviour. Here the general interposed with his gruff voice: ‘How do you come to China to exhort people to be good? Did we suppose there were no good people in China?’ ‘No doubt,’ I replied, ‘they are good to some extent, but they are not all so; and they are all ignorant of the salvation of Jesus.’ ‘We have Confucius,’ said the *Chefoo*, ‘and his doctrines, which have sufficed for so many ages; why need we any further sage?’ ‘Confucius,’ I replied, ‘taught indeed moral and social duties, but revealed nothing for the salvation of the human race; wherefore it was by no means superfluous to have another Teacher and a Saviour, such as was proposed to them.’ ‘In your opinion it may be good, but in ours it is evil, and these doctrines tend only to corrupt the people, and their dissemination therefore cannot be permitted. We neither want nor will we have your books, and you ought not to go from place to place distributing them, contrary to law.’ ‘What law if you please?’ I replied. ‘I have read the laws of the present dynasty, but do not recollect any against distributing good books.’ ‘That against the dissemination of corrupt doctrines.’ Here they spoke so rapidly and so close upon each other as to leave me no chance to thrust in a word, unless by violent interruption. When I thought of doing so at last, ‘listen,’ said the attendants, ‘to the words of the great men,’ so that when I perceived they would have all the conversation to themselves, I was not sorry to let the topic be changed.

“The *Chefoo* then asked whether the vessel was mine, what was the price of chartering her, whether the money was my own, or furnished by government. I informed him that the money was raised by a society of private Christians at home; that the same society was sending the gospel not only to China but to many other parts of the world, according to the command of the Savior. They then asked where the books were made, and where I had learned the language. I answered that many of them were made under my own inspection at Batavia, where I had picked up the language among the Chinese emigrants. He then enquired the numbers of these emigrants, and from what provinces they came, and whether they all became Roman Catholics in foreign lands. I replied, that they generally retained their religion, but that I knew little of the Roman Catholics, as we had no connection whatever. Here the old general interrupted the conversation, and gave me his ultimatum: ‘he would advise me to return to my own country as soon as possible, and tell those that sent me, it was all labor in vain and money thrown away to attempt to introduce books into China, for none except a few vagrants on the coast either could or would receive them; that the orders from court were to treat foreigners with kindness and liberality whenever they came, but by no means to allow them to stay and propagate their opinions. Accordingly they had provided for us a liberal present with which they hoped we would be content to depart, but by no means to touch at any other part of the coast, lest we might not be so well treated and disagreeable consequences should ensue; that as they had treated us politely, in return we ought to treat them with politeness by touching at no place in *Shantung*, all which was under his jurisdiction.’ I thanked him for their liberality, but, perceiving they meant to assume the air of benefactors, told them I could not think of receiving anything without making some return. This they said could never be allowed.”

On the 9th of October they rowed up the *Woosung* to *Shanghai*, where the officers enquired after Gutzlaff and Lindsay. They were not permitted to enter the city, and after a hasty dinner, in the temple of the “queen of heaven,” they returned to the boat.

“But at the wharf an occurrence took place, which clearly evinced the feelings of the officers towards us and our object. On the steps, before our eyes, was placed a basket half-filled with loose straw, and covered with fragments of a few torn books. Seeing that some disrespect was designed, Mr. M. ordered our boat to be cleared of the various articles of provisions with which as presents they were cramming her full; while this was doing, one of the police-men took a torch and applied it to the straw. Perceiving that, whatever was the design of this strange and unprecedented movement, they meant to offer public disrespect to our books, I thought we could do no less than treat the emperor's presents in the same way, and accordingly took up some and threw them into the blazing basket, both putting out the fire, and

disconcerting the officers; when they repeated the attempt again it was defeated in the same way, till the poor police-men drew back in alarm. But the characteristic readiness of the Chinese to make a good retreat was never better exemplified than in this case, when Mr. M. remonstrated with the chief officer. "Sir," said he these are books that were torn in the tumult, and to prevent their being trodden upon, for we consider it a sin to tread on written paper, I ordered them to be burned." But unfortunately Mr. M. recollected having just heard the same officer give orders to tear some books for this very purpose, though at the time Mr. M. did not fully comprehend the order, till the event explained it. In this manner we left the city, and after five hours rowing and sailing, and vainly asking for lodgings on board of two junks, we arrived at the Huron near ten o'clock at night."

They afterwards landed two miles to the eastward of the Woosung river, where they observed the following singular customs of the people of that district towards their dead relations.

"Every person was friendly, and all desired to receive a book from us. The fields appeared rich, having large crops of rice and cotton ripening on them. The females were much less timid and more handsome than those of Shantung. One or more coffins were generally found near each house, either awaiting the time for the living to die, or containing the remains of their deceased kindred. After the flesh is quite wasted away, the bones are deposited in urns, which are arranged in rows. Whether it be owing to inability to spare ground for burial, or to some other cause, we saw no tombs. The language spoken here was an impure court dialect, but sufficiently intelligible to Mr. M. Indeed I had often occasion to admire his facility in conversation, so great as well as diversified, that while the people of Shantung who spoke the pure national language, claimed him as one of themselves, the inhabitants of Fuhkeen insisted that he was their countrymen:—an acquaintance with the dialects of China, be it remembered, which was obtained before ever entering the celestial empire.

"In almost all places inquiries were made for opium, and our broad cloth garments attracted their attention; but only in this port (Shanghai) was any offer made to us to trade: here the people of the junks were especially desirous of it. When the weather became settled, and these traders began to put out to sea, many of them in dropping down close by us, inquired "which letter we intended to eat," that is, what point of the compass we should steer; and all alike urged us to remove to a place outside of the port, where they would meet us, and take all our cargo of whatever description. But immediately on arriving at the brig, we set sail for Kintang, on the 12th of October."

Expecting to be much annoyed at Ningpo they declined visiting that ancient mart of the foreign trade, and proceeded to Pooto, one of the *Chusan* group of islands. They had been all the day chased by a squadron of war-boats. They landed on Pooto, and on their return to the Huron found visitors on board.

"On returning to the brig, we found the commodore of the Chinese fleet, and one of his captains, who had long been waiting our return to pay their respects. The superior officer was a yewkeih, and wore a blue button: he was a smooth-faced good natured man, who spoke little and did nothing. His inferior wore a crystal button, was very lively, friendly, and talkative. In reply to our inquiry why they followed us they said it was their design to show us the way through these difficult passages, only they had the misfortune to be always astern of us. They accepted an invitation to dine with us, and as their hearts grew more at ease, did not hesitate to lament the impolitic restrictions of their government which prevented an extension of commerce that would be beneficial to both countries. When they said these things, and expressed themselves satisfied now that our object was good and in no respect evil, it was impossible not to feel unusual pleasure in the company of such Chinese officers, whose good sense or whose complacency led them to utter views so congenial to our own."

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Yesterday evening the sons of St. Andrew met together under Mr. Jardine's roof, to celebrate the anniversary of the patron saint of their ancient and far-famed nation. The assembled company of Scotchmen and others,—amongst whom we have to name only one native of the celestial empire, the respectable hong-merchant, *Hingtas*—all guests of Mr. Jardine, numbered sixty seven. It is by no means necessary to expatiate on the plenty and variety of the viands, and the excellence of the wines. But we cannot pass unnoticed the national drink, for it would have delighted *Bacchus* and been the joy and glory of *Sileas* to have imbibed the whiskey toddy from a punch-bowl like the crater of a volcano, presently exhausted, and then steaming and streaming again and again with nectareous liquid.—The toasts given from the chair with the accompanying tunes, played extremely well by the band of the *Lord Lothier*, were as follows:—The pious memory of St. Andrew. *Air, In the garb of old Gaul*. The land of cakes. *Air, Scots who live wi Wallace blood*. The King and the Royal Family. *Air, God save the King*. The Navy and Lord Auckland. *Air, Rule Britannia*. The Army and Lord Hill. *Air, Duke of York's March*. The President of the United States. *Air, Yankee Doodle*. H. M. Superintendents in China. *Air, Here's a health to them that's awa*, &c. &c. &c. Mr. W. S. Wetmore, the head of the American firm of *Wetmore & Co.*, returned thanks, when the President's health was drank, and gave in return the appropriate toast of "OUR FATHER LAND." His Imperial Majesty, the emperor of China, *Tsuankwang*, was not forgotten; the usual honours were paid to the toast, and the band played the favorite air of *Mohelua*.

It is known to our local readers, that in 1833, a meeting of the company's maritime officers was held in Canton, when a subscription was made for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, to be presented to Wm. Jardine Esq. (Vide *Canton Register*, 15th Nov. 1833. No. 17.)

The plate purchased by this subscription, arrived in the *Miserva*, and was used for the first time yesterday. It consists of various vessels and dishes, such as tureens &c. The whole being of a massive and handsome manufacture, made by *Robinson and Brown*, of Leadenhall street. On one large salver are the following subscription and list of the subscribers names.

To WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQUIRE, OF CANTON.

In testimony of our sincere respect for his character, and in acknowledgement of his unvarying friendship, and of the many kind, disinter-

ested, and valuable services, which he has rendered to the maritime officers of the East India Company.

Robt. Addison, Fredk. P. Alleyne, James S. Anderson, Rd. Aplin, Geo. Armstrong, Philip Baylis. Thomas William Barrow, Henry Beveridge, Rd. Binks, W. R. Blakely, Henry Blanshard, Bryan Broughton, William Bruce, Wm. Burnie, James Buttivant, John Cruickshank, Alexd. Chrystie, Rd. Clifford, Rbt. Clifford, Henry Cobb, Thos. R. Colledge, Wm. Coles, Rd. H. Cox, Joseph Wm. Cragg, Wm. Cragg, Adam H. Crawford, John Cullen, William Dallas, Edward M. Daniell, William Dickenson, Wm. T. Dry, William C. Drysdale, Joseph Dudman, R. Elliott, John U. Ellis, Charles W. Francken, John S. H. Fraser, James Gardner, John Giles, Richd. Glasgow, John H. Gledstanes, Donald Grassick, John Hine, Thomas Heath, John Hillman, John Innes, Robert Jobling, Charles K. Johnstone, James Kellaway, Robert G. Lancaster, Thomas Larkins, Duncan McKenzie, James McKenzie, David Marshall, John A. Mercer, Andrew Miller, Honey Millett, Alexander Nairne, Fredk. Palmer, Robert Patullo, Alexd. Pearson, Charles Reynell, John R. Reid, James Ritchie, Robert M. Robson, John Simpson, Robert Scott, Charles Shea, Thomas Shepherd, Timothy Smith, Thomas Storey, James Swan, John Templeton, Henry Temple, J. Thacker, William Toller, Edward Turner, John Vaux, James Walkinshaw, David James Ward, Joseph L. Wardell, Thomas Weeding, George Wiggins, George Wise.

The names are arranged as a Round Robin, round Mr. Jardine's coat of arms.

It so happened that this handsome testimonial of the feelings of the company's officers towards Mr. Jardine, alike honorable to both parties, had never been formally presented to that gentleman. Captain Hine, in a very handsome speech, availed himself of the opportunity offered by the celebration of the anniversary of Scotland's patron Saint to present, on the part of his brother officers and himself, the tokens of friendship so handsomely and gratefully offered, and so deservedly merited.

We are happy to have the knowledge to remark, that although the children of St. Andrew prolonged their joyous meeting far into the morning of the succeeding day none of them became "Children of the mist."

"THE HIDE AND TALLOW OF AN OLD OX."—The Portland Jefferson gives the following epitome of an amusing trial which recently occurred in Maine.

"We notice in the Kennebec papers a sketch of a case which came before the Supreme Court at the late session in Augusta, and which must have given occasion to not a little amusement. The action was brought by Charity Vance, a girl of twenty-three, against William Vance, a veteran of seventy, for a divorce, with a separate maintenance. It seems the plaintiff married the defendant, in hopes thereby at some day to come into possession of a good share of his ample fortune; but not finding (as the reporter expresses it) that "ecstasy of bliss" in the married state which she anticipated, she soon prayed that she might be separated from him with alimony, for several reasons, not necessary to be mentioned here. On being asked previous to marriage, why she was about to unite herself to an old man like Mr. Vance, she replied: "The hide and tallow of an old ox would buy a young steer any time!" And the old man himself, near the close of the trial, remarked in relation to her marriage, that "it was all bargain and speculation from beginning to end." The report says that the court granted the plaintiff \$100 to defray the expenses she had incurred, and \$200 a year for maintenance until the farther order of the court—that is, \$300 the first year, and \$300 yearly after the first year, payment to be made quarterly."

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

THERM. BAR.

night. noon.		WINDS.	
21	1 74 86	30:05	NaE. Fine weather, most part variable.
22	2 76 86	30:00	EaS. —do.—light vble. breeze.
23	3 77 86	30:00	EaS. —do.—do.—do.—do.
24	4 77 89	30:05	EaSE. —do.—moderate breeze.
25	5 77 87	30:05	SEaS. —do.—do.—do.—do.
26	6 77 88	30:00	S. —do.—sultry—light breeze.
27	7 77 86	29:95	SE. —do.—moderate breeze.
28	8 77 87	29:90	SEaSE. —do.—light breeze.
29	9 77 86	29:95	SEaN. —do.—1st & mid. lat. cldy. rn. attim. lt. br.
30	10 74 84	30:05	NaNE cldy. & unstld.—rain mid. pt. lt. breeze.
31	11 74 85	30:05	SEaN. fine weather most part—variable.
1	12 74 83	30:05	N. —do.—rain, mid. pt.—mod. breeze.
2	13 70 80	29:85	N. —do.—fresh breeze.
3	14 65 75	30:10	N. —do.—do.—do.—do.
4	15 65 80	29:95	N. —do.—do.—do.—do.
5	16 67 82	29:90	N. —do.—do.—mostly fresh breeze.]
6	17 67 82	29:95	N. —do.—do.—fresh breeze
7	18 65 77	30:10	N. —do.—do.—do.—do.
8	19 65 75	30:05	N. first & middle fresh breeze—latterly SE.
9	20 70 80	30:00	EaS. light variable breeze.
10	21 70 78	29:90	NaNE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
11	22 65 74	30:05	N. —do.—do.—fresh breeze.
12	23 64 76	03:00	N. —do.—do.—mod. do.
13	24 67 77	30:00	N. cloudy most part—latterly lt. rain, mod. br.
14	25 68 69	30:05	N.—do.—with constant rain—mid. breeze.
15	26 66 70	30:00	N.—do.—with rain at times—latterly fr. br.
16	27 65 70	30:10	N.—do.—do.—moderate breeze.
17	28 65 75	30:05	NaNE.—do.—do.—light
18	29 68 80	30:00	NaNE. most pt. cloudy, lat. rain, light breeze.
19	30 72 80	30:00	EaN. fine weather, mod. breeze.
20	31 70 80	30:00	NaSE. —do.—light and vble. breeze.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1835.

NO. 49. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals in the past week have been the British vessels *GENERAL PALMER*, Down (Dec. 2nd) from London; *FAIRIE QUEEN* and *GENERAL GASCOYNE*, from Singapore; *EMILY JANE*, Boothby, *ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON*, Scott, *GEORGE the IV.*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *CHARLES FORBES*, Wills, from Madras; *PATRIOT KING*, Clarke, from Bombay and Singapore; and the American Vessels *MORRISON*, Ingersoll, from Manila, and *HENRY CLAY*, Gilman, from Boston.

The letters per *Fairie Queen*, were dispatched from the ship at Lintin on last Thursday night, in charge of the second officer; but they have not reached Canton, neither has the officer been seen or heard of since his departure from the vessel. It is probable that he has been seized by the Chinese officers.—It is believed this vessel left Liverpool on the 15th of July; consequently she should bring later intelligence than we yet possess. We have heard it rumoured that the important question of the tea-duties is at length settled; but we are ignorant of the details of this long pending arrangement.

In the *Bombay Gazette*, of the 26th September, we observe the Prospectus of a New Journal, to be called the *Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter*, to be published on Monday and Thursday mornings. Terms:—for the *Examiner* alone, four rupees per month, payable monthly. For the *Price Current* or *Commercial Reporter* alone, two rupees per month; to subscribers who take both publications the charge is to be five rupees per month.

The types are new, and the Journal is to be printed on English paper; and the patronage of the public is confidently anticipated.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 13th of the tenth moon (2nd instant) *Ke*, the foo-keen commenced the examination of the military *Seutsaes* in various exercises of skill and strength.

Mr. Jackson's servant, *Achung*, is banished to a distance of 3000 *le* from Canton. His place of exile is in *Gan-hway* province, where the green teas are produced. His departure is fixed for the 16th instant (Saturday). It is not determined where the linguist *Hopun* and the pilot are to be sent.

The inhabitants inside the city are busily employed rebuilding their houses and shops.

THE LINGUIST HOPUN.

Were we under the government of a *Tsaoutsau*, *Tsin*, or of a *Chow*, like he of the *Shang* dynasty, we should not be surprised at the exhibition of the most fearful wickedness, the most cruel tyranny.

The freaks of power that wretched men have played over their fellow creatures in China, equal and surpass the imperial tricks of a *Tiberius*, a *Nero*, or a *Caligula*. But these have been the shameful deeds of by-gone and ignorant times, when China was torn to pieces by the internal and constant dissensions of the petty chieftains of her numerous principalities. The crimes and excesses of both people and rulers were then caused as much by the habits of a profligate age as by the character of individuals; but it has been reserved for the *Tatsing*,—the eminently pure, spotless, and

unstained dynasty to perpetrate an act of cowardly tyranny which would disgrace the most depraved of its predecessors.

Under the reign of the emperor *Taoukwang*—reason's splendid light—and during the administration of *Loo*, the governor, and of his successor *Ke*, the foo-keen of Canton, a native of China, a licensed linguist, has been seized, torn from his family, thrown into prison, and sentenced to banishment and slavery beyond the frontiers—and for what crime?—Lord Napier, the chief superintendent of the British trade to and from China, in the course of his duty and in the execution of his orders, arrived in Canton. It had so happened that the arrival of that nobleman had been delayed from bad weather and that he left H. M. cutter in the night at Whampoa, and proceeded to Canton in a boat belonging to the country ship *Fort William*.

The linguist *Hopun* had been appointed to manage the delivery and lading of that ship's cargo.

The polished and reasonable ruler of the two *Kwang*, his excellency the magnate *Loo*, so lauded by his emperor and the *Asiatic Journal*, a child of reason, one of that class who are of the wisest of the sons of men, a Chinese statesman; a father of the people;—what does this great and powerful officer? He who was the governor of two broad provinces and of nearly 30 millions of men; the commander of the soldiers and horses and of the thundering forces of the celestial empire; of those celestial troops, of that phalanx of invincibles and immortals before whose burning and blasting glance even precious stones scramble into dust—what does he?—this displayer of endurance and forbearance!—send a sergeant's guard to conduct the contumacious *for-eing eye* beyond the boundaries of the celestial empire!—No. He orders the innocent linguist *Hopun* to be seized, and finally sentences him to banishment and slavery because he did not report and prevent lord Napier's arrival in Canton!

This is no fiction: a governor of Canton, a confident of his emperor, who claims a divine right to govern and calls himself *heaven's son*, has been guilty of the hellish deed, in which his emperor shares, for there can be little doubt but that all the transactions connected with lord Napier's arrival and residence in Canton were reported; publicly or privately, to the emperor. What a people and what a government!—What slavish submission, what open tyranny and inhuman cruelty!—And these deeds are done under a power professing to be founded on the best and most reasonable principles of government; and the doer, *Loo*, has been praised for his statesman like ability and dignified forbearance by English writers who in the same breath sneer at their own government and at the conduct of lord Napier!

They have lost, and that for ever, their monopoly—that invidious source of their wealth and influence; and now, wanting the spirit and exertion of freemen, powerless except as the children of favours and privileges, they gloat over what in their ignorance they think a failure of the free trade to China, and exult in the success of *Loo* and *Howqua* and in the repulse of lord Napier.

Verily such Englishmen are the worthy companions and friends of such men as *Taoukwang*, *Loo*, and *Ke*, and their names should be gibbeted for the everlasting contempt of posterity in listed and recorded companionship with those who have so illegally and tyrannically ruined the guiltless *Hopun*.

Dear C.

Nothing after 50 years spent in this earth, interests so much as the relative characters and actions of our great men.

The ambition of Cæsar (Julius) inducing him to leave his own class and upset a mighty aristocracy by the aid of his legions, got by a vote of the people of Rome, is so highly exciting, that when a brilliant summer campaign in Germany or Gaul is finished; and the troops in winter quarters with these words: "his rebus gestis Cæsar satagit rerum suarum."

As we know that his object was Rome, we follow him in his letter, and almost see him at Cicero's, where the two talk of literature and recline on sofas, though deadly opposed to each other; and when Cicero laments his Cæsar's incredible speed against his aristocratic party to his confidential correspondent, Pompey he cannot help admiring it! such thoughts as these carry us back to Cæsar and his views, which whatever Cicero and Pompey did, he appears never, except from acts, to have conveyed to human being! but kept his sense of argument, advice, and consequences, to his own breast.

We sink many years, as if a future required centuries to find materials for a Cæsar! It may be prejudice but it is an honest prejudice when Frederick of Prussia is named, his scene of action was comparatively a minute one to Cæsar yet the points of resemblance are so manifold that when alluded to they must strike. He left what his fathers had ruled by (the noblesse in arms!) and struck in for the people and soldiery! and by them met Europe! his activity, his courage, his order, his love of war, and ability in it, his love of literature were equal to Cæsar, and if we can carry resemblances down to such things he would have in eating done honor at Cicero's board to the fare prepared and enjoyed by Cæsar.

There is one more instance of a man moving all the civilized world he lived in without a confederate confident, or a friend, to himself he lived ALONE! no one knew his views or causes of actions, though he wrote much and long it is clear he mystified Voltaire, and every one who ventured to look behind the scene.

Let us get to the third, Napoleon, and the greatest emanation from the Deity that has come in our day, and sprung from the middling classes he had harder work at first than Julius or Fritz, but he equalled or exceeded the first in his scale of operations, and the last in activity, and fixedness of purpose. His love of war, his success in it, and his science throw into shade, even his mighty rivals when his pursuits for the moral advancement of mankind: his code! and other deeds, even rival Julius's twelve descendants—his perfection in and love of literature, is not excelled by either, when the calm observer must notice that Napoleon was freer from cruelty and debasing crime than either of those brought on the scene before us, or perhaps less guilty of cruelty than any conqueror and soldier was! he raised himself on the changes of the times, taking as both the others did the army and the people. He also was his own confident, adviser, depository—trusting and confiding in no one—he loved Josephine! treated the Austrian princess as a mother who should give a future emperor of his blood. But his views and purposes as Cæsar's and Fritz's were confined to himself; he seemed to have completely the power of digesting a difficult argument in his own breast, acting on it with nerve, and committing its execution to the most fitting hand, and this is a point of so strong resemblance to Cæsar as almost to lead one to suppose that it is a power necessary to successfully command all the others, the least intelligible to weak minds.

Julius died by the blows of conspirator Aristocrats

Fritz died in bed succeeding in every great event of his life—honored and adored. Napoleon died a prisoner in a desert island possessed by his greatest foe, yet beloved by millions. *Multa desunt.*

Dear Mr. Editor,—Your number of the 1st current contains an intimation copied from the "Canton Repository" of a decree from the emperor of China departing from certain arrears of taxes because his imperial mother had arrived at 60 years of age.—This, Mr. Editor, is on a footing with tithes passed in Ireland; rent days by the lord this or squire that in England, with 15 per cent abated or given back.

To us, Mr. Editor, behind the scenes, the abatement takes place not as bounty or out of philanthropy, but strictly because the debtors have it not, or in words suitable to a son of St. Andrew—"you cannot take the breeks off a Highlander."

Since I am in correspondence with you, I go into a different column of your paper, where you remark on the use and question the good sense of the societies propagating the knowledge of Christianity by pamphlets. I must own I am totally against you and laugh at your line of argument; but I laugh with you when you represent "their own innate conviction of misrule" and after "the first appearance of the least change is to them the dreaded indication of approaching tumults."

Mr. Editor, you are positively a rising writer as a Tory (or at the least of Mr. Stanley's tail) perhaps a driver of the Dilly; I won't say which: but this I know, places changed, the feeling you ascribe to the mandarins are precisely those my lord of Stanley would describe as his own on the corporation bill, if he dared; and Sir Robert Inglis would rise, grave, solemn, and hypocritical as usual, and say Amen.

You venture to assert that these missionaries disobeyed the law: I challenge you to say where?—I grant you they would not take the laws of the empire from the voice of the local mandarin, but appealed to the people: Saint Paul appealed to Rome, and was instantly heard. We know the emperor of China is also appealed to against his mis-ruling deputies as a matter of law, though our supine government wont enforce it.

So situated I think you argue without book, hastily and unjustly against the proceedings of a society which not only have to answer to their own consciences, but are supported, cheered on and lauded by a very considerable portion of the common sense and mercantile interest of this town.—I have got into more length than I generally wish to run to, but as you record the "Pious memory of St. Andrew"—are you aware that the love all Scotchmen have for his memory is his having been the first to give us the moral and consolatory benefits of Christianity?—And yet in the same pages you record his fame for doing good to us and in the same moment find fault with those trying to be St. Andrews to China.

This is what I call approbation and reprobation in the same deed; which, vide Code, is illegal.

3rd December, 1835.

Yours,

DELTA.

Rier bien qui rier le dernier.

Delta has not stated correctly either our motives or our argument—if the mere passing remarks we made on the proceedings of the London Missionary Society may be called argument—in last week's Register in expressing a doubt whether the distribution of books amongst the Chinese populace against the warnings and orders of the local governing officers is either religiously or politically right.

Although it may a difficult and invidious task for us to attempt to prove that the laws of the empire forbid the introduction of new religions—or, what the Chinese officers would term, depraved ethics, we apprehend that a Chinese magistrate would not find any difficulty in the application of the 165th section of the penal code on the possession and concealment of prohibited books and instruments—or on the 256th section, with its clauses, on sorcery and magic, Or on the 220th section, on crossing a barrier without a license, and the 224th section, on examination and detection of suspected persons.

The anti-social position which China has assumed on this globe would seem to justify any and all the attempts of the other two thirds of the human race to redeem the common rights of humanity, and to even force her into freer communication for the universal good. But a line of policy that may be justifiable in a nation becomes questionable when pursued by private and powerless individuals. The proper view of the question is this. If any of the governors of provinces or the magistrates of districts had deemed the zealous efforts of the agents of missionary societies to be illegal and their conduct in disobeying orders contumacious, and had, in consequence, seized and imprisoned their persons, perhaps have inflicted corporeal if not capital punishment, and sent them caged up in one of those baskets so cleverly and conveniently contrived for the conveyance of pigs, would England have been justified in demanding reparation for such treatment?—If the reply is in the negative the question as to the propriety of those efforts is answered, and justifies the few remarks we ventured to make in our last number.

We feel the present to be a most ungracious subject; and it is only from a wish to prove to our readers that we consider it to be a most serious one, and by no means one to be lightly treated or laughed at, which ever-side may be discussed, that we venture to comment on Delta's letter.

Delta is unhappy in his allusions to Saint Paul—Saint Paul appealed from the infuriated yell of an excited populace under the influence of religious bigotry and rage, and from the orders of the "Chief Captain," that "he should be examined by scourging," to Cæsar: but what was his appeal?—"Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?"—And afterwards when he was brought before the governor, Felix, and his successor, Festus, he still stood on his right of Roman Citizenship, and said.—"For if I be an offender, or have committed any thing worthy of death, I refuse not to die: but if there be none of these things whereof these accuse me, no man may deliver me unto them, I appeal unto Cæsar."

It should not be forgotten that the man who made this appeal—which was his born and undoubted right, for Saint Paul "was free born"—had been the convert of a miracle and was a worker of miracles himself. An appeal from the governor of a province to the emperor was, in his case a political right, independent of his credentials as being the apostle to the gentiles.

It is quite unnecessary for us to draw a parallel between Saint Paul and—we may perhaps be allowed to call them—his zealous modern coadjutors. Our present business is to show that Delta's allusion to that Apostle is irrelevant. He was a free born citizen of Rome; the dignity, of the empire—the then not utterly trampled on and despised rights of a free people were embodied in his person as one of the mightiest race of all this world; the name and character and privileges of a Roman citizen were then sacred. It had required the abandoned profligacy and savage tyranny of a Verres, to disregard the proud and boastful cry of—Civis

Romanus sum. But in what possible relation can any foreigner—unless he has been *renovated* by celestial example, become *tailed* and has *kotowed* at the footstool of heaven's son—or before the representative yellow curtain—claim the rights of a son of *Han*?—would England, or any other protestant country, justify the distribution of *their* translation of the Bible and New Testament in a Catholic country—Spain for instance?—We pass over the difficulties of translation and the discrepancies to be found on a collation of the works of the very ablest grammarians and scholars—the question is—is it right either in a religious—meaning the Christian religion—or political sense of the word, to disobey *the powers that be*, when previously, openly, and fairly warned that such disobedience is contrary to *written* laws and established customs? yet such disobedience is shown by private societies, irresponsible to because unacknowledged by their respective governments, in their collective capacities?

The political principles of government, the manners, habits, and submission of the people in the East and West are so diametrically opposed to each other, that to venture on either similar or unknown paths of operation is a most delicate and difficult task.

We have always advocated the justice and propriety—even the necessity of the nations *outside* the barrier of Chinese civilization, asserting with dignity and even with a strong hand, the *rights* of the *peoples*. Much has been said and written respecting the *rights* of *thrones*; a *holy* alliance was formed for their protection. Although we are not devoted admirers of the line of Claudian, quoted by Gibbon as being “so dear to the friends of despotism. *Libertas sub rege pio*—still we have a most profound respect for all governments; for all systems that rescue men from the forest and create a *public opinion*, from whence flows the true dignity of man—his own self-respect and the applause or censure of his fellow-men. Rashly then to shake established opinion in the mind of the submissive and ignorant many—and submission and ignorance are the undisputed characteristics of the multitudes of China—when you are powerless either to assert your own views or for self-protection does not, we confess in our opinion, savour of that knowledge which cometh from on high.

As we have often said, the peculiar policy of China, and the singular positions in which the foreign nations conducting a trade with her are placed, those positions having been voluntarily for a long period submitted to, require a new and untried course of action towards her. We have not presumed to mark out the precise path of such new course of action. There is only one position which we think we should be attained before the fearful task of teaching or revolutionizing a nation should be attempted: it is that of concentrated will and power to carry your intended operations into successful effect. We believe that it is now—at a time when men are wide awake to their rights—an acknowledged principle in politics, deducible and proveable from the highest and most undoubted rules,—that before a step should be taken the path should be known—that before a frame of policy should be attacked and overturned—granting that it has many abuses and discordances,—the domestic hearths of a people should be respected and cared for; and that a city like Nineveh—much less an empire like China, should be tenderly handled, for many men and cattle are contained therein.

We do not apply, although we quote, the text of “throwing pearls before swine” We are utterly opposed to quoting for a purpose isolated texts of Scripture—either of the old or new Testament. It is to the *understood* spirit of Christianity that we would appeal in the 19th century of its revelation; it is to the evolving drama that is now exhibiting amongst nations who have long claimed a right of thought, of self legislation, that is, of an exhibition and acknowledgment of the rights and powers of the people rather than of a *monos*,—whose temperate yet complaining cry has been heard through parliaments, congresses, assemblies, courts, cortes, diets, municipal privileges, or the other numerous ways in which the western branches of the human family

have made themselves heard and respected—it is to these situations, to these feelings amongst men, born inherent to the matter, that we appeal, and ask if it is justifiable to give *strong meat* to *babes*. When the soundest heads and strongest hearts of Europe are shaken from “their propriety” at the passing and coming events, can it be right, and just and good, to dare and beard a government on one of its most sensitive and jealous points? And on the most mysterious subjects?—And which, right or wrong, that government conceives to be subversive of its long established power; that government also claiming a divine right of governing?

Paley has observed that right and power are reciprocal; if we have a *right* to propagate, against and in direct and personal defiance of the officers of government, the Christian religion, we should have the *power* to enforce our precepts, as well as illustrating them by examples. We must confess that we are driven to recur to our doubts, whether *express government orders* should be disobeyed, unless you are prepared for the alternatives: self protection and successful opposition; or whether the lives of eminent Chinese scholars, of most industrious, worthy, and pious men, should be sacrificed in an attempt which commits the miserable natives at the same time that it involves themselves; whether, indeed a man, lost in these attempts, should be considered worthy of the crown of martyrdom.

CHINESE PAINTERS.

Our attention was called this day to the *works*—and no productions are more worthy of the name than the laborious efforts of painters—of *Lamqua*, a Chinese whose first ideas were taught how to shoot under the tutorage of that able and celebrated artist, GEORGE CHINNERY. This gentleman, who is now resident at Macao, should be *ordered* home by the ladies of the land in the U. K. for we can assure them, now that they have lost Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, that they will never *again* look so beautiful unless under the *vivida vis* of the sparkling and magic touch of CHINNERY. The knighthood would then follow as a matter of course, as having been mostly deservedly earned and richly merited.

The perceptible advancement in the knowledge of the art—the genius that seizes the impress and character of a face, are surprisingly exhibited in great force in some of the portraits lately painted by *Lamqua*.—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the Chinese have a dislike, a dread even, of having their likenesses taken. In Canton, indeed, many individuals have, through that master passion, vanity, overcome this national peculiarity. Still, that a Chinese should not only pursue but excel in—if not a forbidden yet a coldly looked on branch of the fine arts, says much for himself and more for the able teacher who could awaken, rear, foster, and direct such enthusiasm. All great men are enthusiasts.

Nemo unquam vir magnus sine *Divino afflatu* fuit.
CICERO.

We can assure our readers, that if they wish to live—if not everlastingly yet for a very respectable number of the periods of the revolutions in his orbit of our late cometic visitor (when he returns may we be *there*—or even *here* to see) that they cannot do better,—or doubtless, *in all cases*, make a more *handsome* or acceptable memorial to their mothers, sisters, their fair lady's loves, or even to their best friends, their wives, than their own sweet countenances, drawn by *Lamqua*, whose charge is, having paid that same \$15 for a rare *fac simile*.

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM, BATAVIA.

This benevolent and unobtrusive Institution was established in the latter part of the year 1832, by the zealous efforts of a few individuals, aided by the cooperation of the small foreign community around them. To provide for some half a dozen English orphans, just then left destitute, to rescue them from the demoralizing associations of the natives, and to afford them a plain education and decent maintenance, were all the benefits at first expected to result from the undertaking. But attention being once drawn to the subject, the objects of charity multiplied, and it was felt that if any thing were done at all, it ought to be done well, and in some measure commensurate with the evils intended to be remedied. A meeting

having been called of the merchants of Batavia, and support having been kindly promised, the foundation was laid of a brick building capable of accommodating twenty children, in the vicinity of the English chapel, at Parapattan, at the cost of \$1200. This having been completed early in the year 1833, the business of the Institution commenced, with a dozen or more orphans of both sexes, under the age of twelve years, descended both from English, Dutch and French parents, who by the early demise of their natural protectors, had been left destitute, exposed to poverty, disease and wretchedness, in addition to the certain demoralization of corrupt associates and false religions; but who brought under the fostering wing of the Orphan Asylum were secured from want, brought up to habits of industry and cleanliness, instructed in all the branches of a useful education, and taught to fear and love that God and Saviour to whom they owed their all. During the first two years, the children received gratuitous instruction from a few kind friends in the vicinity, who assiduously and regularly attended to the work of tuition, and brought them from a state of total ignorance and inability, to an acquaintance with reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework, in addition to a knowledge of the first principles of religion, without which all other attainments are but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. The neat and orderly appearance of the children at church, their liveliness and cheerfulness at home; and the answers which were elicited from them at the last public examination, have all been the subject of remark and approval: while those who have had the opportunity of hearing them express in private their gratitude to their kind benefactors, to whom under God they owe their present comfortable and happy condition, have felt that this labour of love has not been in vain in the Lord. At the commencement of the present year, the number of orphans in the Institution was twenty, which has since been increased to twenty-three; the growing importance of the undertaking induced the committee to look out for a salaried individual as resident instructor, whose whole time should be devoted to the business of teaching, and superintending the domestic concerns of the Asylum; and having engaged the services of an English lady for that purpose, a house was erected for her close to the Asylum at the expense of \$1200, where she took up her residence last spring. In addition to the English teacher, a Dutch master is employed in order that the children may acquire a knowledge of the language of that people in whose colony they are likely to spend their lives and seek their bread. The regular annual expense of the whole establishment (sundries not included) is now upwards of \$2000. No assistance whatever is derived from any government. Private benevolence, and voluntary exertions are all that the committee have to look to, as far as human aid is concerned. The foreign residents in Batavia, themselves a small and fluctuating body, have already done well, in erecting the necessary buildings and in carrying on for three years the work of charity; but however willing they may be to persevere, it is evident that they cannot sustain such an increased expenditure without some foreign aid. Indeed, they are in some degree emboldened to look for the contributions of their friends abroad, as one third of the children at present in the Institution have been sent from other parts of India, and the Catholic nature of the Asylum renders its benefits available to the distressed and deserted descendants of Christians in every part of the Malayan Archipelago. No bounds are set to the extent to which the charity may be carried but the amount of contributions which flow into the treasury. The economy hitherto observed in the management of the Institution, without crippling its efforts, is a sure guarantee to the charitably disposed, that money devoted to this object will be well and wisely laid out, and that the greatest amount of good will be secured by the fewest means, in benefiting the bodies, enlightening the minds, and saving the souls of those who are our kinsmen according to the flesh; but who by their being left destitute in a heathen land are likely without our aid to grow up in ignorance, immorality, delusion, and idolatry.

The President of the Institution, at present in China, being about to return to Batavia, would gladly take charge of any contributions for the above object, which may be sent to the editors of the "Canton Register" or the "Chinese Repository;" and would rejoice to be enabled to announce to the committee of the institution that the liberal contributions of the foreign residents in China will enable them not only to continue but extend their efforts for the good of the rising generation.

For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the Institution, the following sketch is subjoined:—

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM;

For the board, cloathing and education of orphan and other children, left destitute in the Malayan Archipelago.

Committee for the year 1835.

W. H. Medhurst, President,	H. K. Spencer,
E. Doreing, Treasurer,	G. MacLaine,
W. Young, jun. Secretary.	E. A. Fritze,
J. Davidson,	A. L. Forastier,
Mrs. G. Batten, English Teacher,	
Mrs. H. Kryger, Dutch "	
Mrs. E. De Jonker, Matron.	

Number of children.

Boys, 12 Girls, 11.

Regular Annual Expense.

English Teacher,	\$480
Dutch, "	240
Matron, "	96
Servants, "	96
Board for each child \$42, together, -	1104

Total \$2016

N. B. Sundries and incidentals not included.

Abstract of the Account for the year 1834.

Dr.			Cr.
To balance of former year	\$758	By expense of the Institution for 1834	\$227 1/2
amount of donations	1287	balance in hand, December 31st, 1834.	1451
do. ann. subscriptions	1576		
interest of money	106		
	<u>\$3727</u>		<u>\$3727 1/2</u>

PASS-TIMES OF THE MOONITES.

TOUR BY STEAM

LINTIN, 30th November, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

While the Steam is getting up my dear Editor, allow me to reply to your "Editor" on "the Bell," inserted in your last number, which has but just reached me.

I would perfectly coincide with you in your remarks on my apparent want of gallantry towards the fair daughters of the moon, but that, when I sat down to pen my last, while yet "my eye was in a fine phrenzy rolling," I felt the gentle touch of the small white hand of Lady Sir Lucius (for you must know that I have a *Colleen dhas dhun* of my own) and heard the soft and silvery tones of her voice, that voice which, to me ever sounds as "sweet music to the ear," enquiring the nature of my studies, and on my replying, and observing that my letter was to consist principally of encomiums on the appearance, dresses &c. &c. of the Ladies who honored the "Findlay" with their presence at the previous evening's entertainment, she advised me to confine myself, from motives of delicacy, to a general description of the arrangements without being personal in my remarks, and in her opinion I acquiesced, firstly, because having the highest opinion of her good sense, and of the good sense of Ladies in general, I allow them to be the best judges on all questions in which their sex is involved; secondly, because I conceive that the "circumstances of place" ought to be considered; those votaries of *Psyche*, the constant attendants at Almacks in the west, as the leaders of fashion court popularity, and live slaves to the ever vacillating opinion of the giddy throng, they therefore feel highly flattered at seeing their names flourish in those fashionable publications the "*Ladies' Magazine*" and "*Modes de Paris*." Whereas we children of the moon composing the "*Lintin Almacks*" forming as it were but one family, are content to enjoy life without, individually, courting notoriety, and indeed were it not for the *casoethes scribendi*, which altho' a natural failing of mine, I cannot help indulging in occasionally, you never perhaps would have known of the sociality existing in our little community; thirdly,—We look not in individuals, so much for outward show as for the beauties of the mind, and what I would ask, so far as regards the ladies, could I say on this subject that would be new? for, let females vary as they may in beauty and manners their hearts are every where the same—gentle, kind susceptible, patient, forgiving, and constant in their loves;—go where you will, woman is the cream of the world.—We should be a set of demi-savages without her—Her beauty, her refinement, her gentleness, her fortitude, her ten thousand soft and winning graces outward and inward, material and spiritual, all fit her preeminently to be companion of the rougher and sterner sex.

Our first faint cries are hushed upon her breast,
Our words are framed by her delighted tongue—
Thro' life our solace, and in death the best;
The last, the firmest friend, our friends among.
Woman! whatever my destiny may be
How'er with scorn my heart may be embued;
Pewish that heart, if I deny to thee,
The deep, the eternal debt of gratitude.

Trusting that I have now sufficiently redeemed my character for gallantry, I would proceed to give you my pedigree to prove my title to the great O', as also to prove that my natal bower is in the very heart of that "gem of the ocean" the Emerald Isle, but that, as you know, an Irishman's pedigree is a very long one, for he generally traces it as far back at least as Saint Patrick, if not to old Adam and Eve themselves; and besides, the Steam is up, I must therefore leave it for some future occasion, and relate to you our tour round this part of our dominions.

After a splendid dejeuner a la fourchette with the "Laird of Cockpen" we all assembled on board the Steamer "Jardine," alias "fast ship Greig," and getting under weigh went round the different vessels laying in the anchorage, some of whom cheered the little craft on her experimental trip; she then started to make a tour of the Island, which she accomplished in little better than an hour, on her return she made another circuit round the shipping and being again cheered returned the compliment with a salute.

It was indeed a pleasing sight; to see the velocity with which the little vessel (although not at her full power) ploughed the waters of the deep, and the readiness with which she answered her helm; to hear the echo of the music (which was kindly supplied by the commanding officer of the Balcarras, and which continued to play during her trip) reverberating from the adjacent hills, and made more distinct by the still calm of the evening; to see the setting sun gilding the western horizon with his last, expiring rays, the shipping at anchor; the blue hills which nearly on all sides bounded the view, and the whole scene being heightened by the presence of the *colleens*, conveyed a calm to the mind foreign to those engaged in the busy world; indeed, here you might have beheld in the reality all that the speculative imagination of the lover of romance could picture to itself.—Refreshments were liberally provided by our worthy host, and the evening terminated with our usual amusements.

To conclude my dear Editor, Lady O' T. unites with me in best wishes for your health and prosperity, and should you ever favor us with a visit, we shall be most happy to see you on board the "*Passportout*" and to greet you with cordial salutes. Believe me to remain Your loving friend,

SIR LUCIUS O' TROGER.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

When the obstructions to our trade here were under the supposed discussion of our own government, any movement of ours was worse than foolish: because a movement of the *weak* instead of the *strong*.

Now that we are clearly thrown on our own resources it becomes us *to act*, as the character of our country hitherto has borne out, with energy and decision.

Nine days ago an officer of the *Fairy Queen* was seized in a China boat, and his person and the vessel's letters secured and detained, except under the payment of a large *squeeze*, \$500.—If one *dollar squeeze* is yielded to it is paying a gratuity for another seizure.

This vessel was bound direct for Whampoa, with a full cargo of British goods; there is no allegation of smuggling.

Let every British resident go to the City-gate, and let them say—"if full apology and reparation is not instantly made they will make reprisals against the government officers of China AFLOAT until they get redress."—We have the physical power—the moral right is with us—why not use it?

Such, Sir, are the sentiments of the subscriber, and I venture to say it is the joint feeling of the Canton foreign residents.

We therefore call for a supplement off hand.

Your's

△

10th December, 1835.

We most willingly comply with *Delta's* request to issue an *extra* for the purpose of submitting his observations on the nefarious detention of the 2nd officer of the *Fairy Queen* to the public.

We are glad to take this opportunity of remarking upon the avaricious and grasping tyranny of the local officers of this provincial government, and in a case in which they are undoubtedly wrong; for although the hire of a *fastboat* is, by the customs of the port, illegal, or at least interdicted, still the detention of a foreigner and the exaction of a fine is equally contrary to the laws. We are glad we say to exhibit and condemn such grossly shameful, such open, undisguised acts of contemptuous oppression, because we feel

our grounds of complaint are firm, our right of redress unquestionable, and our power to obtain it invincible. We are now speaking in behalf of all foreigners; and we would ask them very seriously to recollect their own dignity; and to reflect how powerfully their great wealth, their united talents, their high respectability and moral courage, their national determination and perseverance, their individual character and personal influence could avail them as opposed to the ignorant and timorous hong-merchants, to the rapacious and cowardly officers of government? How much longer shall the glorious flags of Europe and America be lowered to the many coloured frippery—drapery of China?—How much longer shall men glorying in the distinctions of freemen and the liberties and privileges of Christians and Citizens—exulting in their political rights expressed through their representatives,—and in that distinction of which freemen only are capable—

ad sidera tollere vultus,

in a word, how much longer shall the world lay supine at the feet of the Tatar emperor of China?

In the present case of the seizure and detention of an Englishman, who probably was never before in China, the whole of the foreign trade are interested. The deliveries of letters and commercial papers have been delayed, sales and transactions impeded, markets affected, personal liberty violated—and for what and by whom? Why because a foreigner availed himself of the readiest means of approaching his consignees and the *free and open market of Canton!*—and by some plundering tide-waiter or white or bluebuttoned violator of the laws of his own country.—These proceedings should be checked and the local government of Canton be made to feel the united power of the foreign merchants in Canton.

We have just been informed that the Comprador of the ship—the *Maepan*—the very name of his office implying a right to manage the hiring of boats and purchase of provisions, hired the boat that has been seized.—The case is clear: the *Maepan* has done his duty and the *Kwanfoo* has overstepped—and that for a corrupt purpose—his own path of *benevolent* action. The case is too strong to be abandoned—and only perseverance is required to beat on their own ground—to shame on their own acts, the *Keujins* and *Fooyuens*—the meritorious men, the *soothers* of the people—the protectors of foreigners of the celestial empire.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1835. NO. 50. PRICE 50 CENTS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—December 5th British ships **GEORGE** the IV., Wagh, from Calcutta; 7th, **CLYDE**, Kerr, from Samarang; **FORTH**, Landers, **EMILY JANE**, Boothby, from Calcutta; **ENMORE**, Swainson, Straits and Madras; 13th, **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Johnston, Madras, 13th of October; **VANGUARD**, Walker.

Passengers per *George the IV.*, (omitted last week) Reynell, Nicholson, Esqs., Lieut. Bigge, Bengal army.

We copy, with sincere pleasure, the following supplement to the *Canton Press*, dated December 14th. 1835.

In recording this honorable testimonial to the conduct and character of Captain Wallace, we are perfectly aware we are only doing simple credit to a most active, determined, and deserving officer, who, as we thought, committed—what the wisest and best of men may commit—an error in judgment in refusing to deliver the *Sylph's* opium to the bills of lading and guarantees. His course of action was at once a question of discretion and a question of law: on which—when different interests are concerned—a difference of opinion may be well excused.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—You will do me a favor by inserting the enclosed document in your next number; it is of interest to almost every individual of our Community, and the respectable signatures to it, shew it to have considerable interest elsewhere.

It is, above all, a just eulogium upon a meritorious commander, whose character of zeal in his profession, and integrity in all his transactions, has been severely tried and triumphantly sustained. Your obedient Servant,
12th. December 1835. BETA.

Calcutta, 2nd September, 1835.

Captain ROBERT WALLACE.

late Commander of the *Barque Sylph*.

Dear Sir!

We the undersigned Under-writers on Block and Cargo of the late *Barque "Sylph,"* consider that we should be acting unjustly towards you, were we longer to delay acknowledging, and thanking you for your indefatigable exertion, in our behalf, on the occasion of the unfortunate loss of that Vessel, on the night of the 30th January last, on the N. E. end of the Island of Bintang.

Severely as we have suffered by that unfortunate accident in recording the testimony of our respective Agents at Singapore; that, but for your activity and perseverance in a trying situation in which you were placed—especially in remaining by the Vessel when all on board expected she would momentarily go to pieces—we should, most probably, not have recovered a vestige of the Valuable Cargo with which the *Sylph* was laden.

We therefore beg to tender you and your officers our warm and sincere thanks for the services you have mutually rendered us, and to assure you that your conduct throughout—from the time of the Vessels first striking, up to the present moment, has met with our unqualified approbation.

With best wishes for your prosperity,

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and obliged Servants,
(Signed.)—EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co.
Secretaries to the *Globe Insurance office*.

WM. STORM, Agent for the Hope Insurance Co.
THS. DE SOUZA & Co. For the Bengal Insurance Socy.
P. A. CAVORKE Secretary to the Amicable Insurance Office
BRIGHTMAN & Co. Secs. to the Hindostan Insurance Socy.
GILMORE & Co. Secs. to the Indemnity Insurance Office
BOYD & Co. Secs. to the Commercial Insurance Office
BAGSHAW & Co. Secretaries to the Equitable—ditto.

We cordially join in the expression of thanks to Capt. WALLACE for his exertions in Saving the Cargo, but he acted wrong in refusing to deliver their proportion of the Opium to the consignees who were willing to receive it damaged as it was, and discharge their Bills of Lading.

(Signed.) LYALL, MATHESON & Co.
Agents 10th. Canton Insurance.

Captain WALLACE in acting as he did but anticipated the instructions which were at the time actually on their way to him from the underwriters in Calcutta, who can therefore hardly, with justice, reflect upon his conduct now. We subscribe to the letter of acknowledgement.

(Signed.) CARR, TAGORE & Co.
Secretaries to the Calcutta Insurance Company.

In my opinion, Captain WALLACE could not have acted otherwise than he did, with justice to the Salvors, (whose agent he was as well as that of the under-writers &c.) In dividing the Opium among the Consignees in China (who he knew to be for the most part, *merely consignees*), what guarantee would he have had for the payment of Salvage? Knowing too, that the *owners* of the property were principally resident here, the result has shewn that he judged rightly, that they would abandon the moment they heard of the loss of the Vessel. I think Captain WALLACE fully entitled to all the thanks bestowed upon him in this letter.

(Signed) RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Secretary to the Sun Insurance Office.

We should have been wanting in common justice towards a meritorious individual, had we hesitated in issuing this supplement, to aid in removing the imputations which have been thrown on Captain WALLACE, relative to his conduct on the lamented loss of the *Sylph*.

The preceding documents are so truly demonstrative of the whole of his proceedings having met with the approbation of the assurers, of that Vessel and Cargo, that our minds must be greatly warped from the fair course of justice, and our feelings torpid and insensible, if we did not exult at his triumph over opinions that seem not to have been the most generous.

It must be gratifying also to those friends of Captain WALLACE who have felt a warm interest on his behalf, during the struggle he has had, & under the weight of responsibility that has been following him, to have the testimonials of the Insurance offices so warmly in his favor.

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We are happy to again publicly acknowledge the liberality of the Parsee merchant, Framjee Pestonjee, Esq. We have received from this gentleman, on account of the above Asylum, the very handsome donation of \$300.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In case of the equalization of the duties on all Teas, say at 2s. 2d. or 2s. per pound, the produce to the Treasury would be, taking last season's Exports, as a standard, about 5 millions sterling; and, however desirable this might be, as matter of Revenue, the injury to all other interests except the Chinese grower and hong merchant, would be great.—It would not, I think, be difficult to prove that, even if carried for a time, the plan could be persisted in: it might have been acted on in the time of the E. I. Co.—under a free trade, it is impracticable.

As soon as the Boheas are forced to pay the same Duty as the Congos, the export from this must cease altogether; and the prices of good Teas, rising in the home market, will extend to this; and as, of good Teas, the export cannot be materially increased, at least for some years, if even then, (the soil, elevation, and localities of the Tea plantation influencing the quality of the leaf materially) they will be held by the Chinese at high rates, and, the importation being not equal to the demand of the country, for consumption and re-exportation, prices will be again forced up in the English market, to the exclusion of the poorer classes.

If to meet this, recourse is had to the lower class of green Teas, as Hyson Skin, as cheaper for use than the black, still, the demand for the U. S. of America, where the taste runs on these teas, and where the consumption is also rapidly advancing, will act as a spur to prices in China.

That, by equalization of duties, a better article would be imported into England, there can be no doubt; but, it may be fairly questioned, if the attainment of this object be a sufficient reason for interfering with the course of trade, or compelling a taste in tea, different from that which has been generated during the two centuries that the trade has lasted. A complete monopoly would be thrown into the hands of "the trade," as the tea dealers call themselves, and there is no wonder that they wish the point carried.

To bear out the assertion, that the consequence of an equalization of the duties will be the denial of all tea to the poorer classes, by preventing an ample sufficiency for the demands of the country, I subjoin the following sketch:—

On the 1st of May, 1835, in the E. I. Company's warehouses there remained in all, sold and unsold—

32,694,260

5,528,960

	Black	Green
88,223,220 lbs.	32,000,000	6,000,000
add 50,000,000 as imports in the whole of the ships		

88,000,000 since the free trade began, but of this, say 8,000,000 must be consumed on 1st May.

80,000,000 Actual stock in the country May 1st, and to arrive through the season.—

For the years 1835–36 the consumption may be taken

as 45,000,000 from March 1835 to March 1836.

say 5,000,000 (at least) exported—a total of

50,000,000 In this year, the E. I. Company may

sell 12,000,000 say that, of the free trade

tea 50,000,000 arrive at home safe—in all for twelve

months 62,000,000

deduct 50,000,000 there will remain in England

lbs. 12,000,000 as a stock on the 1st March 1836, or about 3 mo.'s consumption and export, and

26,000,000 in the E. I. Company's possession.—

Say that 32,000,000 (same as the E. I. Company took) go for home consumption; (and this, according to present appearances, is as much as can be sent home this year) then $32 + 12 + 12 = 56$ millions, and (if the consumption be taken at 45) at the commencement of the season 1836–37 there will be 9 millions, and the Company's sales, 12 millions, = 21 millions, leaving 29 millions to go, as free trade tea of the 3rd year.

It may reasonably be doubted whether this will be exported, if the Boheas are thrown out by the influence of a duty of (2s. 2d. on 8) more than 300 per cent on the cost; and the consequence will be an amalgamation of the lower classes of the Congos with Sloe leaves, or that Tea will be at such a price as to be beyond the reach of the lower classes who, it was thought, and promised by the government, would be those most advantaged by the change in the trade. A new and unfair impulse would also be given to the Coffee trade, and the boon, to the people, of "a free trade" in Tea, would be but nominal; while, in point of fact, the gain to the revenue, the only plea on which this unfair system could be palliated, would be rendered abortive by the very operation.

In the beginning of the 4th year of the (so called) Free trade, the E. I. Co.'s stock would be absorbed; and, if 16 millions are permitted to be sold, this would occur in the early part of the 3rd; to that, at the end of that year, at any rate, the country would be cleared of Teas, and no stock be left on hand, with a pretty certain prospect of a supply not equal to the demands of the country; thus putting an end to the export trade, from England, of an important article, which, were the trade as it should be, free and unshackled, would radiate from England through the whole commercial world; giving employment to a large amount of British shipping and capital, and guarding, in some degree, against the chance of a stoppage of the trade which, judging from analogy, and considering its nature and unprotected state, will soon or late occur.

There appears nothing over-rated in the idea that the United Kingdom could take off, for home consumption alone, more than 60 millions of pounds—say 2 pounds per head—that is supposing an *ad valorem*, or a moderate rate of duty, on all Teas. If this growing and important trade is to be sacrificed to the temporary difficulties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it should so be understood; but it should be borne in mind how great a mass of British manufactures could be got off in Exchange for the Teas, supposing the E. I. Co.'s agency to be, as it in fairness should, put an end to.

The allowance to household servants in England, and to the emigrants to N. S. Wales and elsewhere, is 2 ounces per week; say 6 pounds, per head, per annum—of the increase in the consumption, the greater portion must be low Teas, and these the Chinese could manufacture in any quantity—of high Teas, for reasons before noticed, the produce could not be much increased.

The result appears plain—that an equalization of the duties, to benefit the treasury, for the time, and satisfy the interested demands of the "Tea trade," will raise prices here and at home—check the increase in the consumption of a wholesome beverage—prevent the exportation of British manufactures, for its purchase—put an end to the Export of it, from England—offer a premium for adulteration, by the retailers—eventually lower the average qualities of the Teas, exported from China, so as to meet the demand—and prevent the great bulk of the English people from the use of Tea, altogether.

On the other hand, the revenue will gain, for the time, by a breach of faith—the duties will be collected, without trouble; and the Tea dealers, who will profit by the new monopoly, will be satisfied.

We invite the attention of those concerned in the Tea trade to the foregoing paper. We have heard that the operation of the equalized scale of duties is to commence in July 1836; but we have not seen any newspapers brought by the late arrivals.

On Tuesday the 8th. Inst a Sermon was preached at the Residence of the Chief superintendent Sir George B. Robinson Bart by the Revd. Mr. Medhurst, of Batavia, for the purpose of obtaining contributions to be appropriated to the relief of the Indigent Chinese who were sufferers in the late conflagration at Canton. Mr. Medhurst expatiated in a very eloquent manner upon the advantages which we enjoy as Christians, and endeavoured throughout his discourse to impress upon our minds the obligations we are therefore under to ameliorate the condition of the people among whom we dwell on all necessitous occasions.

DEAR MR. EDITOR. I have just got up from the perusal of Lord Brougham's discourse explanatory of Paley's theology. It is a curious and wonderful book.—It applies to all countries and men expressly in the ratio in which they can be made to understand it. I consider a few sentences in your pages on this subject quite as much Chinese as English intelligence.

I am Mr. Editor, a *College bred*! and joined to that a plain, and I hope sincere Christian, yet this book has given me more minute and more impressive knowledge (more confidential dare I call it so?) of the working and the attributes of our great Maker than I ever before was possessed of, and I am fifty years of age, Mr. Editor, and during forty of them lived in Britain: On the existence of deity (and such a deity!) Lord Brougham is triumphant, and leaves Hume and his followers (the great Fritz with them) however clever, not one leg to stand on! his expositions of entire *plan* coming from the *wisest*! is perfect! his induction from the powers of light applied by the Maker of the human and animal eye, is one of the most beautiful and convincing theorems I ever went over. Beautiful and convincing as the certainty of the plan of the eye is, was there any one on earth able to develop as it is the sections of the wonderful mind of this ex-chancellor, coming from the same planner as the eye does; where his power of recording his vast knowledge? whence that spring that produces such intense industry?—how placed, how fashioned?—Did the power exist on earth to pourtray such another formation of our great Maker, even the beautiful Induction from the eye would be forgotten.

So much for praise! the Laurel has been hardly earned, and will be gracefully worn! I am sorry Mr. Editor, I cannot go entirely with Lord Vaux, I wish I could from the highest of selfish motives! but as long as power of reason lasts without full conviction, it cannot be satisfied by mere plausibilities.—So the weak argument as to the *necessary* existence of the mind after the decay of the body is any thing but convincing; nay a portion of it as to dreams absolutely tells against the arguer, as he proves that it is when signs of *death* or (*sleep*) are over that dreams begin: could any man show, you or I Mr. Editor, that our souls were *certainly* immortal it would at once put that man to the top of theology.

From the Scriptures; from Plato; from my own contemplation, and more than all from Lord Brougham, we do arrive that a great Maker may *continue* the breath of his nostrils in us, but no *necessary* after existence is implied in any attribute of our state here, and if it was a doubtful question before, I think Lord Brougham has put it out of doubt and by his own arguments and I thank him therefore. So, Mr. Editor, you have the sentiments of a Tea box or Lord Brougham's theology.

I may add one or two passing *attachés* to Lord Brougham's work: 1st. Some superb anatomical and professional matter very handsomely passed to Sir Charles Bell and as clearly his due.

2nd. That Earl Spencer comes on us in an entirely new and improved light in spite of all his popularity in the commons of England, addresses of 300 M. Ps. &c. All his triumphs at cattle shows, his brilliant and gifted line of ancestry; his library, hardly with a rival: opposite to these his habits of discussing such a subject with such a man as Henry Brougham, and his desire and ability to do so, will out-live them all.

Canton, 10th December, 1835.

Your's Mr. Editor,
A TEA BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

As your Journal of the 8th instaut again delivers at some length your sentiments regarding the distribution of books among the Chinese in contravention of the orders of the local officers, and expresses a strong opinion against the extension of knowledge by such means; I venture, though not without hesitation, to offer a few remarks which may perhaps appear not unworthy of attention, and may possibly affect the view you now take of the subject.

That it is "a most serious one," I entirely agree with you in considering: I regard it as *the* "most serious" that can possibly occupy attention. You have censured the tone of a former correspondent's letter—properly: I trust my observations now, may neither trifle with the subject, nor be deemed (through in opposition) at all disrespectful to one whose office it is to lead public opinion.

To state at once our difference of opinion. You consider the distribution of books among the Chinese in contravention of the orders of the local authorities as neither "politically or religiously right." I think their distribution is right.

I premise however, that I presume the books referred to, contain nothing inconsistent with Christianity. If they do, I give up the whole argument. I would no more defend the distribution of worthless or baneful books against the mandarin's orders, than I would defend the introduction of opium into their ports in disobedience of still higher commands, viz. the Imperial Edict. You, Sir, who are so very properly tender of the respect due to the "verbal orders of a district officer," can sympathise with me in the horror with which I regard this disobedience to Imperial Command—a horror heightened immeasurably by the disobedience being almost universal, and even winked at by subordinate authorities who ought to set a better example to the people!

If you do me the honor therefore, to notice my remarks—I must beg that the ground which I stand on, may be distinctly observed. I understand that you condemn the distribution of *all* books in defiance of all orders, which of course is condemning good and bad books together. I only defend the distribution of *good* books.

We must necessarily appeal to some standard of right and wrong which we both acknowledge, or discussion of this question is vain, or worse. I am well pleased therefore to find you expressly "appeal to the *understood* spirit of Christianity in the 19th century of its revelation." The spirit of Christianity is the standard of truth which I also acknowledge, and the only one; but I fear I do not see your meaning in allusion to the 19th century; and the word "*understood*" is printed by you in Italics. Is it your meaning that the 19th century has discovered some new and *hitherto unexpressed* spirit in Christianity? Or I may take for granted that the founder of Christianity, and it's first apostles appointed by him, are admitted by you to have already even in the 1st century revealed the full and perfect spirit of Christianity, but that it was not quite so widely spread over the world then as it is now? If this be your meaning, I think we need not confuse ourselves on the present occasion by asking what the opinion of the 19th century is at all, but refer to the fountain head at once, viz. to the narrative (received by all Christian churches) of the "spirit" in which these first teachers of Christianity set about their work. Sir, their whole course was one series of acts in contravention of local author-

ities! Take one instance, because it is recorded so minutely. The civil rulers and the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Jerusalem met in solemn council, and after blustering, much as a mandarin bully might do, and after threatening and imprisoning Peter and John, "commanded them not to speak at all or teach in the name of JESUS." These most fractious of fishermen, instead of obeying this most legal of authorities; made the following answer, which for imprudent disrespect of court beats everything that I have read of. Whether it be right in the sight of GOD, to hearken unto you more than unto GOD, judge ye! For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." And no sooner were they released, than—sure enough they set more zealously than ever about the *high duty*, as they esteemed it, of *disobeying lawful functionaries when they command Christianity not to be taught in their courts*. I am very well convinced that had the art of printing been then known, the apostles would joyfully have availed themselves of its aid in teaching, as well as labored by word of mouth and letters.

You, Sir, know that I am quite correct in averring that this instance of the of the strenuous enforcement of religious knowledge upon the people in opposition to their rulers, is a faithful specimen of the struggle which Christianity endured in every quarter during it's early career. The measure of respect due to civil authorities when opposing the diffusion of Christianity—is most satisfactorily exhibited in this and every similar instance on record.

This is my line of argument with one acknowledgement "the spirit of Christianity." Your remarks, however, suggest—I can scarcely say, enforce objections to the distribution of books among the Chinese, upon other grounds.

You say, that "rashly to shake established opinion in the mind of the submissive and ignorant many, when you are powerless either to assert your own views, or for self-protection, does not savour of that knowledge which cometh from on high." This is just what was urged upon Galileo, when, he, so very rashly and so unwisely for himself, shook the established opinion of the submissive and ignorant many, that the sun revolved round the earth, and not the earth round the sun. As for the "powerlessness" of truth to vindicate itself sooner or later—let the astronomer of the 19th century now witness! And as for the missionaries' powerlessness to "assert their views" of religious truth in the hearing of the Chinese, pardon me for saying that on the contrary I think there has been even already a pretty tolerable exhibition of real power in the assertion of truth—in the actual distribution of many thousand pamphlets "asserting their views" of it, by one or two private individuals! And lastly, as to the missionary's inability to protect his life—that is a consideration for himself, and he must solemnly weigh it: but I know this—that when the traveller, the physician, the patriot, the philosopher, or the soldier, defies personal consequences for the sake of truth and right—human nature in all breasts applauds the noble scorn of life displayed. I cannot see why the teacher of *Religious* truth should alone have his conduct sneered at, when exhibiting similar self-devotion!

You appear in another paragraph, to charge these missionaries with an attempt to "attack and overturn" the entire "frame of policy" in Chinese society and government, with a reckless disrespect to the sacredness and peace even of "domestic hearths." You *appear* to charge the missionaries with this, but not more. Your accusation is only an *invendo*; but, unless it bear reference to the subject in hand, it is "*appropos* to nothing" at all. I shall be happy to be enlightened or corrected as to your meaning on this point; and unless the fact of violence to a "domestic hearth," and of an attempt to "overturn," or as you express it in another paragraph, to "revolutionize" the government of China—can be proved by you against these missionaries, you will allow me regret for the simple sake of truth that a professed advocate of it should unguardedly have used language inconsistent with it. Of all intention to mislead, I beg most sincerely to acquit you; but the Press is a two edged sword which he who bears must wield wisely and cautiously.

One word here as to the revolutionary consequences which follow moral instruction. If such consequences be the ground of your objection to the dissemination of knowledge, you must take up your stand upon views of civilization far short of what you appear to sanction as convenient. Acknowledge the right of truth to encroach upon error *ever so little*, and you depart from the only spot of ground on which you can possibly have an argument against the advancement of truth up to its full conclusion. I propound no theory, in saying this, that is not familiar to every well educated university youth, to say nothing of the self-taught and wise elsewhere. Sir, you advocate, whether you are aware of it or not, the cause of *Utter barbarism versus All civilization*. You say to civilization and to truth, "thus far, and no further!" but so has said the enemy of gradually extending truth and civilization at all stages of its progress in all countries; well satisfied individually to enjoy slothfully those blessings of truth won for him by his ancestors, blood-bought most probably; but with a "bratish base ingratitude" little desirous either to secure them to his posterity, or to extend them where they are yet unknown. Now if you disapprove of the state of mean "submission and ignorance" in which the Chinese are placed, as you allow; you have no alternative, but either, on the one hand, to wish, and labour to reclaim them from the alarming degree of civilization (such as it is) in which they already stand—or you must, on the other, admit that there is a *certain* degree of enlightenment which has even already been "successful" in promoting a *certain* degree of happiness among them. And pray why not some more enlightenment! and some more happiness? Are truth and happiness to stop in their diffusion over China, because the Canton Register of the 8th of December 1835 has such sensitive qualms as to the means employed in their diffusion? Excuse me, if I appear for one moment to treat the subject flippantly, in merely enforcing an argument *ad absurdum* which I think you will see the force of.

One remark more and I shall finish this unreasonable long letter. You *insist* that in the cause of missions here, there is a total want of "concentrated will and power to carry the intended operation into successful effect." I am sorry if it be so; but I doubt the fact very much. I rather think that there exists at this moment such a connection of will and power against the stockaded and barricaded system of things, political, religious, and commercial, in China—as this ancient empire has never yet been assailed by! Pardon me again, if I suggest that you are inconsistent in denying such external influences in one paragraph, when you boast of the spirit of the age in another. Will your argument undermine the zeal and enterprize of the British merchants on the eastern coast of China?—marry, no! and why should you expect the missionary to be less successful in his enterprize of teaching happiness and knowledge, than the merchant in selling opium? The law of exclusion is against both alike,

Sir, I should be sorry to appear in the slightest degree doubtful of the civilization of China *one day*—by writing you such a tedious a letter in dispute of your doubts as to the mere lawfulness of the means now using. The efforts of individual pioneers, and not the efforts of princes and armies as you suggest—have been the only efforts since the foundation of the world, that have been blessed in the diffusion of knowledge and truth; and it is our humble trust, notwithstanding the doubts of faint-hearted men, or of the enemies of truth disguised as friends, that these efforts will be blessed even in “the 19th century,” as they have been in all ages. I am, Sir, apologizing for this encroachment on your valuable time and space. Your Obedient Servant,
Canton, December 12th, 1833. THETA.

The perusal of *Theta's* letter has given us unfeigned pleasure; and we regret that our space does not allow us to notice it's important matter so fully as we wish; and we are obliged to use a large type, all the smaller being set up.—To say, then, the little we have to say without delay, we beg to remark that we think it can scarcely be argued that we have expressed an opposition against the distribution of books amongst the Chinese. In submitting to the consideration of this people our knowledge in morality, religion, arts and sciences we trust we have been, and ever shall, in our humble way and with our humble means, be, a volunteer in the ranks.—With reference to the expression of “the *understood* spirit of Christianity in the 19th century of revelation”—it is only necessary for us to avow our conviction that the Christian religion must be better understood as the world for which it was revealed grows older and wiser. Even now it may be only in its infant progress onward to a time when it shall be universal. It is unnecessary for us to draw attention to the translation the *peoples* now possess, the originals being formerly possessed by the church only; we will simply ask the question whether the nations of the world would now make a crusade to rob a people of their land—or whether *auto da fes* will again be exhibited in the most Romish countries?—If these questions are answered in the negative, Christianity is beginning to be better understood.—Now with reference to the acts of the apostles; Judea was a Roman province. The ecclesiastical policy of the Jews—the laws and rites of Moses—were ended, according to the prophecies: consequently, the power of the Sanhedrin was also ended, as many of the chief rulers and of the Jewish priesthood concluded, for they became converts in the first months after the death of the Saviour: therefore the Jewish preachers of Christianity did not disobey the laws of their nation, for neither nation nor laws longer remained; they did not disobey the Roman proconsul—for he would not trouble himself with questions of their law. As to after persecutions of the Christians they arose from political motives; Christians—men of all nations professing the faith—were persecuted by various Roman emperors at the instigation of the heathen priesthood, because the temples were deserted, or from other motives, the same, perhaps, that now are at the bottom of the reasons for excluding Christianity from this empire. We conclude then, that the first preachers of Christianity in “speaking the things they (and their opponents also) had seen and heard” did not disobey any human law. A convert accepting death instead of retracting also did not disobey any human law, on the simple ground that opinions in matters of faith must necessarily be free. But we think the situation of a missionary of this day is somewhat altered from that of a converted Jew who knew convincingly—and so told his countrymen—that their old law was finished, and that life and immortality were now to be preached.—We regret that we should have appeared to have made any charge against the missionaries, except as being men devoted to “whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report:” and, “if there be any praise,” that they “think on these things.”—But ought not the possible, nay, probable consequences of an action be looked to? Will not the mere possession of one of these distributed books expose the Chinese, perhaps unable to read, much less understand, it, to the severe displeasure of the magistrates?—And who shall protect them, when they are punish-

ed, not for understanding and believing, but for receiving and retaining only?

A noble scorn of life, whether in a good or bad cause, has been always admired; when this precious gift of the creator is despised by the creature, such is the depravity, or obliquity of the human heart and mind, that the daring contempt excites applause. Well has even a heathen poet written—“*Carior est illis homo, quam sibi.*”

We have but little space left; yet we beg to be allowed to say that the maxim, *qui vult finem velit et medium* is, we think, a good one. The zealous desire is to propagate Christianity in China; then the safest, because they will be eventually the best and surest, means should be adopted. We have not presumed to blame any *first attempt* however conducted: it is only when foreigners have arrayed themselves against the orders, and power, and warnings of the officers of a government not to interfere between them and the people in matters touching government—and religion is and always has been a part of government—that we have ventured to *question* the propriety of such perseverance.—To conclude, as want of room obliges us to do, we cannot allow the correctness of the reasoning which avers that if you doubt the means you are opposed to the end.

Newly discovered Rock in the China Sea.

Captain J. H. Landers, of the ship *Forth*, on his last voyage from Calcutta to China, when the ship was lying to the N.W. off *Pulo Sapato*, in heavy weather, wind N.E. not having had an observation for the three previous days and looking out anxiously from the quarter boat, observed at 10 A. M. on the weather beam, distant about two hundred yards, a small breaker, which he immediately concluded, from the situation of the *Forth*, to be an unknown danger.

Fortunately on that day Captain Landers got observations, and found the ship to be in *lat. 9.47. N. long. 110.19. E.* which gave, within a mile, the position of a rock distant twenty two leagues to the eastward of *Pulo Sapato*, and lying in the fair track of ships going down the China sea in the N.E. monsoon; and which was seen about twenty years ago.—Captain Ross went to find the rock, and after long, anxious, and repeated surveys he did not see it, and concluded the reputed rock to be a wreck from the coast of Cambodia.—This rock is very small, not larger than a longboat keel up, and is probably, in Captain Lander's opinion, only visible in a heavy sea, such as was running when it fortunately met his view.

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is said that *Howqua*, at the expense of \$ 40 (for the benefit of foreign readers, say £. 8.13.) has bought a Chinese cur that annoyed a foreign resident by his eternal barking.—We doubt if Squire Osbaldistone's fancy hounds ever sold at such a price; but if the system of paying for a wrong is to be the order of the day, we advise our *Hoppo* friend to have half a dozen curs who will bark for ever, bought at \$2 and sold to *Howqua* at \$ 40. This my information leads me to call doing good business.

Your's,
A READER.

The behaviour of *Howqua*, as related above, shows a wish to remove a nuisance which annoyed a foreigner, and a respect for the property of his countrymen. It is too well known that the officers of government, high and low, prey in various ways on the Chinese trading community of Canton; and *Howqua*, of all the hong merchants the richest and most timid—“the timid young lady”—is his *sobriquet* amongst his countrymen—is too fine a quarry to escape. Lord Chesterfield advised that man who would succeed at court to be very civil to pages of the backstairs—and not to offend even a dog even though deserving of a beating. The artificial mode of Chinese life in all it's grades whilst it produces utter heartlessness yet ensures civility and politeness; and, like the members of a polished European court, the Chinese are careful not to offend even the lowest. Now whatever the cause may be, no one will deny that the effect is good. We do not approve of *Howqua's* submission to a gross and impertinent imposition; yet we think the dogfancier will be afraid to repeat it, at least in the same neighbourhood; for then a legal case could be made out against him, in which *Howqua's* long purse would ensure his condemnation, the bamboo would make him yell as loud as ever did his cur, and the sardonic grin of his countrymen would be excited at his folly and avarice.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1835.

NO. 51. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The arrivals since our last are the British vessels, SEVERN, Braithwaite, from Calcutta; VICTORY, Biden, from Madras; MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Mollison, from Sourabaya; and the American vessels, COMMERCE, Christianson, from Valparaiso and Coquimbo; and LOUISA, Christopher, from Manila.

PASSENGERS. Per *Commerce*, Messrs. Charles Michaelis and J. Trask. Per *Louisa* Messrs. John Shillaber, W. Kierulf, and —, Whelen.

We received the following copy of an Act, passed by the executive government of Bengal, from the Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton, to whom it had been transmitted, for publication, by H. M. Superintendents.

NEW BENGAL COINAGE.

ACT No. XVII OF 1835.

Passed by the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th August, 1835.

I. BE it enacted, that from the first day of September 1835, the undermentioned Silver Coins only shall be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.—A Rupee, to be denominated the Company's Rupee,—a Half Rupee—a Quarter Rupee—and a Double Rupee, and the weight of the said Rupee shall be 180 Grains Troy, and the standard shall be as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 165 Grains of pure Silver,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 15 „ of Alloy,

and the other Coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted, that these Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor General in Council,

III. And be it enacted, that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee, and Double Rupee, shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the Coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and the Half and Double Rupees respectively, shall be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the abovementioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to the Half and Double of fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be a Legal Tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta Sicca Rupees it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the Territories of the

Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the Rupees now current in those Presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those Presidencies of Company's Rupees of the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay Rupees so especially stipulated:—Provided also, that if payment of the Principal or Interest of the Public Debt be made for the convenience of Creditors at any Public Treasury other than as stipulated in the Notes and Engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned Gold Coins only shall henceforth be coined at the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 Grains Troy, and of the following Standard, viz.

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 165 Grains of pure Gold.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 15 „ of Alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee Piece equal to a Third of a Gold Mohur.

Third. A Ten Rupee Piece equal to Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or Double Gold Mohur—and the three last mentioned Coins shall be of the same standard with the Gold Mohur and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these Gold Coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such Embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council, which shall always be different from that of the Silver Coinage.

IX. And be it enacted, that no Gold Coin shall henceforward be a Legal Tender of Payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his Executive capacity, to direct the coining and issuing of all Coins authorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the Copper Coins issued from the Mints in the said Territories, and to establish, regulate, and abolish Mints, any Law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

FORT WILLIAM,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 2D SEPT. 1835.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the Device of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September, 1835, in conformity with Act XVII. of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majesty William the Fourth, with the words,

WILLIAM IIII., KING.

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1835.

The new Coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling.

For the information of the public, an engraving of the device adopted for the Rupee, is hereunto annexed.

Obverse.

Reverse.



The RUPEE shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or *one-tenth of a foot*. The diameter of the Double Rupee shall be one inch and a half; that of the Half Rupee, or *Eight Anna piece*, shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quarter Rupee, or *Four Anna piece* shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The Weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or *one tola*.

Standard quality, eleven-twelfths Silver, onetwelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furukhabad, and Sonat Rupee; and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz, the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII., 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion; whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired they will be subject to no batta whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 26th of the moon,—15th instant,—it was reported that *Keang*, a cousin of the hoppo *Pang*, wished to form a partnership with a Canton man, and become a hong-merchant, but he was not to bring any money into the concern, neither was any money to be paid to the hoppo for the license and customary fees. The Register or warrant in the hoppo's office was to be considered as his share of the capital of the firm. Now it is said there are three country gentlemen who are desirous to advance funds and form a partnership with *Keang*; their names are *Tsey*, *Le*, and *Fung*. *Tsey* is about sixty years old, and has been a *Jooheo*—superintendent of the junior literati; *Le* is very rich; and of *Fung* nothing is known (by us). These three individuals being ignorant of the foreign trade, wish to find a person thoroughly acquainted with business to take him into the hong as a partner, and the hong will then be immediately established.

On the same day, H. E. Ke, the fooheën, went to the temple of the sea God *hungshing*, at *Polotsun* (distant 25 le from

Canton) to sacrifice. He was accompanied by the acting *Puanyu heën*, *Chang*. He returned the same day.

The acting *Kwangchowfoo*, *Pwanhangtsee*, returns to his former duties as *Tungche* of *Fukhang*. The vacant office of *Kwangchowfoo* is to be filled by the present *Shaoukingfoo*, *Chooourhango*, a Mantchow Tatar.

Information from Macao states that the *Heën* of *Heangshan* has imprisoned the stone-cutters employed on the works on the "Praya Grande;" and that he visited the quay to inspect the works, when he expressed his most decided disapprobation of the improvements on and extension of the Praya; and declared that he believed it was intended to form a good landing place for the English troops, and to assist the smugglers in running their goods. It is reported that the officers in the Macao district are on the alert; and that the endeavours made by the foreigners to assist the banished linguist, *Hopun*, and his fellows in misfortune, have excited the surprise of the people and the indignation of the government officers.

A ROMP INSIDE CITY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I beg to furnish you with the following details of our operations at the City gate.

Having assembled at Mr. Gibbs to the number of the fifty and upwards, we started at a rapid pace for the *Tinghaemun*. There was scarce a soldier left to guard it, and the first barrier was carried without a struggle. Seeing it so very easy to get inside city, about half a dozen of the most riotous of the party fell upon the guards who attempted to shut the inner wicket, and at the first flourish of their cudgels put them to flight. The way was now clear, and fully two score of the noisy *fanqueis* were in undisputed possession of part of the celestial city. We now bent our steps to the *Leangkuang yamun* (palace of the viceroy), but, as none of the party knew the way, we soon fell into disorder. We rallied our forces in the front of a small Joss-house, called *Teen-hoekung*, (the hall of the queen of heaven), and it was proposed by some of the party to take possession of the holy place and there wait the result of our petition; this, however, was objected to, and a Parsee gentleman, whose name has escaped me, volunteered to lead us to a better place. So we followed him to the *Kwangheechin tseentaou*—the *kwongheep*'s archery ground. An effort was made by the garrison to barricade the door, and make good their position but our brave Parsee general forced his way in, and at his appearance about half-a-dozen of the *Qwongheep*'s left division took to their heels. The English were now undisputed masters of the *Qwongheep*'s archery ground, and wandered about *ad libitum*. But in a few minutes the Chinese rallied their forces and two mandarins, one with an opaque white button the other with a gilt button, returned with about half-a-hundred of the left division, dressed in their war-jackets but unarmed. A scene of violent altercation now ensued. The English wished to deliver the petition from the *Qwongheep*'s camp, but this was objected to as being contrary to law and reason. The fellow of the gilt-button was exceedingly saucy, the other abounded in "sweet words." At length we agreed to give up the point, and retreat with all the honors of war to our proper position within the two wickets. We had scarcely arrived there when an elderly and rather mean-looking personage, having his cap however surmounted by a flowered coral globe, and a handsome peacock's feather dangling behind, made his appearance, and claimed to be the *Qwongheep*, the very man into whose hands we should deliver our petition. It was, however, objected to by the knowing ones who maintained that this *knob* was an impostor, and had merely been decked out to quell the "stupid and disorder-making barbarians." The old gentleman was used very cavalierly (all of which he bore with the greatest patience), and dismissed with the assurance that the petition could not be given to such a vulgar, shabby-looking fellow. Off trudged the red-button, and in about an hour a sedan-chair appeared with lictors, torturers, and others of that ilk, and every one was now certain, that the real *Simon Pure* was forthcoming, when, to the amazement of the whole party and to the mystification of the knowing ones, out stepped our old friend of the coral knob, dressed in a new silk gown, and (the coarseness of his hands apart) really looking very respectable. Still we were hard of faith; we could not believe that this was, in very deed, the *Qwongheep*, or even his *locum tenens* as he had modestly declared himself to be. The poor man was scolded, bullied and quizzed, all of which he bore with great good-nature. While busy discussing the important subject of entrusting him with the petition, three hearty cheers announced the arrival of *tsifu*, which made the *Qwongheep* start from his chair, and the guard, which now mustered very strong, recover their arms. The principal part of the Chinese soldiers had laid aside their swords for long pointed *heppoles*, which, although a less deadly weapon, still, from the activity with which the Chinamen can at times use them (as one who has received a bellyful of drubbing at their hands can testify), I could observe some of the English look rather wistfully at them no doubt praying inside that *Fykee* would lay down his hop-pole and take up the sword again, which the truth is, he dare not use.

At this stage of the business, some of the party having hustled the fat gate-keeper, his pride took fire and he returned the compliment. *Shillelah* was the word!—and a regular set-to now commenced. The Chinaman's hop pole rattled on the Englishman's cudgel, while the hong-merchants, linguists, and Parsees, being non-combatants, were thrust into the middle of the mêlée. The exertions of the *Qwongheep* and the more pacific of the foreigners at length restored order, which was very well for us, as in the short skirmish the Chinese had evidently the advantage. The English were too closed-packed to use their cudgels with effect, while *Fykee* showed himself quite a master of his weapon. Indeed, had it not been that a mating on top intercepted several of the Chinamen's down strokes, I am of opinion that some of our party would have had bloody pates by way of remembrance. As it was, our casualties amounted to one gentleman's fingers hors de combat,

one captain's head swelled up by a side-stroke, and one whose eye was all but put out by a proficient in the pike exercise. One Chinese soldier had a smart rap on the crown, which even his military cap did not render quite agreeable, for he skulked away, no doubt perfectly satisfied. —Peace being restored, although both parties continued to eye each other with deadly hatred, it was at last agreed to deliver the petition to the *Quong-heep* on the following terms: 1stly. That the *Quong-heep* should order his soldiers to fall back, as we were determined not to give up the petition under threats or any means of intimidation. 2ndly. That the *Quong-heep* should bring us some proof that he really had delivered the petition to the *fooyuen*. These terms being sealed and ratified, the good-natured old man disappeared the second time. Upwards of an hour elapsed, when he returned in company with two others mandarins; one the *Chung-heep*, with a transparent blue button, and the other that terror of evil-doers, our friend the *Namhoi* (*Nankae-heen*). The former was a mild and most gentleman-like old man, with a long beard; the *Namhoi* was fat and puffy, and really seemed too good-tempered to discharge the unpleasant duties of his office. Only allow me to ask, Mr. Editor, may there not be a difference between a mandarin when he is anxious to soothe some scores of boisterous *fanqueis*, and when on the bench ordering his lictors to apply the bamboo to a poor devil's posteriors?

These gentlemen assured us that the *fooyuen* had received our petition very graciously, and that the most immediate and strongest measures would be taken to give effect to it's prayer; we assured the mandarins of the unfeigned interest which we took in the fate of our fellow-countrymen, and fixed three days as the term allowed, within the which, if the prisoner were not forthcoming, we should again storm the city-gate, and come better prepared to give the soldiers a full satisfaction.

Having thanked the mandarins for their politeness (a bare enough return for our former rudeness) we evacuated the city and repaired to *Houqua's* in a body, and signified to him our intention after three days, in the event of our countryman not being released; stating at the same time that had he acted at first with the proper feelings of a man he would have spared us and himself much trouble and annoyance.

But, Mr. Editor, your foreign readers will naturally enough ask—"What thing talkee that city-gate pigeon?"—"What is all this trouble and noise about?"—"Why, Mr. Editor, I leave you to tell them, as you are a much more eloquent man than your obedient servant,"

PACIFICUS.

We are much obliged to *Pacificus* for his account of what took place when Mr. Gibb and his friends proceeded to the local authorities inside the city, with a determination of bringing to the notice of the chief officers of the government the seizure and detention of the second officer of the *Fairy Queen*. That officer was released, but under what conditions we know not; but this we know that if the Chinese police are allowed persevere in this system of extortion with impunity the safety of person and property will soon become disgracefully precarious. The foreign merchants should insist not only on the free release of their countrymen and papers, but on the immediate and condign punishment of those meddling, petty larceny rascals, who by their petty pilfering acts irritate the public feeling, and hazard a collision with the government and an interruption of the present peaceable relations of all foreign nations with China.

Mr. Editor,—Whilst lamenting the undeserved fate of the poor, unfortunate individuals who are now transported and torn from the bosom of their families, I deeply feel the injury done to the foreign community. If we candidly enquire after the cause which fixed upon them the stain of treasonable intercourse with barbarians, we shall soon find out that the government wishes to strike terror into its subjects by punishing the mere imputation of a crime: how dreadful then the infliction if a man can be really convicted.

The Chinese law which excludes natives from intercourse is positive, but repeated imperial edicts, declaring the foreign trade at Canton legal, annul it entirely. The government appoints linguists and pilots, and these are privileged persons who may carry on an unrestrained communication with barbarians. The pilot who was arraigned before the tribunal knew not, perhaps, even the name of Lord Napier, and he is, nevertheless, punished; the linguist, who had, perhaps, never seen, and who never exchanged a single word with his lordship, is commanded to tell a lie in the presence of the whole council of mandarins. When he refuses to acknowledge that Lord Napier came in the Fort William, his face is so severely beaten that the blood gushes out from his mouth for refusing to state a falsehood; and he is afterwards sentenced to transportation.—A servant accompanies his master in a Chinese boat, a matter of frequent occurrence and hitherto not prohibited; he is seized, chained, and is to be transported. The government wanted victims upon whom to wreak its rage, and these three innocent individuals are singled out to become the scape-goats. Had a government which acknowledges no laws committed such a flagrant act of injustice we should have little reason to wonder. But here we are told that the laws of the celestial empire are very strict; that the dignity of the celestial empire must be upheld; and we perceive nevertheless that an unheard-of act of cruelty is sanctioned by lawless—we don't say legal—proceedings. Such laws may inspire terror and crush cringing slaves, but they can never fill us with veneration, or demand submission from rational creatures.

The government wishes to give a striking example, in order to terrify all those who are either in the service of foreigners or carry on commercial dealings with them. Unawares a similar punishment may fall upon their devoted heads, and they are kept in a state of trepidation and recoil at the least indication of the displeasure of their superiors. Can they be faithful to their masters or to their commercial constituents? their faithfulness is construed into high treason. They may escape the cruel hands of the mandarins, but who guarantees the security of their property and lives. Will men of fortune

and of established character venture to participate in the foreign trade?—or will capitalists advance money to hong-merchants unless an exorbitant interest is paid. Let it not, however, be thought that we fancy imaginary evils. Since the subscription list for the sufferers was circulated, we have heard strange remarks from the natives and wonderful threats from the mandarins. Nor was all this confined to mere words; clandestine and sly proceedings sufficiently show that the mandarins are really in earnest to assert their control to the utmost of their power.

Perfectly persuaded that bewailing our unfortunate relations with the most industrious and enterprising nation of Asia is of no avail, I only wish to express my abhorrence of a system which stigmatizes the individual with infamy who approaches a foreigner, and declares the coming in contact with civilized men a contagion which ought to be cauterized with unrelenting cruelty.

Your's

A CONSTANT READER.

Letter from a British subject in Canton to the ministry of England, whoever they may be, Whig, or Tory, Peel, or Melbourne!

Sirs,

On the 23rd of April 1834 a monopoly expired here (created by a *Tory minister*) of the most dreadful and paralyzing nature that ever did oppress commerce in any portion of the globe!—The people of England unseated this monster, and in January 1834 steps were being taken by a *whig government* in England. With their usual delay and procrastination they contrived after six months of an interregnum that my Lord Napier's commission should arrive in time enough just to do us harin! though such a commission in any hands except Lord Napier's, so virtuous and able, would have been worse than the tender mercies of the old monopoly. Lord Napier died, and advices of the utter failure of his attempt, he being the outset of a whig! arrived to a Tory minister, he goes down to Leaden Hall Street, eats turtle, ponders how he can best turn this whig failure to party account, and in the midst of his pondering John Bull kicks him down stairs amongst the shells of the turtle he has hardly digested.

In comes whig again! and as we come near the present time let us indulge in a few dates; it was early in April Lord Ellenborough and the duke left office, and on the 12th of May the Parliament government, and the whole set were in full operation. Sir John Cam was in the Tower Elephant's stall; and Lord Palmerston, with the whole honors of being refused by the most beautiful county in England, but still with a stiff neckcloth, again took office! yet we have these appointers of Lord Napier and disappointers of every one who knows Chinese affairs, once more three months in power when the 'Camden left, 8th July 1835,' and not a common act of administration done. A gallant and facetious friend did say at the foreign office "what about China?" "oh as to China," it is in that green box below that table we shall look into it by and bye!" For the beautiful Protocols and Peers that came out of and about that box we care little and when the contents, revised and amended, arrive, expect little! but where England is benefiting by an increased revenue, in all nearly £4,000,000, and which one word of a chancellor of the exchequer as to duties on Bohea or Hysen may here and in England make or mar hundreds of fortunes, and when the alteration impending is admitted! it was natural to expect (had we not from experience known the reverse) that good sound common sense would have provided for such announcement before not after a Tea Season, which we are now more than half through.

These and such like acts of our home rulers prove that we have nothing to look to from their activity, or justice, but that an independent station must be taken and supported both against them and the Chinese, when every thing will be granted to us from their fears which is denied our just prayer.

Canton, 9th December, 1835.

DELTA.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROCK IN THE CHINA SEA.

Rock seen from on board American Ship Hercules, Captain Wood, on her passage up the China Sea, October 7th, 1835.

At 9 A. M. Passed within musket shot of a Rock 8 or 10 feet long, and about 3 feet above water. No indication of danger except light colored water immediately round it. Sea very smooth and breaking but little upon it. Long by Chronometer from Pulo Aor 107° 41' E. Lat. 5: 24 North. The yawl on deck under repair and could not examine it.

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, the Reverend W. H. Medhurst preached a sermon, at No. 2 American hong, for the benefit of the above charitable institution. The Reverend preacher, following up the sentiment:—*Defendit numerus, junctæque umbone phalanges*,—led his attentive auditors to a view of their own position as professing Christians; and pointed out the many and incalculable advantages that are enjoyed by the inhabitants of Christian countries, where the seats of civil and religious liberty are fixed. The possession of the scriptures, the care and example of parents, the love of teachers and friends were enumerated among the aids that may be presumed generally to have been combined to the formation of the characters of those who were assembled; and, by a just corollary, the duty of imparting liberally and with good free will to others those benefits we have ourselves received, was earnestly and eloquently enforced.

ASSAULT ON A CHINESE JUDGE.

This Excellency *Wangtsinglën*, the criminal judge of the province of *Kuangtung*, going his rounds *incognito* at 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th of the 10th moon—18th instant,—arrived at the door of *Leangtae*, one of the *Nanhaeën's* runners, in *Magán* street, where he heard the rattling of dice and the noise of gaming inside. He immediately entered and seized four men, and punished them on the spot with ten blows each and then released them. The *Nanhaeën*, hearing of the judge's arrival made all haste to attend upon him. The judge directed him to return to his office, as he did not require his attendance. However, the *Nanhaeën* directed several of his runners to follow the judge. As the judge extended his walk he arrived at *Keyunle* street, where there is an opium-smoking shop. Four of the soldiers *below-the-banner* and two natives of Canton were smoking inside, and in their chat were railing at the magnate *Wang*, not thinking that he was listening. He forthwith entered and seized them. The *below-the-banner* men, confiding in their strength, set altogether upon the judge and beat him with their fists, thinking they could quickly escape. The judge's servants called immediately to the *Nanhaeën's* runners to enter the house, seize the (gamblers) and take them to the office. His Excellency *Wang*, immediately punished the two natives with two hundred blows, and sent the *below-the-banner* men to the *tseangkeun*. The *tseangkeun* immediately struck them off the muster-roll and returned them to the judge for examination and punishment.

On the 27th of the moon,—16th instant.—*Tangakwang* and two other robbers, belonging to *Sanshwuy heën*, were beheaded. Their decollated heads are to be suspended in wooden cages, and *Leufun*—an officer belonging to the town of *Fuhshan*, is ordered to *Sanshwuy heën*, to proclaim the sentence to the people.

On the 29th of the 10th moon,—18th instant. His Excellency *Wangching*, the *heoyuen*, embarked on his return voyage to Peking. The *fooheën*, *Ke*, and all the government officers accompanied him to his boat.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN THE EAST.

Founded by Priests from France.

At Pondicherry there are several stations, containing, together, more than 140,000 Catholics, but a single French bishop, assisted by five missionaries, is charged with the spiritual care of this immense flock, on a coast of two hundred leagues. How few labourers for so vast a harvest!

The kingdom of Tonquin contains 180,000 Christians, who have but two European priests, one of whom is ninety years old, and the other is equally disabled by age and infirmity; consequently these Christians differ from the idolaters around them in nothing except baptism; they are equally ignorant, superstitious, and corrupt.

Cochin China contains 80,000 Catholics, who have two bishops, who have resided amongst them 29 years; these bishops have two grand-vicars, but the one is paralytic, and the other sails from Cochin China to Paris and from Paris to Cochin China.

In Siam the Jesuits influenced the King to send a formal declaration to Louis XIV., to declare that he all his people desired to be converted to the Catholic faith. but now, in the whole kingdom of Siam, there is but one French priest.

In China, there was a seminary for native Catholic priests; but, in 1817, this seminary was completely destroyed; and in 1828, several Christian families, the most wealthy and charitable of Sutchuen were reduced to beggary; their chiefs were put to death; and their children, without distinction of age, scattered.

In 1791, these eastern missions contained seventy European missionaries; now they contain scarcely thirty, and most of these are sinking under the weight of years, labours, and infirmities; thus, in the space of forty-three years, these missions have been reduced more than half! In the same period, Protestant missionaries have been sent to all parts of the globe, and, at length, Britain has permitted them to proceed to China.

Alexander's East India Magazine for March.

THE BENCH OF DIRECTORS.

[Previous to the Reform Bill.]

In the year 1830, there were 62 Members of the House of Commons who were connected with the East India Company; ten Directors of the Company sat in the House of Commons; they were returned by three proprietary boroughs, 4 boroughs containing between them 850 voters, one Scottish burgh, and one Scottish country, containing 161 voters. Inde-

pendently of their small salaries of £300 a year each, or £3,000 a year between them, these Ten Directors brought a patronage to bear upon the votes of the House, amounting yearly to not less than £250,000, derived from their share of the average number of annual appointments, viz—

1	Writership to China, each worth	£10,000	which is	£10,000
68	do India, do.	5,000	do.	34,000
468	Military, Medical, Clerical appointments, do.	500	do.	230,000

529 Annual Appointments to India and China. £274,000

This is exclusive of—the local patronage of the India House—the patronage connected with the Company's shipping,—the supply of stores to India,—and the commercial investments. Of the 51 proprietors, and others in Parliament exclusive of the Directors, 28 were returned by proprietary boroughs. The number of votes at the India House, possessed by the Directors, and Proprietors having seats in Parliament, was exactly 100; which, at the then price of stock, were worth £2,200 each; so that the personal interests of Members of the House of Commons were involved in maintaining the monopoly to the extent of £220,000. There were 18 Members of the House of Commons who had served the Company in India, 15 being retired servants of the Company; of the 18, six received from the Company pensions of from 1,000l. to 2,000 a year each. There were in the House but two Members who had resided in India not servants of the Company; and these were both East India Agents and Proprietors of India Stock. Besides the 62 Members of the House of Commons, who are obviously connected with the Company, there are others, returned by their influence, and in some cases by their funds. There were 17 Peers who were possessed of 31 votes at the India House; they had relatives possessed of 18 votes; making together 59 votes, which were worth 107,800l.

Hence, 79 Members of the Houses of Parliament, and the relations of the noble proprietors, possessed 149 votes, the value of which they increased to £2,700 each, making a total of £402,300, by means of the memorable compromise effected under the auspices of Mr. Grant, the half and half President and Proprietor. It is quite impossible to say what any individual made by jobbing in India Stock, which, under Mr. Villiers fell to 191, and, under Mr. Macaulay, rose rapidly with every communication.

The Spiritual Peers have learning to redeem their unpopular subserviency to the minister of the day; but the East India Directors who bought a bench in the Commons House of Parliament, were distinguished for prejudice, heightened by ignorance. The late Mr. Charles Grant was the most able East India Director who ever bought a seat in Parliament; but, even he, was ignorant; his own sons have been constrained to confess this by acting in complete opposition to all his policy; he was inveterately ignorant, therefore, entirely devoted to the monopoly; and being a laborious man he distinguished himself as the Champion of Monopoly. Now, thanks to the Reform Act the Directors' bench is broken up.—*Ibid*, for May.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

THERM. BAR.

	night.	noon.	WINDS.
○ 1	68 69	30:10	N. most part cloudy—fresh breeze.
● 2	56 68	30:20	N. fine weather—moderate breeze.
δ 3	56 68	30:25	N. cloudy most part "
¥ 4	62 70	30:30	N. fine weather—mostly fresh breeze.
⊥ 5	56 70	30:15	NaN.NW. do.—do.—do.—do.
♀ 6	50 68	30:10	N. —do.—do.—do.—do.
♂ 7	53 68	30:10	NaNE.—do.—do.—mod. and vble.
○ 8	58 72	30:10	EaSE.—do.—light variable.
● 9	65 78	30:10	NaNE.—do.—do.—do.
δ 10	66 79	30:15	N.—do.—moderate breeze.
¥ 11	63 75	30:20	N.—do.—most part mod. breeze.
⊥ 12	58 72	30:20	N.—do.—light breeze.
♀ 13	60 72	30:20	N.—do.—do.
♂ 14	59 70	30:20	N.—do.—do.
○ 15	59 74	30:20	N.—do.—latterly fresh breeze.
● 16	57 72	30:25	NaN.NW. do.—moderate.
δ 17	57 72	30:25	N.—do.—fresh breeze.
¥ 18	57 72	30:25	N.—do.—moderate breeze.
⊥ 19	57 71	30:30	NaN.NE. do.—mostly fresh breeze.
♀ 20	59 70	30:20	N.—do.—moderate breeze.
♂ 21	55 68	30:20	NaN.NE. do.—fresh breeze.
○ 22	59 70	30:20	NaN.NE. do.—first&mid-lat cldy-fr.br.
● 23	58 70	30:30	N. fine weather—fresh breeze.
δ 24	58 61	30:40	N. cloudy—do.
¥ 25	55 68	30:30	N. fine weather—do.
⊥ 26	54 70	30:25	N.—do.—moderate breeze.
♀ 27	59 74	30:15	N.—do.—fresh breeze.
♂ 28	60 75	30:10	N.—do.—do.
○ 29	59 75	30:15	NaSW.—do.—first&mid. latter cloudy, vble.
● 30	64 64	30:10	NaE. cloudy with rain—moderate breeze.

Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, JOHN SLADE, No. 4 Daish Hong.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1835. NO. 51. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1,000 (Payable at thirty dayssight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 6th day of January 1836.

Lintin, 21st December 1835.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

P. S.—Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—The Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that the period for the negociation of Advances by the Hypothecation of Consignments to England will be extended to the 31st March 1836 on the same terms as are now in force, according to their Advertisement of the 4th September last; or by an addition in the proportion of Cash, at the option of the Agents.

The period for the clearance of Cash now in deposit, will likewise be extended to the 31st March 1836. but no further sums can be received in Deposit subsequent to the 31st of the present month.

(Signed.)

J. N. DANIELL.

T. C. SMITH.

J. H. ASTELL,

Agents to the Honorable East India Company in China.
Canton, December 24th 1835.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only arrivals of the week are the British vessels **COROMANDEL**, Chesser, from Liverpool, and **NEPTUNE**, Stockley, from the Downs the 7th of August.

By the Neptune, Captain Stockley, from London, and the Downs the 7th of August, papers have been received of dates from the 15th July to the 5th of August.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Municipal Corporations Reform Bill was read a third time and passed through the house of commons on the 20th of July without a division. The Irish Church Reform Bill was passed in the house of commons on the morning of the 24th of July, after a debate of three nights, the minority for Sir Robert Peel's amendment being 282 and the majority against it 319, being 37 in favour of ministers. The Bill was read a second time on the 28th of July in the house of lords, *sub silentio*, keeping the principle of the Bill open to discussion on the report of the committee or on the third reading. Their lordships came to the determination of receiving evidence and hearing counsel against the Bill. On the 30th and 31st of July Sir Charles Wetherall and Mr. Knight were heard at the bar of the peers as counsel for various corporations who had protested against the Bill and on the 3rd of August the Earl of Carnarvon's amendment on the order of the day for a further consideration of the bill, "that evidence be taken at the bar of that house in support of the allegations of the several peti-

tions, praying to be heard against the bill now before the house before the house goes into committee on the said bill"—was carried by a majority of seventy—178 peers voting. Mr. Perrin brought in the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill for Ireland, which was read a first time and ordered for second reading on the 7th of August. Advices from Constantinople, of the 9th of July, conveyed the intelligence that Mehemet Ali had given his consent to the opening of a regular communication between Great Britain and India, by way of the Euphrates. The presumed cause of this concession is Mehemet Ali's fear that the Porte would leave him unassisted to explain his conduct to England.

A morning paper of the 5th of August states that the rumour of lord Auckland being appointed governor-general of India is confidently beleived.

Spain.—July 11th. The first battalion of British auxiliaries landed at St. Sebastian and met with a joyful and enthusiastic reception from the Spanish people.—July 16th A murderous battle was fought between the Carlists and Christinos; both sides claimed the victory. The loss of the Carlists was estimated at 1,500 men killed and wounded and 600 made prisoners. Don Carlos was at Arbeizar, a small village near Estella, on the 19th July. Colonel Le Reyna, who commanded the Carlist artillery before Puente La Reyna, was taken prisoner by the besieged in a sally, and afterwards shot as a deserter. His loss was much regretted by his party. Letters from Madrid of the 20th of July conveyed the intelligence of the tranquillity of that capital and the expectations of the inhabitants of a speedy termination of the war in the north of Spain. General Espartero had obtained some important advantages over the Carlists on the 17th in the immediate vicinity of Leira. On the 22nd the army of Cordova, divided into two corps, occupied Tafalla and Puente de la Reyna. The Carlist army on the same day was in the environs of Estella, extending itself towards Arva. It had been joined by Merino, Quevilas and Villalobos with their bands from Castile.

The only intelligence of interest from Spain this week, shows the real value of the Elor Convention, as far as the protection of British subjects is concerned. Three of the English Marines, who formed part of Commodore HENRY's crew, and distinguished themselves by their gallant defence of Bilbao, fell unarmed into the hands of the Carlists, and were shot in cold blood, under the authority of the decree issued by Don CARLOS at Durango. This was the return made to Captain HENRY for his successful exertions to prevent the slaughter of twenty-seven Carlist officers, taken prisoners on the coast of Spain.

Portugal. Lisbon Papers of the 6th of July stated that the minister of finance was about to impose a duty of 15 per cent on British imported goods. As this, on many articles, would amount nearly to a prohibition, it will, of course, receive the early attention of the British government. On the 1st of July the government commenced the sale of the national property, which brought very high prices.—It has been decided that the queen is to marry Prince Carignano of the house of Savoy. Don Miguel was at Rome.

Another change has been made in the Portuguese Ministry. SILVA CARVALHO has been restored to the Ministry of Finance: and his friend, FONSECA MAGALHAES, is made Minister of the Interior. This change is said to have been called for by the general distrust with which the monied interest in Lisbon and in England regarded the proceedings of CAMPOS, the displaced

Minister of Finance. Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN is also reported to have stated, in strong terms, the disapprobation of the British Ministry at the dismissal of CARVALHO, and some other of his colleagues, by means of the intrigues at Court.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 1st of the 11th moon (December 20th) *Ke*, the *Fookheën*, left his house and went to the *Wanchang* temple to offer incense; he afterwards proceeded to the *hall of ten thousand long lives* to attend the *preaching* of the celebrated *Shingyu*—the Chinese *Whole duty of man*.

In the second night of the moon a fire broke out in the *Hwakwang* temple near the *Tueping* gate, and destroyed some of the apartments. The houses on both sides were pulled down. A robber was taken in the act, and delivered over to the *Nanhaehên*.

On the 3rd of the moon—*Tungche*, or the Winter solstice—early in the morning, *Ke*, the acting-governor went to the *Wanshowkung* to knock head, worship and *Wansuy* the emperor (May the king live forever). He then returned to his dwelling, and all the civil and military officers and two of the hong-merchants waited upon him to offer their congratulations.

On the 8th of the moon the heads of eight criminals were chopped off.

It is announced, that *Lesing wan* has fixed the 21st day of the moon to depart on his tour of literary examination.

On the 24th of the moon,—January the 12th—the corse of the late governor *Loo* is to be carried to *Chele* his native province, to rest in the repose of the grave.

SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF THE 2ND OFFICER OF THE SHIP FAIRY QUEEN.

From *Ke*, the Fooyuen and Acting Governor. Reply to the petition of the English Nations trading merchant *Ke-Pe-Sze* (Gibb.)

The Hong merchants have stated that the said nation's merchant Mr. *Kee* (Gibb?), had presented a petition saying that the mate of *Han's* ship had hired a boat to bring up letters to the provincial city, that on reaching *Chuen-Pe* Bay he was apprehended by Cruizers, who extorted money from him, and he (*Keë*) earnestly requested he might be released &c.

I immediately issued orders to the Kwang-chow-foo to examine clearly and find out what description of cruiser it was that had seized the mate of *Han's* ship who was conveying letters, and to take the letters together with the mate and forthwith release them and arrange according to the real facts. This is on record. The previous circumstances being stated in the petition, wait till I again order the Kwangchowfoo to examine clearly and set at liberty (the mate). As to the said foreign ship having taken a man belonging to the cruiser and detained him, I at the same time direct that he be forthwith delivered up that investigation may be made as to what description of man he is, what his name and surname are, and in what manner he extorted money from the said foreign ship, and according to the real facts let a report be made. There must be no false pretexts made, or any glossing over the affair. Do not oppose.

Taou-Kwang, 15th year 10th moon 23rd day.—12th December 1835,

From *Ke*, the Fooyuen and acting governor-general of the two provinces to the hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st day, of the 10th month, of the 15 year of Taoukwang (10th December) the said merchants represented that the English nations foreign merchant Mr. *Keë* (Gibb) had presented a petition stating that a foreign ship whose Captains name was *Han* had come from another port to Canton to trade, and having, on the 14th day of the present month, arrived at Macao, she was waiting until the Pilot had obtained a permit to come up to Whampoa, but being apprehensive that delay would occur in procuring the permit and that days would be thereby lost, and having a variety of goods and letters on board, the Captain was very urgent, and therefore he ordered his mate to engage a boat to take letters to Canton. Unexpectedly when the mate arrived at *Chuenpe* Bay outside the *Boca Tigris*, it occurred that he met with a cruising vessel by whose crew he was seized and confined in Irons, whilst the letters also were detained on board; they were willing to release him on the payment of an extortionate demand for money, afterwards the mate being wearied and exhausted, had no resource left but to write a letter and order the boatman to return to his own ship in order that the Captain might be apprized of the circumstance. This caused the Captain to take the bearer of the letter and detain him on board the foreign ship. In consequence of these circumstances this petition is presented and an earnest request made that an order may be issued that the letters be delivered up and the mate speedily released, for which favor extreme gratitude will be felt &c.

This coming before me, I have directed a strict investigation to be made. It appears that the English captain *Han* having come to Canton to trade acted improperly in not waiting for the pilot to receive the permit for his ship to proceed to Whampoa and in precipitately ordering his mate to hire a boat to convey letters to the provincial city. The various cruising vessels are charged with the special duty of examining and searching, and since in *Chuenpe* Bay outside the *Boca Tigris* they perceived the said foreign mate setting in a native boat, it was their duty to apprehend him, but after the apprehension, they should have immediately reported the circumstance; how is it that up to the present time there has been no representation sent up. If again there be any extortion of money, it will be still more detestable. It is right to examine clearly, prosecute and punish. I order the Kwangchowfoo to

send an official despatch to enquire what description of cruiser it was that in *Chuenpe* Bay outside the Bogue, seized the mate of *Han's* ship who was conveying letters to Canton. Let the mate be instantly released and the letters given up, and further let the hong merchants communicate to the said captain that he ought not to have directed his mate clandestinely to engage a native boat to enter the port; further, enquire clearly in what manner the cruizers extorted money, and according to the facts let the evidence be recorded and the affair managed. There must not be the least connivance or procrastination. I issue these commands to the hong merchants that they may immediately communicate them to the said foreign merchant, who must act in obedience thereto. Do not oppose. These are the orders.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 10th month, 23rd day,—12th December.

The tone of the above edicts is moderate and satisfactory, and we trust the acting-governor will enquire into the detention and treatment of the officer of the *Fairy Queen*. We have heard that he was kept long without food and in bodily fear by the actions of the cruiser's crew, who occasionally put a knife to his throat; he was confined in Irons and otherwise barbarously ill-used.

A speedy and free communication with the shipping outside the Bogue is a matter of the first importance to all the foreign residents in Canton; and we hope they will not relax in their united endeavours until they convince the high local officers of the reasonableness and paramount necessity of arranging such communication on unrestricted and unobjectionable conditions.

X X STEAMER, "JARDINE." X X

It will be seen by the *Tuhheëns* reply that the expectation of seeing the *Jardine*, steamer, plying between Lintin, Macao and Whampoa is for the present disappointed. The objection of this officer to an arrangement, the advantages of which are so forcibly expressed in the letter to Howqua, seems to be founded on the fact that she is a steam—or as he expresses it—a *smoke-ship*; this objection is not valid, for if passage boats are allowed at all to the foreigners they have surely a right to rig and work them as they like. The objection to a steam vessel is as unreasonable as an objection to our national dress would be; we are graciously allowed in this celestial empire to dress our persons as we like; the governors of Canton have not, as yet, objected to a round hat or a *severe* cravat; why then should steam be prohibited?—We understand that the project of running the steamer in the way set forth in the letter is not abandoned notwithstanding the deputy-governor's refusal to accede to the proposition of the whole of the foreign community of Canton. Perhaps the arrival of the new governor will be a favorable opportunity to re-urge this reasonable and judicious plan of communication with the shipping at Lintin and with Macao. A united and determined perseverance on the part of the foreigners is all that is wanted to carry this or any other reasonable project into effect.

We notice with unfeigned pleasure the unanimous feeling of the foreign community on this subject. The name of every foreign merchant in Canton was signed to the letter to Howqua, including the three E. I. Co's agents, whose names headed the list. *O si sic omnia*.

To HOWQUA,

Senior Hong Merchant—Canton.

Sir,—We the undersigned merchants of all nations residing at Canton, having for years past experienced much inconvenience from the tardiness and uncertainty of our communication with Macao where our wives and children reside, as well as from the difficulties attending the conveyance of letters to and from vessels arriving and departing, have lately procured from Europe, at a considerable expense, a travelling boat of a modern construction propelled by steam, and capable of moving against wind and tide.

The said boat having arrived at Lintin, we intend to order her up without delay; and as the officers stationed at the different forts, never having seen a travelling boat of this description, may entertain erroneous ideas regarding her, and may attempt to impede her passage up the river,

which might terminate in disaster, the motive of our now addressing you is to request the favor of your forwarding a true statement to the government officers in order to preclude the possibility of misunderstanding or trouble.

Being all personally known to you, it is superfluous to assure you of our peaceable dispositions, and the rectitude of our intentions.

Our boat is purely a passage boat, and no cargo can ever be admitted. Neither is she provided with a defensive weapon of any description—such is our unbounded confidence in the protection of the Imperial government. Any officer doubting our statement can satisfy himself by personal inspection.

The regularity of communication thus established will leave no inducement to resort any longer to Chinese fast-boats for the conveyance of letters or passengers, which has so frequently led to petitioning at the city gate: removing at once one of the chief sources of trouble to the hong merchants as well as to ourselves.

The boat is expected at Canton in seven days, when we shall be happy to see you, Sir, or any gentleman of your honorable country on board.

With compliments we affix our names.

We herein state her length, 85 feet, beam, 17 feet, draft of water, 6 feet. Reduced to Chinese feet in the Chinese letter, being 70 feet length. 14 beam, 5 draft of water.

FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

We respectfully inform you, benevolent elder brethren, that yesterday we received your letter, the contents of which we immediately submitted to the *Tuhheën*.—Now we have received the *Tuhheën's* reply, which we have faithfully transcribed and we present it praying that you, benevolent elder brethren, will all inform yourselves thereof. You, gentlemen and the established authorities of your honorable country should obey the orders that the said steam ship is not permitted to enter the port. When there are letters ship's boats, as heretofore, should be ordered to make a clear report and bring them up for delivery.—We earnestly request your particular attention to this matter. Directed to Mr. Jardine and the constituted gentlemen, for their information.

Signed by *Wootaeung*, and ten others.
11th moon, 6th day,—25th December, 1835.

FROM THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Ke, guardian of the Prince, acting governor-general of the two *Kwang*, *Seunfoo* of Kwangtung, proclaims to the hong merchants, who have presented the petition of the English foreign merchant *Tanele* (Daniell) and the others in reply—

I have examined and find that each ship of every nation arriving in the Chinese waters (of Canton Province) have hitherto been cargo-ships and, consequently, they have been permitted to come up to Whampoa; with these exceptions ships are not allowed to enter the Port.—As the ships that remain at anchor in the offing have letters for delivery and such-like business, heretofore it has been the custom to order ship's boats to make a clear report at the custom-houses and then allow them to enter the port: these are the reported and fixed regulations.—Now as the English have brought hither a steam-ship it is proper to manage the affair agreeably to the regulations. The said hong merchants must immediately transmit the orders to the foreigner of the said steam ship that if he has letters he should order ship's boats to make a clear report and then enter the port and deliver the letters, he must not hastily bring in the steam ship; if he presumes obstinately to disobey, I, the acting governor, have already issued orders to all the forts that when the steam-ship arrives they are to open a thundering fire and attack her.—On the whole, since he has arrived within the boundaries of the celestial dynasty it is right that he should obey the laws of the celestial dynasty. I order the said foreigner to ponder this well and act in trembling obedience thereto.
Taoukwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 6th day,—25th Dec. 1835.

The following Edict from the Hoppo was received to day.

Pang, by imperial appointment, Controller general of the customs at Canton, &c. &c. &c. in reply.

I have examined and find that the reported and fixed regulations are that the foreign ships of every nation, when they arrive in the waters of Canton, should, as the law directs, make a clear report and receive a pilot to bring them up to Whampoa. In the transmission of letters hitherto open boats have been used to enter and leave the port, which waited to be examined; this has been the custom for very many years, and there has neither been delay nor impediment; and most assuredly these regulations are unchangeable. It is now authenticated that the English have petitioned respecting a newly built steam ship: this is scarcely a credible affair. She is not permitted to enter the port. I order the head hong merchant and all the others immediately to direct their most assiduous attention to the explanation of the orders to the said foreigners, that they should be obedient to the fixed regulations as established by the emperor, and that they should use ship's small open boats for the conveyance of letters in going and returning, and reverently obey the laws of the celestial dynasty; they are not allowed presumptuously to make changes and oppose the prohibitory laws. Forthwith obey my former orders on this business; and await the reply of the acting-governor.

Taoukwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 9th day. Dec. 28th 1835.

The doubt expressed by *Pang* in the above reply as to the credibility of the affair of the Steamer, is pointed at the manner in which he supposes she may be employed; he does not believe that she is merely intended as a passage-boat and packet, and he seems to be afraid that there may some ulterior design on the part of the foreigners.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Three Days of July commenced in Paris on Monday last; and on that day nothing remarkable occurred—all passed off well. But on Tuesday the French capital was alarmed by an attempt to assassinate the King; which had very nearly proved successful, and which actually caused the death of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and several other persons. Very ample particulars of this murderous affair, are given in the Paris journals, and in the French correspondence of the daily papers.

It appears that on Tuesday morning about nine o'clock, the King left the Tuileries; and, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, and a numerous and brilliant Staff, consisting of all the Field Marshals and General Officers then in Paris, proceeded along the Rue Rivoli, and the Place Vendôme, to the Boulevard at the head of the Rue de la Paix, where he reviewed a body of troops formed in a line to the left along the Boulevard. About eleven o'clock, he returned to the head of the Rue de la Paix, and then proceeded along the line to the right. He arrived at the Boulevard du Temple, opposite the Theatres, at twelve o'clock; when suddenly a great explosion, resembling irregular platoonfiring, was heard. A shower of bullets fell among the cortege that surrounded the King; Marshal Mortier fell, and expired without a word,—splashing Thiers, who rode next to him, with his blood; several other officers also fell from their horses, being either killed or wounded; a bullet grazed the arm of the King, whose horse was shot in the neck; the Duke de Broglie received a bullet in the collar of his coat; Marshal Mortier's horse was killed under him. The bodies of the slain and wounded were conveyed to the Café Turc, opposite the scene of bloodshed; and presently smoke was seen to issue from the third story of a house on the Boulevard, of which the first and second floors were occupied by PARALT, a wine-dealer. Each story consists of one room, lighted by a single window. Upon entering the house, a man was seen slipping down a rope, with the evident intention of escaping by the back way; and was immediately secured by the Police. The rooms were then examined; and in the third story was discovered the "infernal machine" which had been used by the assassin, and which is thus described.—

"It was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window; and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid twenty-five gun-barrels. The front cross-bar, placed at about a foot from the window, which was darkened by blinds, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy that five out of the twenty-five barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. All the barrels were discharged at the same moment, by a train of gunpowder running to the touchholes."

By the explosion of these barrels, the assassin was severely wounded in the forehead, neck, and lip; so that he could not articulate. His name is AUGUSTE GIRARD, or RICHARD; he is about forty years of age, and a mechanic by trade. He admitted his crime; but denied, by signs, that he had any accomplices; though two hats were found in his room, and it is said a man was seized when running from the premises.

The following list of the persons who were killed has been published—

"Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, struck in the heart by a ball; General de Lachasse de Verigny, struck on the forehead by a ball; Captain Villante, Aide-de-camp to Marshal Maison; Lieutenant-Colonel Rieuasse, of the 8th Legion, struck by three balls; Messrs. Prudhomme, Ricard, Leger, and Benetier, grenadiers of the 8th Legion."

Besides these, a Colonel, two citizens, a woman and a child, were also killed, but their names are not given: in all thirteen were destroyed. The number of wounded is eighteen.

In the early part of the day, the King was rather gloomily received; and his own appearance was not cheerful: indeed, it is said to have been ascertained that an attempt was to be made on his life—though from what quarter, was a mystery; and he wore a steel cuirass as a guard. But after the murderous attempt had been made, he was enthusiastically cheered; cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "A bas les assassins!" resounding from all quarters. The King displayed considerable firmness and presence of mind, although his physiognomy for some time after was very ghastly.

"He had been urged to terminate the review, and return to the Palace immediately upon the attempt being made; but though deeply affected by the scene he had witnessed, and the loss of an old and attached friend, his courage would not permit him to yield to the suggestion, which might have been liable to the misconception of malevolence. Numbers of the National Guard quitted their ranks, and, mingling among the Staff-officers in the *cortège*, surrounded the King with anxious inquiries as to his safety, the fears on this head having been greatly increased by his horse plunging at the moment of the explosion. His Majesty replied, No, I am not hurt. My horse only is but my poor comrade has been less fortunate." In saying these words, his Majesty pointed with visible emotion to the brave old Marshal, extended on the earth, and breathing his last. An officer who had received him in his arms was covered with his blood. The animal on which the King rode was in fact wounded in the neck and on the ear; and his Majesty received a bruise in the left arm, which he felt with his right hand, and turning to Colonel Delarne, said, "It is nothing." The three Princes also displayed remarkable presence of mind. The Queen received the intelligence of the attempt at the Hotel of the Minister of Justice, where she was, with the Princess, awaiting the King in the Place Vendôme. They remained until the conclusion of the review; when the Royal party and his Majesty returned to the Palace of the Tuileries, about five o'clock. During the whole of the afternoon and evening, crowds flocked, out of curiosity, to the melancholy spot; in consequence of which, a strong detachment of Municipal Guards was stationed there to keep the peace."

It is mentioned that Madame Mortier was especially anxious that her husband should not attend the review, fearing the consequences of heat and fatigue; but he said, in allusion to the prevalent reports of projected attempts on the King's life, "No, no; I must go; for I am tall, and may perhaps cover the King." In the evening, the King and Queen, who had been receiving congratulations from thousands of visitors, left the Tuileries, and paid a visit of condolence to Madame Mortier; they afterwards returned to a grand dinner, at which two hundred guests sat down in the gallery of Diana. After dinner, the King held a Council of Ministers; and thus concluded the eventful day.—*Spectator*, August 1st.

EXTRACT.

Colonel Raffé who belonged to the gendarmery of the Seine, received a ball in his left side, but was able to keep his seat in the saddle for some time when he fainted, and fell from his horse. He was taken into the restaurant of the Cadran Bleu. After about two hours he was visited by Colonel Feisthamel, to whom he said, "You are the first of our friends who have come to me. I know I have no more than two hours to live, but tell me whether the king is wounded or not?" "No! neither he nor any of the Princes." "Give me your word of honour." "I swear it." "Well! *Vive le Roi!* The bad luck is mine." Colonel Raffé died, we regret to state in the course of the evening.

M. Calmon, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of deputies, hastened to the king last evening, accompanied by such of the members as were in Paris, and delivered to his majesty a short but impressive speech, expressing the sentiments of the Chamber on the execrable attempt of which the king had been the object to which his Majesty replied with great emotion.

A great number of Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the arrondissement of Sceaux assembled after the review, and signed the following address to the king:—

"Sire.—In the midst of universal joy a horrible attempt has menaced the life of your majesty, but the hopes of the enemies of France are once more frustrated. While we deplore the loss of illustrious victims fallen under the balls of assassins, the chief impulse of our heart is to return thanks to Providence for having once more saved the country, by preserving the life of your Majesty. On this painful occasion the arrondissement of Sceaux renews to your Majesty, by the voice of its magistrates, the homage of boundless devotedness, which your Majesty already knows, and deigns to appreciate."

The *Moniteur* contains the following royal proclamation:—

"Frenchmen!—The National Guard and the army are in a state of dejection;—my heart has been rent by a frightful spectacle. An old warrior—an old friend—who had been spared by the fires of a hundred battles, has fallen at my side, from blows which assassins destined for me. In order to reach my person they did not hesitate to sacrifice, glory, honour, patriotism, peaceable citizens, women, and children, and Paris has seen the blood of the best Frenchmen shed on the same spot, and the same day on which, five years ago, it flowed for the maintenance of the laws of the country! Those whom we have now to regret have fallen in the same cause. Again, it is the constitutional monarchy, the freedom of the laws, the honour of the nation, the safety of families, the welfare of all, that are once more threatened by my enemies and yours; but the public grief, which answers to mine, is at once a homage offered to the noble victims, and a forcible testimony of the union between France and her king. My government knows its duties, and will fulfil them. However, let the fetes, which were intended to celebrate the last of these days give place to ceremonies more in conformity with the sentiments with which our minds are impressed—let all due honours be rendered to the memory of those whom the country has just lost—and let those veils of mourning which yesterday shrouded the tri-coloured flag again be put

over this faithful emblem of all the sentiments of the country. Given at the palace of the Tuileries, this 28th July 1835. "LOUIS PHILIPPE.

"By the King.

"The President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs. "V. BROGLIE."

This proclamation is followed by a royal ordonnance of the same date, to the following effect:—"The fetes for the celebration of the anniversary of July, 1830, shall not be continued. A solemn funeral service shall be performed in honour of the victims of the attempt of this day."

Last night the Commissary of Police read at the different theatres a letter from the Prefect on the horrible event of the day, and at all of them it was received by cries of *Vive le Roi!* the audience testifying the utmost indignation at the atrocious attempt. All the theatres will be closed this evening.

The government has decided that one funeral procession shall be formed of all the victims of yesterday, instead of taking place separately. The day fixed was to-morrow, but it is thought that the necessary preparations will not allow the melancholy ceremony to take place before Friday.

The melancholy feeling produced by the lamentable event of yesterday is forcibly expressed by most of the shops in the capital being closed this morning.

In another column will be found an extract from the "*Spectator*," detailing the circumstances attending the wicked attempt to murder *Louis Philippe*, the king of the French.

It is the most painful part of the duty of a public journalist to record the crimes of his fellow-men.

In the contemplation of this dreadful instance of the utter depravity of the human heart—when revenge for wrongs real or supposed and hatred of success and distinction seduced the mind of the wretched Girard into the monomania of slaughtering the king of his countrymen, even though he should at the same moment murder an unknown multitude of others, amongst whom might be his own nearest relations and most familiar and dearest friends,—the mind of man is shaken and pauses in its course of thinking and judgment; reflection upon the passions of mankind produces no explanation or palliation of a crime of such atrocious wickedness—of such pitiless, heartless, deluging slaughter. The deeds of a Brutus, a Ravallac, a Felton or of a Charlotte Corday can be explained and understood; in these terrible instances of a mistaken revenge and sense of duty, life for life was periled and devoted; but here the thirst of vengeance must be slaked not only with the blood of its real victim, but, rather than fail in the intended aim, also with innocent, unoffending fellow countrymen and friends; the greyheaded warrior, whose life has been passed in camps and battles in his country's cause, women and children, the mother and the babe, all, all must be sacrificed, and in a moment of congratulation, on a holiday of universal joy.

Girard—if that is his name—has made for himself a place in the darkest page of the history of human crime.

NEWLY DISCOVERED SHOAL IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF THE CHINA SEA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.—Canton, 26th December.

Sir,—We beg to hand you, for public information, the accompanying account of a danger in the South-eastern part of the China sea, which we consider unknown though in the vicinity of the Friendship shoal, as laid down in Horsburgh's charts.

Whether it be a part of this shoal (by its extension) or not we are not qualified to judge; but are disposed to consider it not so, from the situation given to the said shoal, and the confidence we have of our situations being correctly ascertained at the time we fell in with this danger. We remain your obedient servants,

GEORGE WAUGH, Commander "George IV"

ROBERT SCOTT, Commander "Abercrombie Robinson."

The Ships "Abercrombie Robinson and George IV" having left Singapore 30th October (in company), passed Pedro Branco P. M. of same day, steering to E. N. E. d. for the Palawan passage. On 1st of November made the South Anambas, Flat Island and West Island. Steered to N. E. d. with fine weather and light winds. On Sunday 8th November at 10.30 A. M. the "George IV." bearing N. b. E. 3 miles from the "Abercrombie Robinson," wind north, steering E. N. E. at 5 miles per hour, fine clear weather, both ships nearly at the same time (from the mast-heads first) saw rocks under water ahead and immediately afterwards under the ship's bottoms; soundings quarter less five and six fathoms.—The "George" then wore in quarter less five fms, seeing the rocks plainly on the weather beam; had a second cast of 7 fms. Steered S. W. through what appeared the deepest water and in five minutes had no bottom at 40 fms.

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1835.

The "Abercrombie" stood on and had 35 fms water immediately after passing over what appeared to be a detached patch to the southd of a line of shoal water extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. from ship to ship, and no bottom at 50 fms afterwards. In a quarter of an hour tacked, steered W. b S. to pass through what appeared a chaffnel; when in this apparent channel, the shoal patch bearing due south, saw a rock on the weather bow, elevated about 3 feet above water, not so much as a cable's length from the ship; passed it at less distance, having 35 fms when it bore north, and no bottom at 50 fms as soon as we were past it and the patch to the southd. Hauled to the wind W. N. W.

The rock was of a greyish white colour, sloping on one side, having a dark top, the water boiling gently round it; by the hollow of the little swell which prevailed, the increasing breadth of the rock and two other tips about two feet under water could be seen (of the same mass). As the water was so clear and the rock &c. so distinct to every one on board, besides the apparent insecurity of the ship's situation, no boat was lowered to inspect it further.

The shoal appeared very narrow and to consist of several patches, extending from where the "Abercrombie" passed over N. N. E. a little to the N. d. of the "George," composed of coral and dark rocks. From the royal yards all round, in a very clear atmosphere, no other appearance of shoal water or danger could be seen.

The positions of the ships when on the shoal may be relied on as correct, having got lunars on the 11th 12th and 13th; also made the "Louisa" shoal on the 10th and "Royal Charlotte" on the 11th, as well as the coast at several times, and that of China exactly by our chronometers. The latitude also being taken with three sextants on board each ship—and are as follows.—"George the IV." on coral shoal Lat. 5°. 47' N. Long. 112°. 24' E. "Abercrombie Robinson" on coral patch, Lat. 5°. 44' N. Long. 112°. 23' E. situation of the rock, Lat. 5°. 45' N. Long. 112°. 23' E.

Signed. GEORGE WAUGH, Commander George IV.
ROBERT SCOTT, Commander Aber. Robinson.

Monday, 14th. Cadets The 'gracious examination' is granted to martial as well as to literary aspirants. On the 5th ultimo, the pooching sze issued a proclamation, requiring all, wether Mantchous, Mongols, Chinese, soldiers, or common people, who intended to appear at the next examination for the military degree of keujin, to prepare themselves as the laws direct. Three days afterwards, the fooyuen sent out another paper, in which he says; "according to the established regulations, by which the government selects the most valiant and experienced men for its service, it becomes my duty to preside at the examination, and to choose those who possess sterling ability. As the multitudes assembled on the occasion will see who excel and who are deficient, I shall wish to discriminate in the most perfect manner; it will be in vain, therefore, for any to make a show of skill which they do not possess." His excellency proceeds to admonish them duly to estimate the importance of skill in horsemanship and archery, and warns them again a prevalent practice of employing substitutes to write their 'military essays.' He closed his document, by appointing the 16th of the month for the commencement of the examination, the result of which was announced early yesterday morning. The number of cadets who came off with the degree of keujin, promoted men, was forty-nine.—Chinese Repository for December.

The publication of the Register having been delayed, we are enabled to insert the following edict, which we have received and translated to day (Wednesday).—We cannot

suppose that the acting-governor expects such ludicrous prohibitions deserving of the least attention: they will simply do to remain on record.

PASSAGE BOATS BETWEEN CANTON AND MACAO.

Ke, guardian of the prince, acting-governor of the two kwang, holding the official seals, a shelang of the military board, fooyuen of Canton province, a tetuh and commissioner for managing the rations of the army, and Pang, an acting lefungshinyuenking, controller-general of the customs at Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and recorded ten times, respecting governmental orders.

It is known that of the foreigners who enter the port to trade and whose cargo ships anchor at Whampoa, and who reside in the provincial city, in their journeys to and from Macao, hitherto only the English company have been allowed to possess one boat carrying a flag and large enough to contain arms, but goods were prohibited. Now that the company is broken up, boats carrying flags should not be allowed. Already regulations guarding against the trading foreigners have been devised, and a clear report respectfully submitted to the emperor, which has received the imperial sanction: this is on record. Now we have examined and find that amongst the said foreigners there are some who do not obey the regulations, and who still use boats carrying flags: to these the prohibitory orders must be clearly explained. It is right to issue an edict. When the said edict reaches the head hong-merchant and the others, let them immediately and respectfully obey it, and clearly explain it to the foreigners of every nation for their full information.—Hereafter when the foreigner's ships arrive at Whampoa, and if it is required to transmit letters to Canton and Macao, only open boats are allowed to be used; boats carrying flags, or with holds or (standing) masts, are not allowed to be again used. The small boats when they pass the Bogue, are to stop to be examined. If, in opposition to the regulations, they carry contraband goods, or cannon and military weapons, drive them out forthwith. Or if they smuggle and evade the duties, or sell anything to the government officers, they (the officers) will be denounced and reported (to the emperor) as being guilty of a heavy crime against the public treasury and in intercepting the duties.

All should, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special edict.

Taouk wang, 15th year, 11th moon, 10th day.—29th Dec. 1835.



